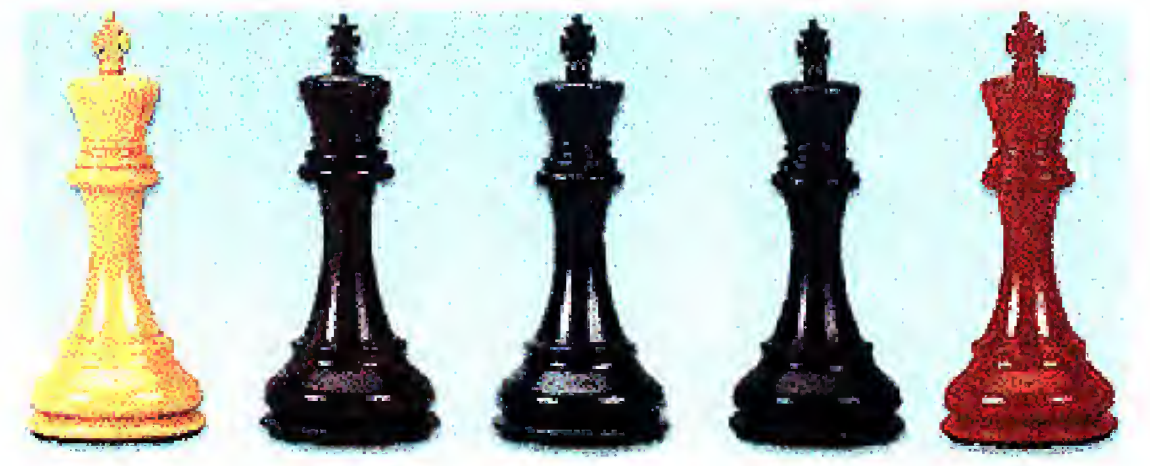


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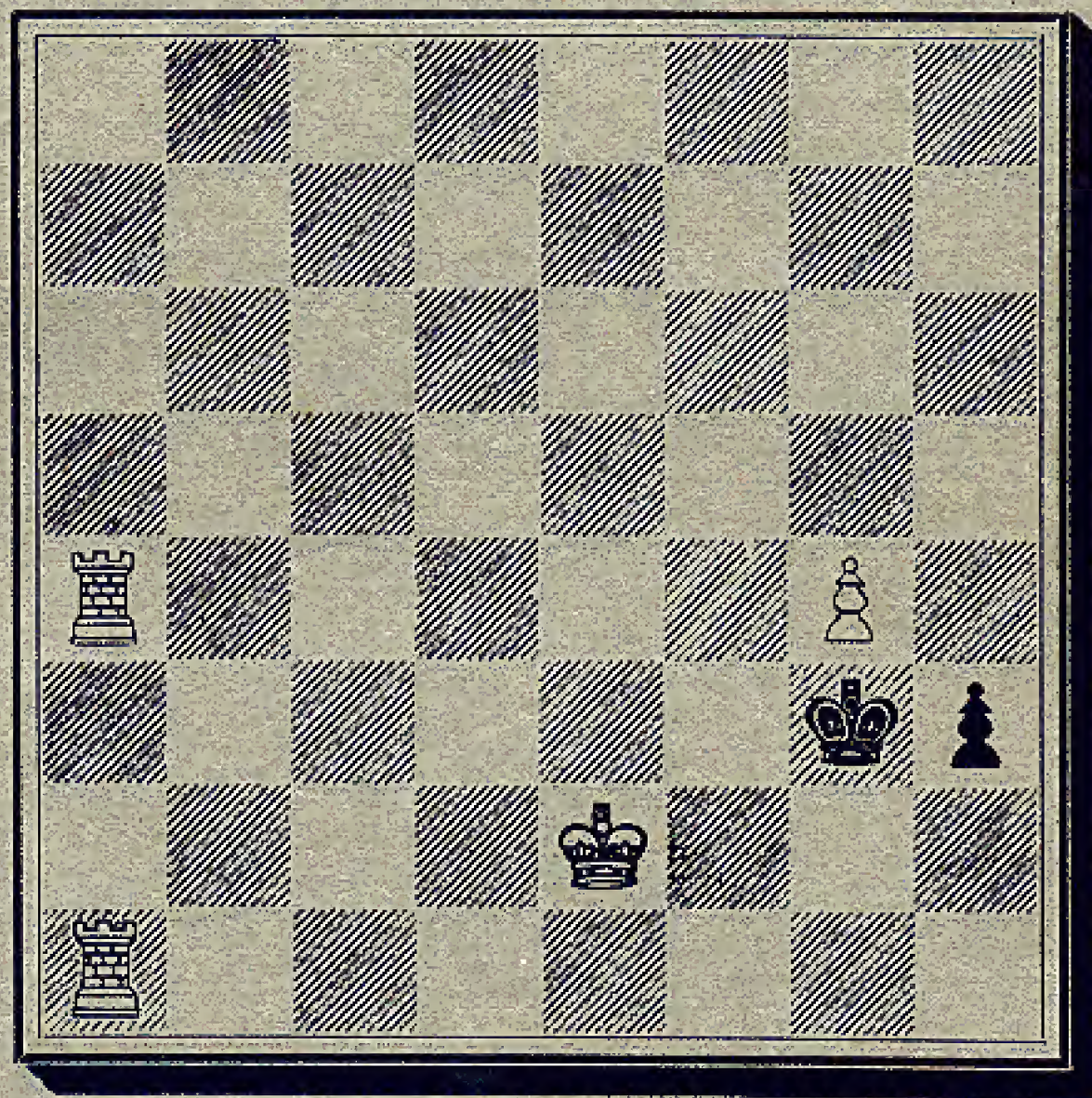
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Editors:
HAROLD MORTON
ISRAEL A. HOROWITZ

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Western Renaissance of 1939

While Europe struggles—toward that day which history has proven can most fittingly be acclaimed with the dubious jubilation "Another victory like this, and we are lost," the caravanserie of chess has been weather-vaned into a "Westward, Ho!" journey.

Although the year 1939 neither crowned nor deposed champions of the patriciate of chess—it marked significant political developments in its organization, while insofar as the personal fortunes of its heroes were concerned, the fickle finger of fate was as unpredictable in its roving as the roulette croupier's ball.

Salo Flohr, a disheartened last at A.V.R.O., after having won belated recognition as a proper challenger for Dr. Alekhine's crown, contributed the finest come-back of the year by his January triumph in the Russian Masters' Training Tournament—winning ahead of Reshevsky, Lilienthal and Keres in a field of eighteen so strong that the hero of A.V.R.O., Keres, with a pardonable let-down, tied for 12th-13th places.

The North American Championship Tournament afforded Reuben Fine opportunity to run his tournament out-rankings of his American arch-rival, Samuel Reshevsky, to four in their last five mutual entries, and another evidence that the 1-2-3 of American chess is Fine, Reshevsky and Horowitz.

A sunlight-white milestone, indeed, was the unification of efforts for the promotion of chess as a recreative medium in America, brought about by the merger of the two federations here—an orchid of the year to George Sturgis.

The International Team Tournament went

to zealous Argentine enthusiasts—whose tremendous success in staging the epochal event, paved the way for an unparalleled influx of talent into the Western Hemisphere. Marred by the unfortunately-compelled withdrawal of the English team, whose native patron is donor of the Hamilton-Russell trophy, and by the absence of the champion American quintet, plus a flare of racial feuding due to the war—the event won by Germany, was nevertheless, the most colorful event of 1939.

South America, having cornered the market of chess talent, made hay while Caissa's sons were shining, for an abundance of tournaments soon made it the best chess-game-producing region in the world. F.I.D.E. headquarters moved across the ocean, too. Even a world championship match was not too awesome to tackle. Capablanca at the turn of year 1938-1939 seemed well outside the "hat in the ring circle" after Alekhine's dictum of A.V.R.O.—"the failure of the two who have come last virtually eliminates them for some time to come from contests for the world title." A virtual agreement to play was announced in November.

Clearly, 1939 has entrenched chess staunchly in the New World. May we not gratefully close upon our introductory key-note, happy in the knowledge that our support is for the game worthy of Ruskin's "It is appointed for all to enjoy, even where few may achieve," and where even the sternest conflict wins for its players the legend

*Not Hate, but Glory, made these chiefs
contend
And each brave foe was in his soul a friend.*

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Greetings to chess players everywhere:—

The United States Chess Federation wishes you all—wherever you may be—a very prosperous New Year! May each one of you in 1940 have full measure of success in moving your chess pieces to the discomfiture of your opponents!

With the beginning of this New Year I am glad to report that our Federation is rapidly completing its organization. W. M. Parker Mitchell of Brookline, Mass., and L. Walter Stephens of New York City have both accepted posts as vice-presidents of the U. S. C. F., and I feel sure that all of you will join with me in extending a cordial greeting to Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Stephens upon joining the official "family."

Mr. Mitchell, as many of you know, spent many years of his life in the diplomatic service of the United States, retiring a short while ago in order to devote more time to other interests. He is a keen chess enthusiast, plays a strong game, likes correspondence chess (sometimes carries on 30 or 40 games at a time), and he will travel almost anywhere to play in a chess tournament. He is as well known in England as in the United States. You may find him seated at a chess board in the Café de la Regence in Paris or you might meet him in some southern or western tournament. But when you do sit down with him over the chess board—beware, or he will beat you! He drew a recent game with Dr. Lasker and he has had many wins or draws against leading masters. Mr. Mitchell is going to organize a campaign for new members for the U. S. C. F. He wants 2,000 members and I'm sure he will get them. Let's give Mr. Mitchell lots of help and lots of encouragement. Don't wait until he writes you or calls you on the phone! Send your \$1 *now* to Ernest Olfe, Secretary, 1111 North 10th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. You'll get the year-book of the last tournament; you'll have a vote in national chess affairs; you'll receive a bulletin; and you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have helped the cause of chess.

Our other vice-president, Mr. Stephens, is the well-known secretary of the Manhattan Chess Club of New York and is remembered for the very able way in which he carried out the difficult and exacting duties of tournament director of the 1936 and 1938 U. S. Championship Tournaments. He plays an excellent game of chess and he is noted for his enthusiasm and his organizing ability. When Mr. Stephens



WARD M. PARKER MITCHELL
United States Consul Retired

undertakes a job, you can be sure it will be well done. He is now in Miami but he will return to New York about February 1st, and will immediately inaugurate plans for the next United States Championship Tournament which will be held in the early spring, and in which Samuel Reshevsky will defend his title as champion.

This gives you all the news of the United States Chess Federation and its activities to date. Your officers are working hard. We hope that you will show that you support our efforts by doing your bit and by sending in your \$1 for membership. You'll find you get a lot for your money! Thank you very much.

Cordially yours,

GEORGE STURGIS

President, United States Chess Federation

Master (of the house—not chess): "Meadows, go to the library at once and see if they have the book 'How to Improve at Chess.' "

Meadows (not thinking): "Yes, sir; and shall I say that it is urgent?"

* * *

Policeman: "Can you describe your assailant?"

Kibitzer: "Describe him! What do you suppose I was doing when he hit me?"

New Life for the Alekhine-Chatard Attack

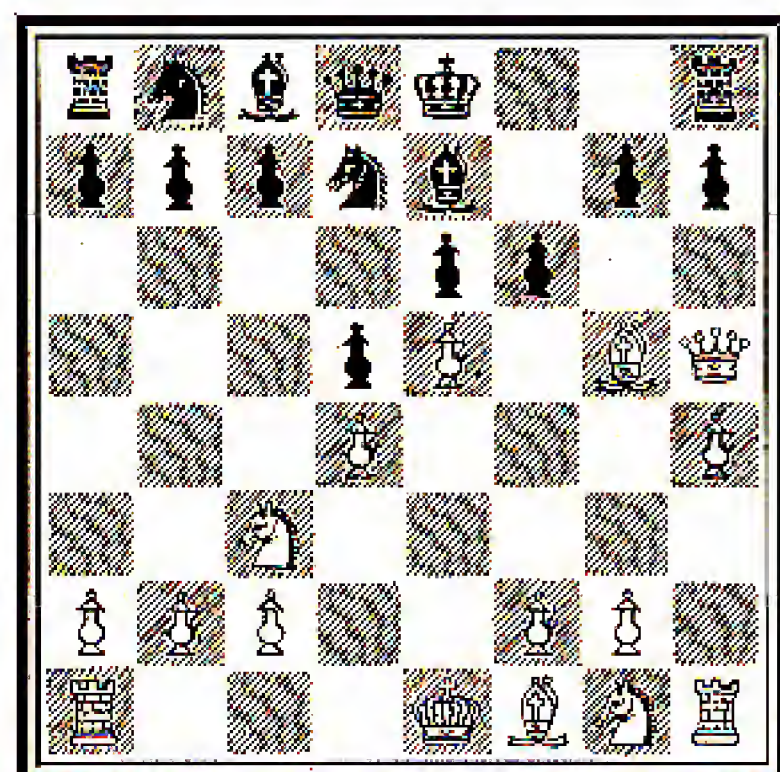
By V. J. SILICH

After the moves 1 P-K4, P-K3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3; 4 B-Kt5, B-K2; 5 P-K5, KKt-Q2; 6 P-KR4, P-KB3; 7 B-Q3, P-QB4; two theorists expressed the opinion that Black's system of defense was more than sufficient to cope with White's aggressive designs. True, the moves 6 . . . O-O; or 6 . . . P-KR3; or 6 . . . P-QR3; or 6 . . . P-QR3 were found wanting, but inasmuch as 6 . . . P-KB3 led to White's downfall, the Alekhine-Chatard attack was condemned.

But this is far from the final word. An important point seemingly escaped the notice of the analysts, who inaccurately appraised the value of Black's pawn structure. For in the variations developed after 7 Q-R5ch, his center Pawns tend to become targets for White's attacking force rather than the spearhead of any counter-demonstration.

The following variations are worthy of note:

7 Q-R5ch



7 P-KKt3
8 PxB BxP

If 8 . . . PxQ?; 9 PxP, QxP; 10 BxQ, KxB; 11 Kt-R3 and White enters the ending with a superior position.

9 Q-K2 Q-K2

9 . . . Kt-B1 fails because of 10 BxB, QxB; 11 KtxP and 9 . . . Kt-Kt3 delays Black's break in the center (. . . P-QB4).

10 Kt-B3 O-O
11 O-O-O Kt-Kt3

For 12 KtxQP was threatened.

12 Q-K3

And White's positional advantage is obvious, as a direct assault of Black's castled K is threatened—initiated by the mobile KRP.

Thus Black's salvation must, of necessity, lie elsewhere. Accordingly two alternative basic systems of defense require examination.

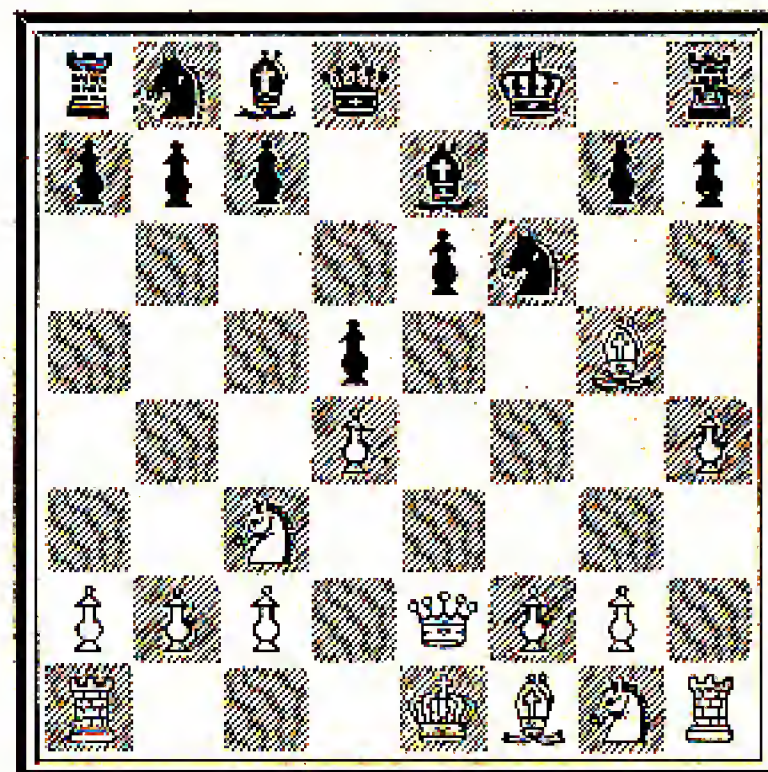
1. 7 Q-R5ch K-B1
8 PxB KtxP

If 8 . . . BxP; 9 Kt-R3, Q-K1 (to meet the threat of Kt-B4); 10 Q-Kt4 with advantage, as Black cannot counter with 10 . . . P-QB4 because of the powerful rejoinder 11 Kt-Kt5.

E.g., 11 . . . Kt-R3; 12 Kt-B4, P-K4 (12 . . . Kt-Kt3; 13 BxB, PxB; 14 Kt-R5, Q-K2; 15 Q-B4 wins); 13 Kt-Q6, Q-K2; 14 Kt-K6ch, K-Kt1; 15 Kt-B5, Q-B2; 16 Kt-R6ch wins.

9 Q-K2

II



Now the main variations are worthy of consideration.

(a) 9 P-B4
10 PxB Kt-B3
11 O-O-O Q-R4

If 11 . . . BxP; 12 Kt-B3 to be followed by 13 P-KKt3 and B-R3 with lasting pressure on the KP.

12 Kt-B3 P-KR3
13 B-B4 BxP
14 Kt-K5

With advantage to White.

* * * *

(b) 9 B-Kt5
10 R-R3 P-B4
11 PxB Kt-B3

Or 11 . . . P-Q5; 12 O-O-O, P-K4; 13 R-Kt3, BxKt; 14 RxB, Q-R4; 15 R-B3 +.

12 O-O-O BxP

The threat was 13 Kt-K4.

13 Kt-B3 B-K2
14 Kt-K5

With advantage to White.

* * * *

(c) 9 K-B2
Attempting an artificial castling.

10 O-O-O R-K1
11 BxKt BxB
12 Q-R5ch K-Kt1
13 B-Q3 P-KKt3
14 BxP PxP
15 QxPch K-R1
16 Kt-B3 Q-K2
17 Kt-KKt5 R-B1
18 R-Q3 and wins.

* * * *

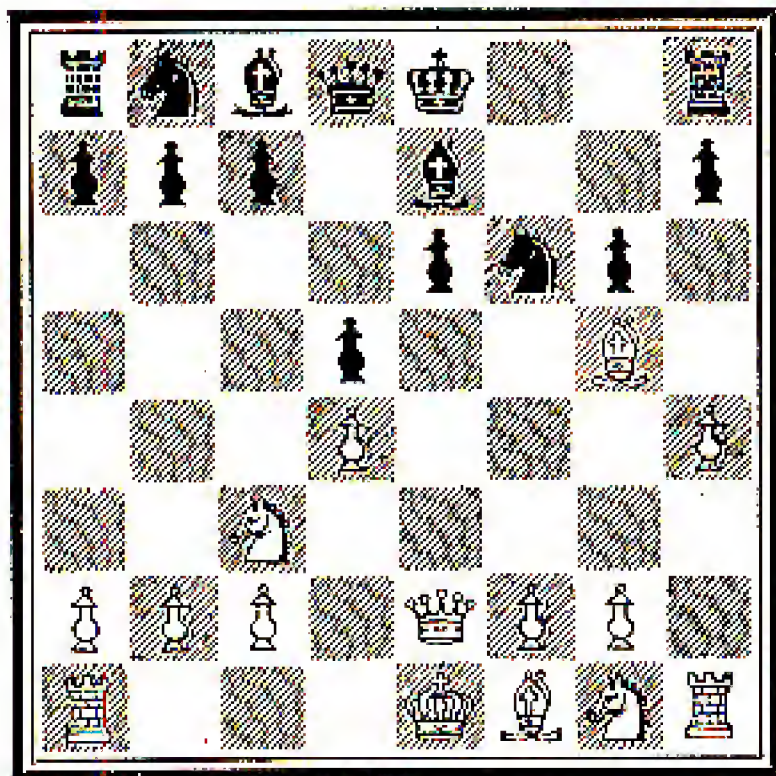
(d) 9 P-KR3
10 B-Q2 P-B4
11 Kt-B3 Kt-B3
12 PxB BxP

13 O-O-O

Again with advantage to White, e.g., 13 ... K-Kt5; 14 Kt-Q4, KtxKt; 15 QxKt, P-K4; 16 Q-Kt3, Q-Q3; 17 B-K3 winning a Pawn.

II. 7 Q-R5ch P-KKt3
8 PxP KtxP
9 Q-K2

III



In spite of Black's retention of the castling privilege White's advantage is more pronounced than in Diagram II. For castling would invite an unwelcome and vicious Pawn assault against the vulnerable King position. Black does not retain even a measure of compensation for the weakening of his K side Pawn phalanx.

(a) 9 ... O-O
10 Kt-B3 P-B4
11 O-O-O Kt-B3
12 Pxp Q-R4
13 P-KKt3!

With advantage to White.

* * * *

(b) 9 ... P-B4
10 Pxp Kt-B3
11 O-O-O O-O

If 11 ... Q-R4; 12 Q-Kt5 is sufficient to retain the Pawn plus. Or 11 ... Bxp is refuted by 12 KtxP.

12 Kt-B3 Q-R4

With a position similar to that in variation (a). If 12 ... B-Q2; 13 P-KKt3, R-K1; 14 B-R3, Bxp; 15 Kt-K5 or 15 P-KR5+.

(c) 9 ... P-KR3
10 B-B4 P-B4
11 Kt-B3 Kt-B3
12 QKt-Kt5 Q-R4ch
13 P-B3 Pxp
14 KKtxP KtxKt
15 KtxKt K-B2
16 P-KKt3 to be followed by B-R3!

A summation discloses that the attack initiated with 7 Q-R5ch and developed in the foregoing analyses, apparently casts a serious doubt upon the validity of the move 6 ... P-KB3, and to this extent constitutes an important contribution toward the rehabilitation of the Alekhine-Chatard Attack.

(Translated from *Schachmati* by J.K.)

Game Studies

The following is the eighth game of the match for the championship of Holland. It was contested with keen enthusiasm in spite of the fact that the final outcome of the match had already been determined.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by Dr. Max Euwe)

Dr. M. Euwe

S. Landau

White

Black

1 P-Q4

P-Q4

2 P-QB4

P-QB3

3 Kt-KB3

Kt-B3

4 Pxp

...

The so-called exchange variation, innocent in appearance but loaded with dynamite.

4 ...

Pxp

5 Kt-B3

Kt-B3

6 B-B4

P-K3

The development of the QB is not satisfactory: e.g., 6 ... B-B4; 7 P-K3, P-QR3; 8 Kt-K5, R-B1; 9 P-KKt4!, with a good attack as in the game Alekhine-Euwe, Avro, 1938.

7 P-K3

B-K2

8 B-Q3

O-O

9 O-O

...

9 P-KR3, provided a flight square for the Bishop, and avoided the complications which now follow.

9 ...

Kt-KR4

10 B-K5

...

The best square for the Bishop, for White need not fear 10 ... KtxB; after which 11 PxKt, Black's KKt cannot retreat without Black creating weaknesses.

10 ...

P-B3

11 Kt-KKt5

...

Threatening 11 QxKt among other things.

11 ...

Q-K1

Acceptance of either piece would lead to disaster: 11 ... PxB; 12 QxKt, P-KKt3?; 13 Bxp or if 12 ... P-KR3; 13 Bxp, or if 11 ... PxB; 12 QxKt, BxKt; 13 Qxpch, K-B2; 14 B-Kt6ch, K-B3 (14 ... K-K2; 15 Qxpch, K-Q3; 16 Kt-Kt5 mate); 15 Pxpch, KtxP; 16 P-B4, or 12 ... P-KR3; 13 Q-Kt6, BxKt; 14 Q-R7ch, K-B2; 15 B-Kt6ch, K-B3; 16 P-B4 (or also 16 Pxpch, etc.), PxBP; 17 Pxp, B-R5 and in both cases White has a winning attack.

Instead of the text move 11 ... P-KKt3 deserves consideration. White might then continue 12 KtxRP, PxB; 13 KtxR, QxKt; 14 Bxp and retain excellent chances.

12 Kt-Kt5

...

Apparently refuting Black's last move, as White now threatens to force Black to abandon his Knight with Kt-QB7.

12 ...

PxB

The only move.

13 Kt-B7

Q-B2

14 KtxR

P-KKt3

15 Kt-B7

P-QR3

Preventing Kt-Kt5.

16 R-B1

KtxB

If 16 . . . B-Q1; there follows 17 KtxRP! PxKt; 18 RxKt, or if 17 . . . KtxB; 18 PxKt, PxKt; 19 RxB. Attempting to capture the Knight with B-Q2 and R-B1 fails because of 17 Q-Kt3.

17 PxKt Q-Kt2

Black hopes for complications: 18 P-KKt4, QxP; 19 PxKt, B-Q3.

18 Kt-R8 QxP
19 Kt-Kt6 B-Q3

The Knight is emancipated. In the interim Black has picked up a Pawn, which partially compensates for the loss of the exchange.

20 P-KKt3 B-B2
21 KtxB RxKt
22 Q-Kt3 R-Kt1
23 R-B2 Kt-B3
24 KR-QB1 Kt-K1
25 P-K4

A temporary Pawn sacrifice which forces open the file so that White's pieces soon will be able to penetrate.

25 PxP
26 R-B5 Q-Q3
27 BxKP K-B2
28 R(B5)-B3 K-K2
29 R-Q3 Q-Kt3

If 29 . . . Q-K4 there follows 30 R-K3, threatening BxKKtP.

30 Q-B3 P-K4

Otherwise the Q could reach KR8 with good effect.

31 Q-Q2

Winning a Pawn due to the double threat of QxPch and R-Q7ch.

31 Kt-B3
32 QxP K-K3

With the counter-threat 33 . . . QxPch; 34 KxQ, KtxBch.

33 B-Kt2 B-Q3
34 B-R3ch K-B2
35 R-KB3 Resigns

For after 35 . . . B-K2; 36 QxKP, R-K1; 37 R-B7 Black is defenseless.

Translated from the Haagsche Courant by J.B.S.

Amsterdam, October, 1939

FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by Dr. Max Euwe)

Dr. M. Euwe S. Landau
White Black

1 P-K4 P-K3 5 Kt-KB3 Kt-B3
2 P-Q4 P-Q4 6 KtxKtch KtxKt
3 Kt-Q2 PxP 7 B-Q3
4 KtxP Kt-Q2

7 Kt-K5 would be met by . . . Q-Q4!

7 B-K2
8 Q-K2 O-O

8 . . . P-QKt3! is preferable.

9 B-KKt5 P-B4

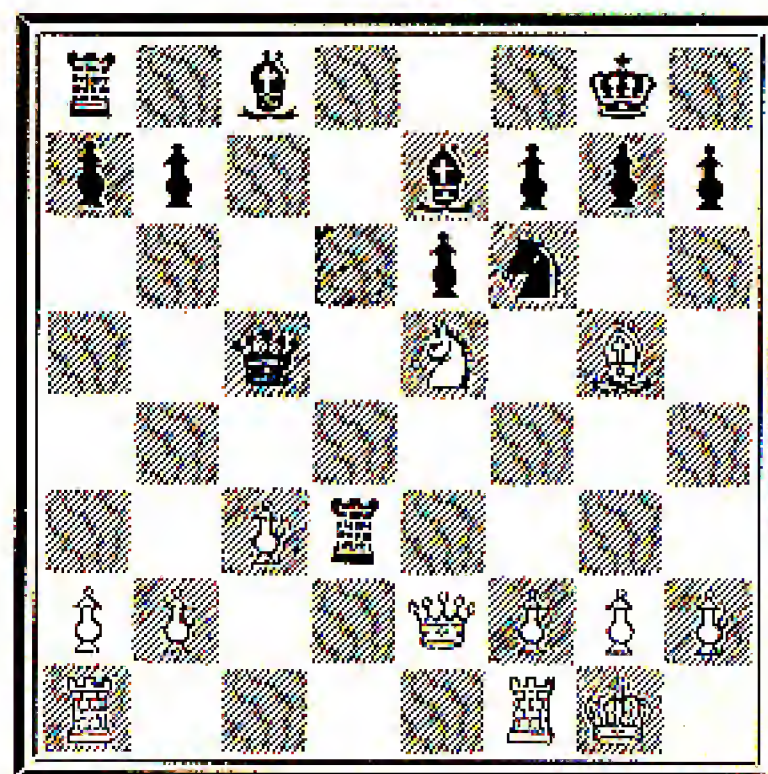
Now 9 . . . P-QKt3 fails on account of 10 BxKt, BxB; 11 Q-K4!

10 PxP Q-R4ch
11 P-B3 QxBP

12 O-O R-Q1
13 Kt-K5 RxB?

A faulty combination. However, it is not easy for Black to develop his pieces: e.g. 13 . . . B-Q2; 14 BxKt, BxB; 15 BxPch, KxB; 16 Q-R5ch, K-Kt1; 17 QxPch, K-R2; 18 KtxB!

Landau



Euwe

14 P-QKt4!

If 14 BxKt, R-Q4; 15 BxB, RxKt; 16 BxQ, RxQ.

14 Q-Q4
15 P-QB4!

If 15 BxKt, R-Q7; 16 Q-R5, P-KKt3; 17 Q-Kt5?, P-KR3; 18 KtxKtP, QxQ; 19 KtxBch, K-B1; 20 BxQ, PxP; 21 KtxB, RxKt and Black must at least regain his P.

15 Q-K5! 19 RxR KtxR
16 QxQ KtxQ 20 R-Q1 PxKt
17 BxB R-Q7 21 RxKt K-B2
18 QR-Q1 P-B3 22 B-Q6 B-Q2

22 . . . P-K5 is of no consequence as the P must fall.

23 BxP B-K1
24 R-Q4 P-KKt3

24 . . . P-KKt4! offered better chances.

25 P-KR4 R-B1 34 R-B4 R-K1
26 P-Kt4 P-KR4 35 R-B6 P-Kt4
27 P-B3 P-QR3 36 P-B5 B-Q4
28 K-B2 B-B3 37 P-R3 R-Q1
29 K-K3 R-KKt1 38 RxKP BxR
30 K-B4 K-K2 39 KxB R-QR1
31 P-Kt5 R-QB1 40 P-B6 R-K1ch
32 B-Q6ch K-B2 41 K-Q7 K-B2
33 K-K5 K-Kt2 42 P-B7 Resigns

"Die Schaakwereld"

Hastings, January, 1936

Premier Reserves Tournament

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

(Notes by Dr. R. Rey Ardid)

Champion of Spain

J. Mieses Dr. R. Rey Ardid
White Black

1 P-K4 P-QB3
2 P-Q4 P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3 PxP
4 KtxP B-B4
5 Q-B3

An unusual move involving a sacrifice. 5. Kt-Kt3 is usual.

5 P-K3

By 5 Q-Q4; 6 B-Q3, BxKt; 7 BxB, QxQP; 8 Kt-K2, White obtains the advantage of two Bishops, and this, coupled with his superior development is ample compensation for the Pawn minus.

6 B-K3 Kt-B3
7 KtxKtch PxKt
8 O-O-O R-Kt1!
9 P-KR3 Q-Q4!

Compelling the exchange of Queens, after which Black's forces, particularly the rooks, become very active.

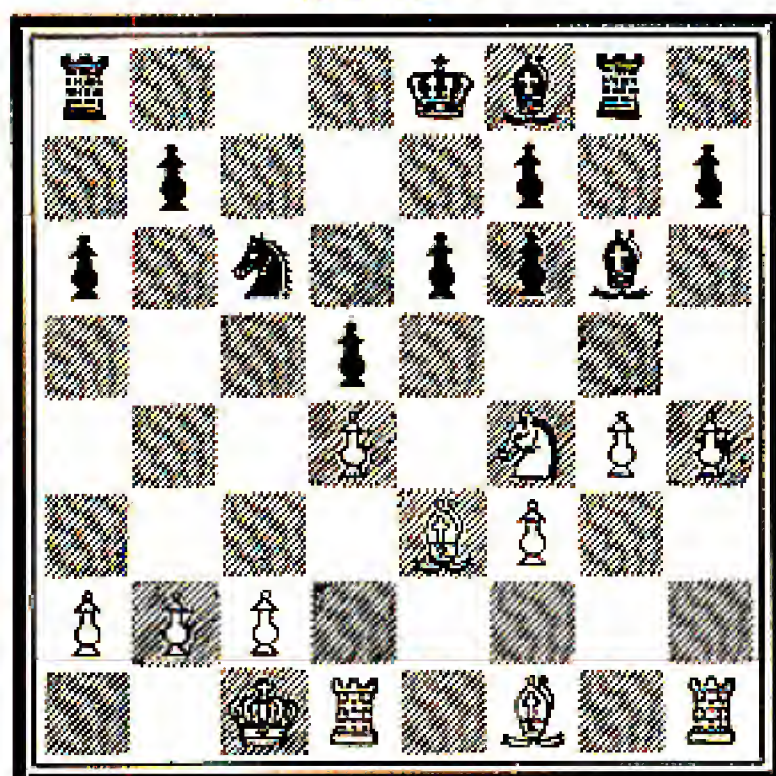
10 QxQ BPxQ
11 P-KKt4 B-K5
12 P-KB3 B-Kt3
13 Kt-K2 Kt-B3
14 Kt-B4 P-QR3

14 . . . B-R3 fails because of 15 KtxQP! winning a Pawn.

15 P-KR4

15 KtxB is preferable.

J. Mieses



Dr. R. Rey Ardid

15 R-B1!
16 P-R5 BxBP

Black will obtain three pawns for his piece and good chances in the ensuing endgame.

17 KxB KtxPch
18 K-Kt1 KtxP
19 B-K2 Kt-K4
20 KR-Kt1 B-Q3
21 P-R6

21 R-QB1 was indicated. The advanced Pawn becomes weak.

21 K-K2
22 Kt-R5 B-B4!

Further weakening the KRP by eliminating White's QB.

23 BxB RxB
24 Kt-Kt7 R(B4)-B1

To counter 25 P-Kt5 with 25 . . . PxP; 26 RxKtP, for then comes 26 . . . P-B3 followed by . . . Kt-B2 and . . . KtxRP without fear of 27 Kt-B5ch as the KR is protected.

25 P-Kt3?

A strategical error which permits the Black QR to penetrate.

25 R-B6
26 R(Kt1)-B1 R-K6!

26 . . . R-R6 would be met by 27 R-R1.

27 R-B2 R-R6
28 Kt-R5 KtxP

Clearly not 28 . . . R-Kt3 because of 29 Kt-B4.

29 BxKt RxB
30 KtxP R-Kt3
31 R(Q1)-KB1

After 31 KtxRP, R(R6)xRP the Kt is lost without compensation.

31 R(R6)xRP
32 KtxQPch

There is no good alternative, and the text-move is not without chances. Black's advantage is minimized, and the endgame is indeed difficult.

32 PxKt
33 RxPch K-Q3
34 RxKtP R-R7
35 R-Kt6ch K-K4

If 35 . . . K-B4; 36 RxR, PxR; 37 R-B6 and White recovers the Pawn.

36 R-K1ch K-B4
37 R-KB1ch K-K5
38 R-K1ch

With the Black King well posted, there is no danger in 38 RxR, PxR; 39 R-B6, which is well met by 39 . . . P-Kt4; 40 RxP, P-Kt5, etc.

38 K-Q6

Unfortunate! Correct was 38 . . . K-B6! with two chief continuations: 39 RxR, PxR; 40 R-K6, R-KKt7! or 39 RxR (39 R-KB1ch, R-KB7), PxR; 40 R-KKt1, R-KKt7 with an easy win in both cases. After the textmove the outcome is problematical.

39 RxR PxR
40 R-Kt1!

40 R-K6, R-KKt7! was the expected play. Black seals his next move.

40 R-R3

Probably offering the only chance. If 40 . . . K-B6; 41 R-Kt3ch, K-Q7; 42 RxP, P-Q5; 43 RxP, P-Q6; 44 R-Q6, K-B6 (44 . . . K-K6; 45 R-K6ch, K-Q5; 46 R-Q6ch, K-K5; 47 P-R4); 45 R-QB6ch, draws. Or 44 . . . K-K7; 45 R-K6ch, K-Q8; 46 P-R4, R-K7; 47 R-Q6, P-Q7; 48 R-KR6 draws.

41 K-Kt2 P-Q5
42 P-R4?

Until now Mieses has expertly managed the defense. Here he slips. A better plan was 42 R-Kt3ch! (42 P-Kt4?, K-B5), K-K5 (or 42 . . . K-K7; 43 P-Kt4!, K-B7; 44 R-Kt4!, K-K6; 45 R-Kt3ch, K-B5; 46 R-Q3, K-K5; 46 R-KKt3 arriving at the main variation); 43 P-Kt4!, K-B4; 44 K-Kt3 (44 R-Q3?, R-R5! wins), P-Kt4 (if 44 . . . K-B5; 45 R-Q3!); 45 K-B4, R-R5; 46 K-Q3, K-B5; 47 R-Kt1 and it is not clear how Black can win.

After the textmove Black obtains a powerful onslaught by offering a Pawn.

42 R-R7ch
43 K-R3

Other moves fail to the reply 43 . . . K-B6.

43 K-B7
44 RxP P-R4!

45 R-Kt5

Neither 45 P-Kt4, R-R6ch followed by PxP, nor 45 R-QB6ch, K-Kt8! threatening mate will help White!

45 R-R6
46 R-Kt2ch

The alternatives were: 46 R-QB6ch, R-QB6 and 46 RxP, RxPch; 47 K-R2, P-Q6, winning easily.

46 K-B6
47 R-Kt8

Best! After 47 R-Kt5, P-Q6; 48 RxP, P-Q7; 49 R-Q5, R-Q6; 50 R-QB5ch, K-Q5 White is lost.

47 P-Q6
48 R-QB8ch K-Q5

Better than 48 . . . K-Q7; 49 P-Kt4! which is now impossible because of P-Q7ch and R-Q6!

49 K-Kt2

After 49 R-Q8ch, K-K6; 50 R-K8ch, K-B7; 51 R-KB8ch, R-B6!

49 K-K6

A blunder upon which Mieses fails to capitalize. The correct continuation was 49 . . . R-R4!; 50 K-B1 (50 R-B4ch, K-K6; 51 K-B3, P-Q7; 52 K-B2, R-R8), R-QB4ch; 51 RxR, KxR; 52 K-Q2, K-Q5; 53 K-B1, K-B6 and wins. Or 49 . . . R-R4!; 50 R-Q8ch, K-K6! (50 . . . R-Q4?; 51 R-KR8 draws); 51 K-B3, R-QB4ch, 52 K-Kt2, R-B7ch! (52 . . . P-Q7?; 53 R-K8ch, K-B7; 54 R-KB8ch, K-K8; 55 R-K8ch, K-Q8; 56 R-Q7 draws) 53 K-Kt1 (53 K-R3, P-Q7, etc.), R-KR7! 54 R-Q7 (54 R-K8ch, K-Q5; 55 R-QB8, R-R8ch; 56 K-Kt2, P-Q7; 57 R-Q8ch, K-K6; 58 K-B2, R-QB8ch followed by P-Q8(Q), R-R8ch; 59 K-Kt2, P-R7; 60 R-K7ch (60 K-B2, R-QB8ch), K-B5 and wins.

50 R-K8ch?

White is able to draw here by 50 K-B3! K-K7; 51 R-Q8!, R-K6; 52 R-Q7, R-K1 (52 . . . P-Q7ch; 53 K-B2 and the Pawn is lost); 53 P-Kt4! (53 RxP??, R-QB8ch wins the Rook), PxPch; 54 KxP, P-Q7; 55 P-R5, P-Q8(Q); 56 RxQ, KxR; 57 K-Kt5.

50 K-Q7
51 R-K5 R-R8!

Now comes a pretty and well calculated maneuver.

52 RxP K-K6
53 K-B3

53 R-Q5, P-Q7; 54 K-B2, R-QB8ch; 55 K-Kt2, P-Q8(Q); 56 RxQ, RxR; 57 P-Kt4 is also insufficient because of K-Q5.

53 P-Q7
54 R-K5ch K-B5

Attacking the Rook! The rest requires no comment.

55 R-Q5	P-Q8(Q)	62 K-Kt6	K-Q3
56 RxQ	RxR	63 P-R6	R-QKt6ch
57 K-B4	K-K4	64 K-R7	K-B2
58 K-B5	R-QB8ch	65 K-R8	R-Kt1ch
59 K-Kt6	R-QKt8	66 K-R7	R-Kt3
60 P-R5	RxPch		Resigns
61 K-B7	R-QR6!		

An uncommonly interesting and instructive game.

*White bites and fleas,
Black scratches out a draw.*

New York State Championship Tournament
August, 1939

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

I. Chernev White		A. S. Denker Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 B-Q6	BxB
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	22 RxB	KtxP
3 P-QB4	P-K3	23 R-Q3	P-Kt3
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	24 Q-K2	Q-Kt5
5 B-Kt5	P-QR3	25 R-K3	Q-R6
6 P-K3	B-K2	26 Q-B2	R-B5
7 Q-B2	O-O	27 R-Kt1	P-B4
8 R-B1	PxP	28 Q-Q3	Kt-Q3
9 BxP	P-B4	29 P-R3	K-B2
10 PxP	KtxP	30 R(Kt)-K1	R-K5
11 O-O	P-Kt4	31 P-B3	RxR
12 B-K2	B-Kt2	32 QxR	QxP
13 KR-Q1	Q-B2	33 QxP	Q-B5
14 P-QKt4	QR-B1!	34 Q-K5	Q-Q4
If 14 . . . QKt-Q2;		35 QxQ	PxQ
15 Kt-Q5!		36 R-R1	K-K3
15 PxKt	BxKt	37 RxP	P-B5
16 BxB	QxP	38 K-B2	K-K4
17 B-B4	P-Kt5	39 K-K2	Kt-B4
18 B-Kt7	PxKt	40 R-R7	P-R3
19 BxR	RxB	Drawn	
20 P-K4	Q-B5		

Spelling Trouble!

*White, willing to be bit by a pillow,
Is bit by a pillar instead.*

British Chess Federation Tournament
Bournemouth, August, 1939

GRUNFELD DEFENSE

G. Abrahams White		S. Flohr Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 Kt-KKt5	Kt-B4
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	15 KR-Q1	P-KR3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	16 Kt-R3	Kt-Q4
4 B-B4	B-Kt2	17 KtxKt	BxKt
5 P-K3	O-O	18 B-R6	Q-R5
6 Kt-B3	P-QB4	19 Kt-B4	BxB
7 B-K5	QPxP	20 QxB	QR-Q1
8 BxP	Kt-B3	21 KtxB	RxKt
9 O-O	PxP	22 Q-B7	KtxP
10 PxP	P-Kt3	23 QxRP	KR-Q1
11 Q-K2	B-Kt2	24 R-K1	Kt-B6ch
12 P-QR3	P-K3	25 PxKt	R-KKt4ch
13 QR-B1	Kt-K2	Resigns	

Swedish No. 1 player, G. Stahlberg, outdistances his nearest rival for second place at the Tournament of Bad Harzburg. A machine-gun staccato of pointed, penetrating moves find their mark.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Cambridge Springs Defense)

(Notes by Dr. Max Euwe)

C. Ahues White		G. Stahlberg Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	4 B-Kt5	P-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	5 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2
3 P-B4	P-K3	6 P-K3	Q-R4

The choice of openings is much a matter of

fashion. Ten years ago the Cambridge Springs Defense drew the center of attention and was often essayed. Today its appearance is rare. Its validity is still a moot question.

7 Kt-Q2 B-Kt5
8 Q-B2 O-O
9 B-K2 P-K4

This enterprising move was first introduced in the game Bogolubow-Grinfeld, Mährisch-Ostrau, 1924.

10 P×KP Kt-K5

The point of the P sacrifice. Black achieves freedom of development and counterplay.

11 Kt(Q2)×Kt P×Kt
12 QR-B1

But this does not seem to be an improvement on the general procedure: 12 O-O, B×Kt; 13 P×B, KtxP; 14 QxP, P-B3; 15 B-R4 (not 15 B-B4 because of . . . B-B4! winning the Q), B-K3; with about even chances.

The idea of the text move is to avoid a doubled P on QB3, but it soon becomes apparent that it was important not to have delayed castling.

12 KtxP
13 B-B4

Now O-O is temporarily thwarted by the threat of . . . Kt-B6ch followed by . . . QxB.

13 Kt-Q6ch!

Not speculating to any extent, for Black may recover the QRP in any event.

14 B×Kt P×B
15 QxP B-KB4
16 Q-K2

Of course not 16 P-K4, BxP!

16 KR-Q1

Preventing 17 O-O because of . . . B-Q6.

17 P-QR3 B-KB1
18 Q-R5

For want of a better continuation. 18 P-K4 is still out of the question, and 18 R-Q1 is met by . . . RxRch followed by . . . R-Q1 and . . . B-Q6, tying the K to the center, where he is subject to any number of threats.

18 P-KKt3
19 Q-Kt5 Q-Kt3
20 P-K4

If 20 O-O, then . . . QxKtP with advantage.

20 B-K3
21 B-K5

Threatening 22 Q-B6!

21 B-Kt2
22 B×B K×B
23 Q-K5ch K-Kt1
24 Kt-K2

In a rather precarious position, White's defense has been stoic. Here, however, he courts danger. Simpler was 24 Kt-R4 leading to equality, after . . . Q-Q5.

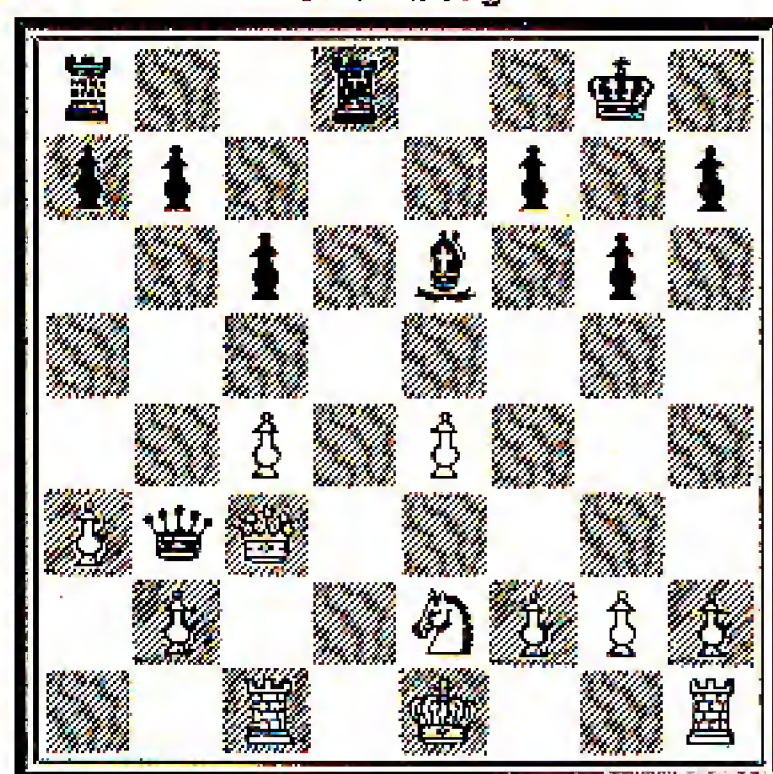
24 Q-Kt6!

White no longer is able to maintain the P plus.

25 Q-B3

Nearly sufficient, but . . .

Stahlberg



Ahues

25 BxP!

For after 26 QxB, R-Q8ch! winning the Q. Now Black penetrates on the Q file.

26 P-B3 R-Q6
27 QxQ

Again, if 27 QxB, R-Q8ch to be followed by the exchange of Qs, and the capture of the KR.

27 BxQ
28 K-B2

28 Kt-B4, R-Q3; 29 R-B1, QR-Q1; 30 R-KB2 offered better drawing chances.

28 R-Q7
29 K-K3

Hoping for 29 . . . RxP to which 30 R-QKt1 would be a powerful rejoinder.

29 QR-Q1 33 RxR RxR
30 KR-K1 R(Q1)-Q6ch 34 Kt-Q4 P-QB4
31 K-B4 RxKtP Resigns
32 R-QKt1 R(Q6)-Q7

Perhaps somewhat early, but in view of Black's superiority, further resistance is futile.

A little shilelah persuasion on the King.

Manhattan Chess Club Championship

December, 1939

FOUR KNIGHTS GAME

E. S. Jackson
White

J. Feldman
Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	21 R-Kt3!	R-K1
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22 B-QKt2	Q-K2
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	23 KtxP	PxKt
4 B-Kt5	B-Kt5	24 RxP	Kt-K4
5 O-O	O-O	25 P×Kt	BPxP
6 P-Q3	P-Q3	26 R-K3	Q-R5
7 B-Kt5	BxKt	27 R(K3)-Kt3	R-K2
8 PxB	Q-K2	28 Q-B3	R-KB2
9 R-K1	Kt-Q1	29 Q-Kt2	Q-R2
10 P-Q4	Kt-K3	30 RxP	B-Q2
11 B-QB1	P-B3	31 BxP	QR-KB1
12 B-B1	Q-B2	32 RxKtch	RxR
13 P-Kt3	P-B4	33 BxR	R-B2
14 P-Q5	Kt-Q1	34 B-B3ch	K-B1
15 P-B4	Kt-K1	35 R-B6	RxR
16 Kt-R4	P-KKt3	36 BxR	B-K1
17 P-B4	PxP	37 P-K5	B-Kt3
18 PxP	P-B3	38 B-Q3	BxB
19 R-Kt1!	Kt-Kt2	39 PxB	Q-R3
20 R-Kt3!	Kt-B2	40 Q-Kt7ch	Resigns

Muscle Over Mind

Using less imagination than a Queen odds player, anyone could see where Cauliflower-Face Flaherty might have been the inspiration for Woodrow Wilson's macaronic contribution to poetry.

*"For beauty I am no star;
There are others more handsome by far;
But my face I don't mind it,
For I am behind it.
It's the fellow in front gets the jar!"*

Flaherty bore the unique distinction of having beaten at chess on the two-inch squares every fighter at Gilhooley's Gymnasium—and was undiscomfited, if not undecorated, by the fact that each one had with equal efficiency and willing alacrity done the same thing for him in a certain twenty-foot square.

Perhaps this is why he sought employment in the more genteel art of chess annotating. Maybe that was why his thoughts were a trifle muddled—but then, this handicap has been no hindrance to others, as many an analysis bears mute attest. So, Cauliflower-Face Flaherty wanted to make his modest bid for Pulitzer consideration. Despite ten reiterations that he'd build something less than a home in the country on his share of the gate receipts of a chess game, he remained undiscouraged.

Here he is—take him away, America.
* * * *

Ladeez and Gentulmen, in this corner, wearin' White trunks, is the Polish piledriver, Ripper Rodzinsky — and in this corner, wearin' Black is the Franco-Russian Tamerlane of the Chessboard, champeen of the wurld, Doctor (Black-pill) Alekhine.

15-Round Bout—Paris, August, 1913
Rodzinsky Alekhine
White Black
1 P-K4 P-K4

Rushin' to the middle of the ring is just gallery stuff, and only keeps the leather-hided cash customers with ya, so long as you're perpendicular, and in there flailin' like a Dutch windmill.

2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
3 B-B4 P-Q3

Coverin' up his mid-section. It's a Fill-the-Doors Defense, they tell—which probably ain't got nuthin' to do with a full house in poker, but may mean a capacity crowd or somethin' in chess.

If you don't like my style, remember I'm only gettin' my share of the gate on annatatin' with no extra cut to explain names from the fifteenth century.

4 P-B3 B-KKt5

5 Q-Kt3 Q-Q2
6 Kt-Kt5 Kt-R3
7 KtxKBP

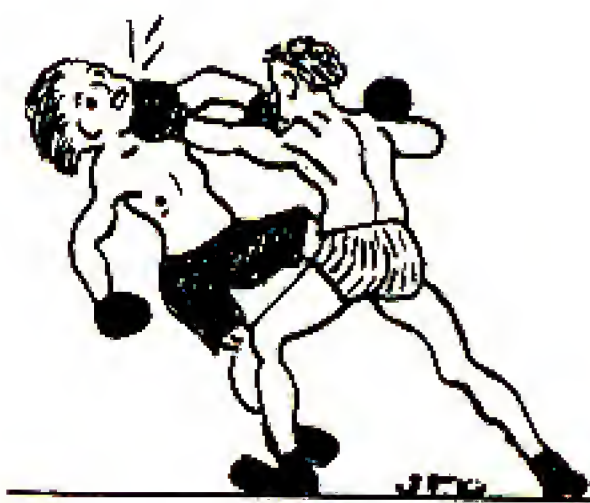
Jabbin' furiously, the Ripper drives the champ into the ropes. In a carnival circuit he'd have some preliminary bum in some ringsider's lap in two rounds, but the champ, who is no camp stool, don't fold up so easy.

7 KtxKt
8 BxKtch QxB
9 QxKtP K-Q2!

The champ seems to reel and stagger helplessly. It's an old gag 'cuz a blind man can see he ain't glassy-eyed a-tall—but Rodzinsky wades in.

10 QxR

A terrific smash, thinks the crowd, which except for a few of the boys in the trade, can't see what's holdin' the champ up—and hustles to get in their cheerin' before the towel-toss.



10 Q-B5!

The crowd is in the aisles yellin' King VII, whoever he is—I only heard of Henry the Eighth.

11 P-B3

This loco is all attack and no defense.

11 BxP

The champ sails in, cool, like an ice-cutter.

12 PxB Kt-Q5

After which White's grunt can be heard in the last row.

13 P-Q3 QxQP
14 PxKt

Reckless!? This game guy would dive off the Tower of Babel into a bucket of water.

14 B-K2

Goaded like this, a paralytic grasshopper would swap kicks with a burro—so the Ripper staggers in, as wide open as the Grand Canyon.

15 QxR B-R5 mate

After which elegant piece of face-bashing, White's features can only be picked by guesswork.

This, we fear, will be the last contribution by C.F. F. A percentage cut of the gate at a chess game runs somewhat under world's heavyweight fight receipts. We knew it. Flaherty does—now.

Famous Last Round Tourney Thrills

By PAUL HUGO LITTLE

TARRASCH-WALBRODT, VIENNA, 1898

The Vienna 1898 Tournament was one of the greatest events in chess history. Held in conjunction with the fifty-year jubilee of the reign of Franz Joseph of Austria, its entry lacked only Lasker and Charousek, and perhaps Teichmann and Bardeleben, of the chess stars of that day.

The tournament was a double-round event, with twenty players participating. One of them, A. Schwarz, dropped out after the 7th round, and his score was annulled. So each player had thirty-six hard games to play before his place could be determined. It was truly a chess marathon!

Handsome prizes were provided as incentive for the players. Two hot summer months—July and August—of grueling chess lay before them.

Much regret was expressed over the absence of Lasker and Charousek, the latter already suffering from the malady that was to bring him to an early grave. Still, the great rivals Steinitz and Tchigorin were entered in the lists to joust against combatants; and Tarrasch was there, the favorite because of his magnificent tournament record. Pillsbury, the hero of Hastings, sought another first prize. There was Blackburne and Burn, the two English veterans, Schiffers, Alapin, Maroczy, Marco, Schlechter, Lipke, and Walbrodt. The American, Showalter, compatriot of Pillsbury, was to uphold the standards of a country still unrecognized by European centers.

The fight was expected to be a fierce one, and so it proved. After nineteen rounds and the first half of the tourney were completed, Pillsbury and Tarrasch were in first place with equal scores of 15, Janowski was a close third with $13\frac{1}{2}$, and Steinitz, despite his age and the despair of having lost his title to Lasker, was a fine fourth with $12\frac{1}{2}$. Tchigorin had 12, Alapin $11\frac{1}{2}$, Lipke 11, and Burn, Maroczy, and Schlechter, $10\frac{1}{2}$ each. Pillsbury had beaten Tarrasch in their game in the fourteenth round, for the Doctor's only loss, while Pillsbury had lost to Tchigorin and Maroczy.

After 24 rounds, Tarrasch's score was 19 and Pillsbury's $18\frac{1}{2}$, with Steinitz in third place with 16. After the 26th round, Pillsbury led with 20, Tarrasch was second with $19\frac{1}{2}$. Janowski was third with 17, and Tchigorin was fourth with $16\frac{1}{2}$, Steinitz having lost two games to hold fifth place with 16. After 32 rounds, Pillsbury continued to lead

by half a point with $24\frac{1}{2}$, Tarrasch had 24, and Janowski and Steinitz were tied with 21. Tchigorin was far behind in fifth place with $18\frac{1}{2}$.

It was obvious that Pillsbury and Tarrasch were destined to battle it out for the chief prize. In the 33rd round, Tarrasch scored over Pillsbury, avenging his loss in the 14th round, and took the lead, only to lose to Janowski in the next round, as Pillsbury won. In the 35th round both won, and in the 36th round Tarrasch finally overhauled Pillsbury by drawing against Tchigorin, while Pillsbury was losing to Burn in 91 moves. In the 37th and semi-final round Pillsbury beat Trenchard and Tarrasch beat Alapin.

And so Tarrasch and Pillsbury came into the 38th and last round on Monday, July 25th with equal scores of $27\frac{1}{2}$. Janowski was third with $25\frac{1}{2}$, and Steinitz was fourth with 24, a magnificent performance considering his bitter disappointments. Pillsbury was paired with Baird and Tarrasch with Walbrodt. Obviously, Pillsbury's chances were better. He soon obtained an advantage with White in a Queen's Gambit Declined, won two pawns on his 27th move, and scored the point in 52 moves.

So it was up to Tarrasch. He had White, and played a Queen's Gambit, which Walbrodt declined. Walbrodt lost time with a knight maneuver seeking to exchange, and draw, and Tarrasch soon had a bind.

He increased the pressure. Walbrodt fought ably, but Tarrasch's keen positional judgment gave him no chance, and after 52 moves Tarrasch had won to tie with Pillsbury. A playoff match was won by Tarrasch, 2-1, 1 draw, but this was anti-climactic.

The game with Walbrodt, which follows, was the Doctor's great effort.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. S. Tarrasch	C. A. Walbrodt
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 Kt-B3	B-K2

The Vienna Tournament Book remarks of Black's 4th move: "Dr. Tarrasch holds . . . P-QB4 to be better." So consistently did the Doctor hold that view that the move is known today as the Tarrasch Defense.

5 B-B4

More usual was 5 B-Kt5, but Tarrasch could

not afford to give his opponent, a sure and sound book player, the odds of stereotyped play.

5 P-B3
6 P-K3 QKt-Q2
7 P-KR3

To be able to exit to R2 in the event the QB is attacked.

7 Kt-B1

7 P-QKt3 allowing for a flanchetto development of the QB and aiming for a break at QB4 is suggested in the book of the tournament.

8 P-B5!

Fixing the Q side pawns which in turn restrains Black's mobility. If now 8 P-QKt3 White maintains the hold with 9 P-QKt4.

8 Kt-Kt3
9 B-R2 Q-R4

A loss of time. Relatively best was 9 P-QKt3; 10 P-QKt4, PxP; 11 KtPxP, Q-R4; 12 Q-Q2, Kt-Q2 striving to free the game with P-K4.

10 P-QR3 Kt-K5
11 B-Q3

Better was 11 P-QKt4, for after the text move Black might have secured his Kt at K5 with P-B4.

11 KtxKt?
12 Q-Q2 Kt-KR5
13 KtxKt BxKt
14 P-QKt4 Q-Q1
15 QxKt

And Black remains with an immobile QB.

15 O-O
16 O-O Q-Q2?
17 Q-B2 P-B4
18 K-R1

Preparing for the classical attack P-Kt4, etc.

18	B-Q1	24 R-KKt1	K-R1
19 B-K5	B-B2	25 Q-KKt2	P-QR4
20 P-B4	BxB	26 B-Kt1	RPxP
21 BPxB	Q-K2	27 RPxP	R-R5
22 P-KKt4	P-KKt3	28 PxP	KPxP
23 R-B4	B-Q2		

Not 28 KtPxP; 29 R-B3! to be followed by R-Kt3 and Black must yield to the pressure on the open file.

29 Q-Q2	R-KKt1	32 R(B4)-B1	R-Kt2
30 Q-K1	B-K3	33 R-Kt2	QR-KKt1
31 P-R4	R(R5)-R1	34 R-KR2	Q-Q2

Black has attained his maximum defense. He must stall and await developments.

35 B-Q3	R-R1
36 Q-Kt3	Q-K2
37 R-KKt1	QR-KKt1
38 R(R2)-KKt2	R-KB1
39 Q-B4	. . . . .

Preventing any liberating action such as P-B5.

39	QR-KKt1
40 Q-R6	B-Q2
41 K-R2	B-K3
42 R-Kt5!	. . . . .

The beginning of the final phase of the attack, which Tarrasch conducts with vigor and precision.

42	B-Q2
43 K-Kt3!	B-K1
44 K-B4!	. . . . .

Steinitz must have beamed at the emulation of his precepts.

44	B-Q2
45 P-R5!!	. . . . .

At last!

45	B-K1
46 PxP	BxP
47 B-K2	. . . . .

Not 47 BxP, as the B is subject to a pin.

47	Q-Q1
48 B-R5	BxB
49 QxB

. . . . Q-R5ch was threatened.

49	RxR
50 RxR	RxR
51 QxR	Q-KB1
52 P-K6	Resigns



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By P. WENMAN

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This paper bound volume is attractively gotten together, and suffers (insofar as this reviewer could find) from none of the egregious typographical errors prevalent in Mr. Wenman's previous effort, "Remarkable Endings."

But, apparently no great ingenuity was displayed in gathering the games, and the notes are generally less than adequate. Most of the old favorites are here: the brilliant fireworks of the past, up to and including such memorable games as Reti-Alekhine at Baden-Baden (1925), or the charming Mikenas-Dreiburg encounter at Kemerli (1939). However, these games are to be found in other collections, more competently annotated, whilst the superb efforts of Fine, Reshevsky, Botvinnik, Keres and others have not earned a single place between these covers. Capablanca appears in only one game—that he lost—but Prince Dadian (of curious memory) is present against Bitcham, Kolisch battles against "Another" and Daum fights one out with Noordyk. The majority of the games are P-K4, and all positional games, however, subtle and beautiful, are omitted.

The contest between Hartlaub and Beharry, played "in Bavaria in 1911," is perhaps amusing enough to be reproduced. At any rate, it is new to me.

—J. R. Newman

Pyrotechnics Par Excellence

Played in Bavaria in 1911

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Hartlaub White		Beharry Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	6 P-QR3	B-Q3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	7 PxBP	BxBP
3 Kt-KB3	P-QB4	8 P-QKt4	B-Q3
4 P-K3	Kt-QB3	9 B-Kt2	....
5 Kt-B3	Kt-B3		

The old method of playing the Queen's Gambit Declined.

9	O-O
10 Q-B2	PxP
11 Kt-KKt5	....

With the strong threat of 12 Kt-Q5, PxKt; 13 BxKt.

11	P-KKt3
12 O-O-O	Q-K2
13 RxB	....

The key move of a combination of great beauty. If QxR; 14 QKt-K4, KtxKt; 15 KtxKt, Q-Q1; 16 B-B6 followed by 17 P-KR4.

13	P-KR3
---------	-------

14 P-KR4 PxKt

Black must recover the piece.

15 PxP Kt-KR4

16 KRxKt

Both Rooks offered. A very pleasing situation.

16 PxR

17 Kt-Q5 PxKt

18 Q-R7ch

The crowning sacrifice of a really great game.

18 KxQ

19 R-R6ch K-Kt1

20 R-R8 mate.

*The King was in the Counting-House,
A Queen and Rook ahead,
Along came some bad checks,
And put him "in the red."*

DANISH GAMBIT

Hartlaub White		Testa Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	6 Kt-B3	P-Q3
2 P-Q4	PxP	7 Kt-B3	Kt-KB3
3 P-QB3	PxP	8 O-O	BxKt
4 B-QB4	PxP	9 BxB	O-O
5 BxP	B-Kt5ch	10 P-K5	Kt-K5

10 ... PxP could have been played.

11 B-Kt2 B-Kt5

12 Q-Q4

The opening move of a splendid combination.

12 BxKt

13 PxB Kt-Kt4

14 K-R1

A very clever offer of two Pawns.

14 KtxP

15 Q-Q3 KtxKP

16 R-KKt1

The point of the combination. The Queen cannot be taken.

16 Q-Q2

For if 16 ... KtxQ; 17 RxPch, K-R1; 18 R-Kt8ch, KxR; 19 R-Kt1ch.

17 Q-Q2 Kt-Kt3

18 Q-Q4

Forcing the Knight to return to K4.

18 Kt-K4

19 RxPch

Leading to an excellent mate.

19 KxR

20 R-Kt1ch K-R1

If 20 ... K-B3, White mates in three moves by 21 Q-R4ch.

21 QxKtch PxQ

22 BxPch P-B3

23 BxPch RxB

24 R-Kt8 mate

MID-WEST MATCH

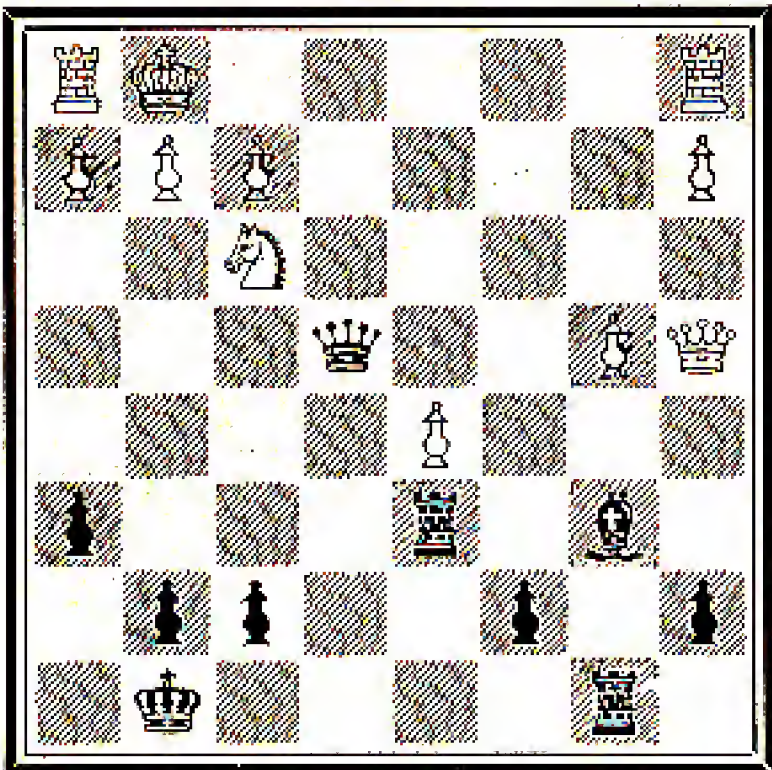
Traveling over a hundred miles, Central Indiana Chess Association players defeated Cincinnati Chess Club on twelve boards Sunday, December 17th at the Cincinnati Mercantile Library by a score of 12½-10½ in a double round match.

Would You Have Seen It?

By IRVING CHERNEV

If the problem stands you on your head, you will find the solution staring you in the face.

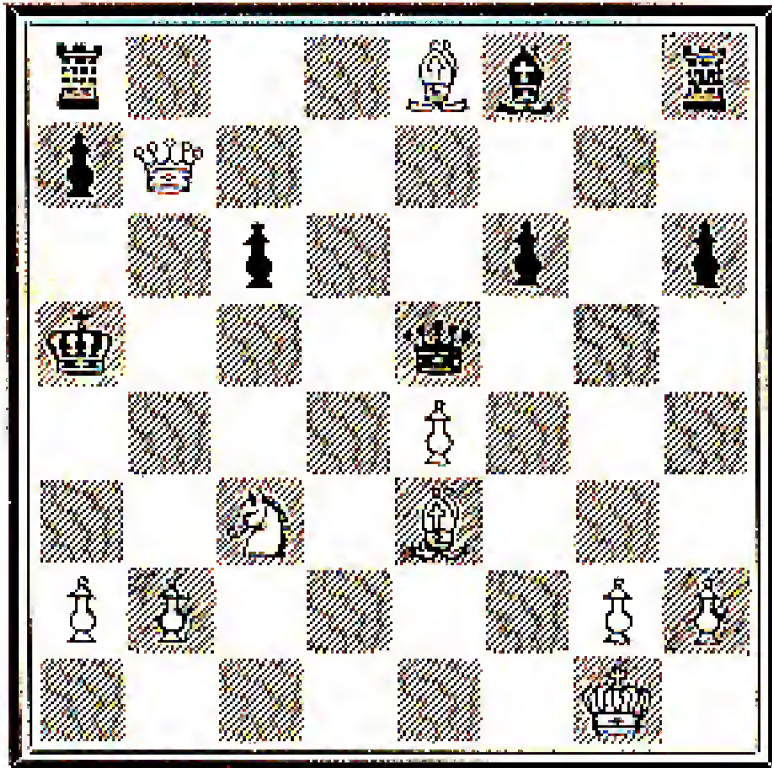
Albin



Bernstein
Black Wins

1. . . . 2 R-KB 3 P-XQ
Q-K7 QxKt R-Kt3 mate

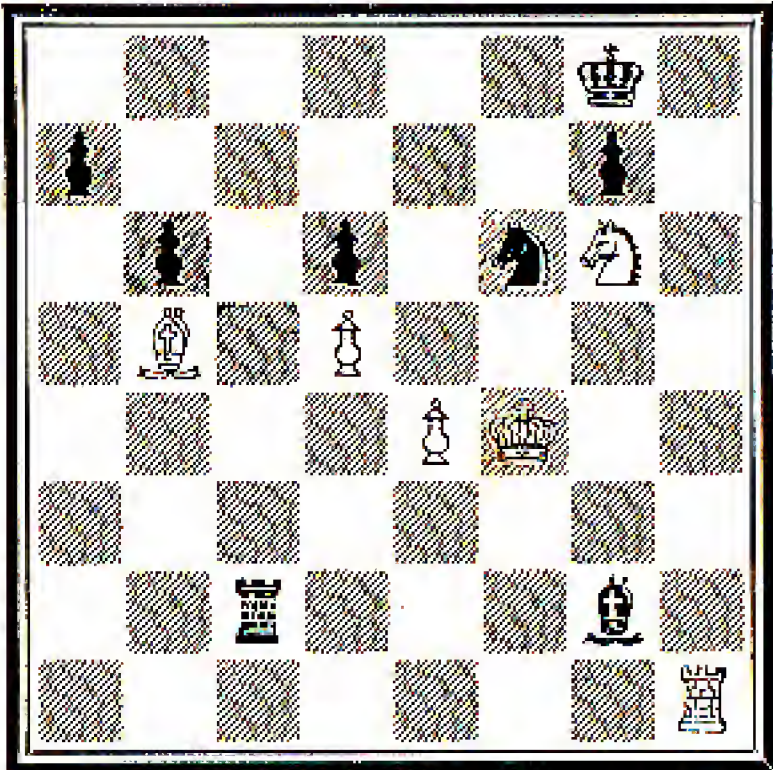
Amateur



Blackburne
(Blindfold)
White Wins

1 P-QKt4ch 2 B-Kt6ch 3 QXR mate
BXP PxB

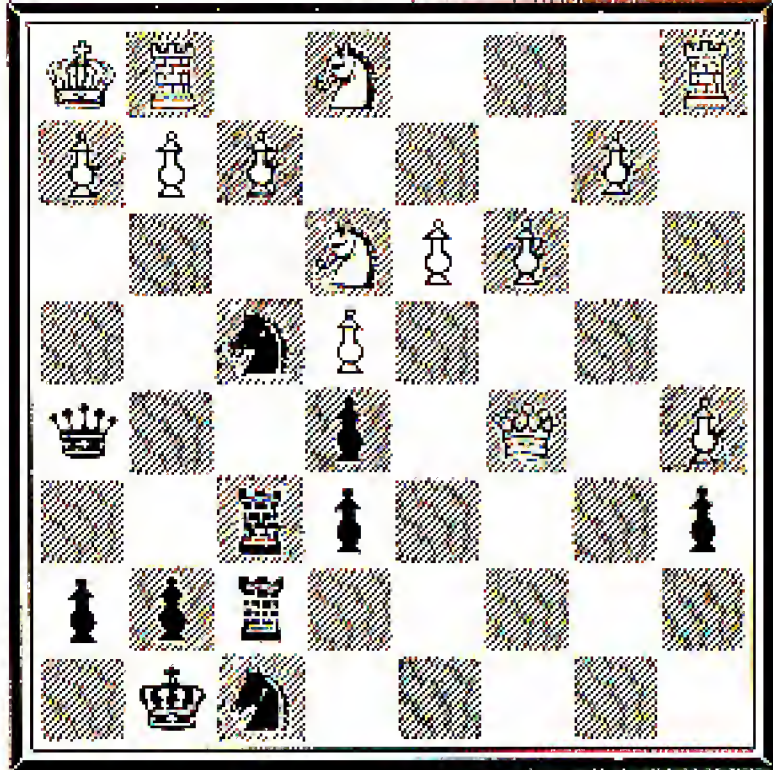
Ufimzev



Bondarevsky
White Wins

1 R-R8ch 2 B-K8ch 3 K-Kt5 4 R-B8 mate
K-B2 KtXB any

Hermann



Hussong
Black Wins

1. . . . 2 K-XQ 3 K-Kt3 4 K-Kt4 5 K-Kt5 6 QxKtch! 7 Kt-B3 8 K-Kt6 9 KtXR 10 PXR
QXPch R-R3ch Kt-K7ch R-B5ch R-R7 KXQ P-R3ch K-Kt R-B4l Kt-B5 mate

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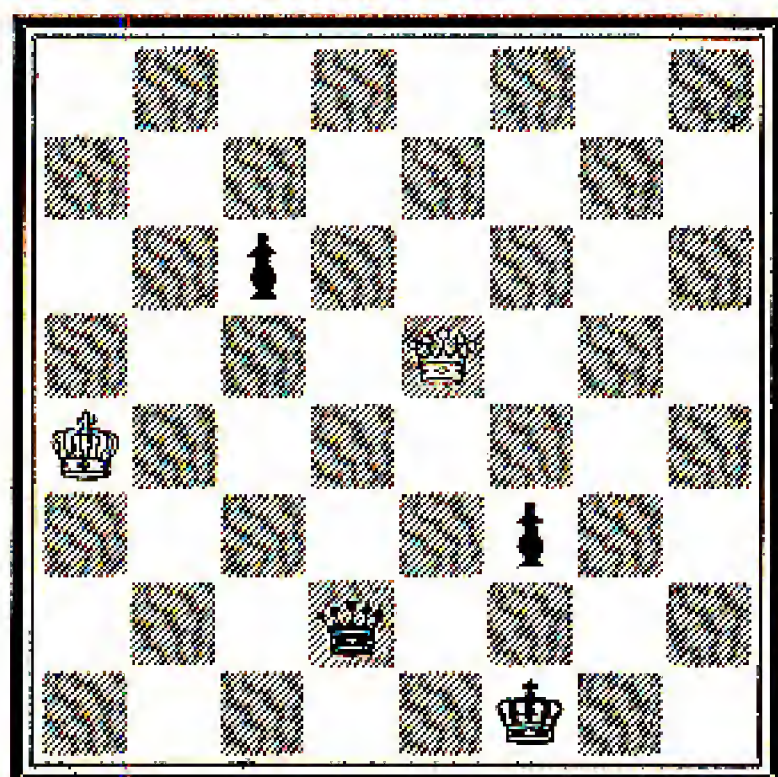
Queen and Pawn Endings

(Every player has at one time or another been exasperated beyond endurance by the intricacies of a Queen and Pawn ending. Here are two specimens which are unusually rich in finesses.)

International Team Tourney
Stockholm - August, 1937

Position after Black's 98th move

Kashdan



Frydman

The game is won for Black, but care must be exercised to avoid possible perpetual checks.

99 Q-B3

A little pleasantry which, however, hardly affects the course of the game.

99 Q-B5ch
100 K-R5 P-B7

Giving up one of the Pawns, as the win is now forced. A neat finesse is still required at the finish.

101 QxP K-Kt8
102 Q-Kt6ch K-R7
103 Q-R7ch K-Kt6
104 Q-Q3ch

The only move to stop the immediate queening. If 104 Q-Kt6ch, K-R5; 105 Q-R7ch, K-Kt5 and the Queen can interpose on the next check.

104 K-R5
105 Q-B1 Q-Q7ch
106 K-R6 K-Kt6!

If 106 . . . Q-K8; 107 Q-B4ch etc. Black's plan is to play . . . K-R7 and then . . . Q-K8, after which there will be no more checks. Should White's Queen move, a series of checks will force a second Queen (107 Q-Kt5, Q-R7ch; 108 K-Kt6, Q-K3ch; 109 K-R5, Q-K8ch or 109 K-R7, . . . Q-B2ch, followed by . . . P-B8(Q). Or 107 Q-B4, Q-Q3ch! and if the King goes to the 7th rank, then . . . Q-K2ch followed by an appropriate check on KB3 or KB1. If the King goes to the 5th rank, then . . . Q-K4ch followed according to circumstances, by . . . Q-B3ch or by . . . Q-B5.)

107 K-Kt7 Q-K6!

Important. If at once 107 . . . K-R7; 108 Q-Kt5! after which Black has no checks, and it is difficult to avoid a perpetual check. After the text, White's King has no square which makes possible such a situation.

108 K-Kt8 K-R7

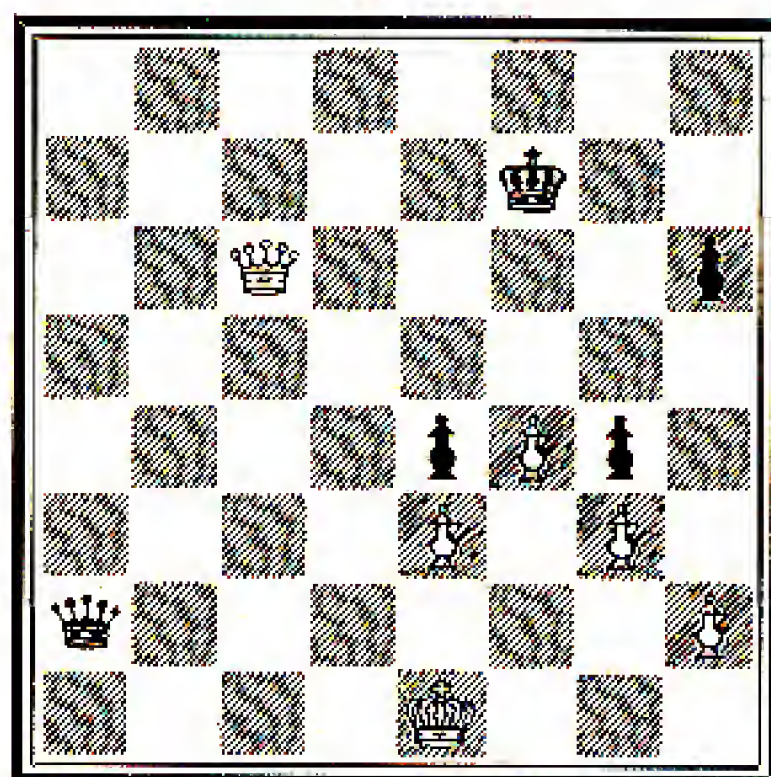
White resigns. The threat is of course . . . Q-K8. If 109 Q-B4, Q-K1ch; 110 K-Kt7, Q-K2ch and either . . . Q-B1ch or . . . Q-B3ch followed by . . . P-B8(Q).

—I. Kashdan

Kemerli Tournament
June, 1937

Position after Black's 65th move

Keres



Flohr

66 Q-Q7ch

The winning move. Black is now "on the spot," for not only is he a Pawn down to begin with, but he must lose another one: (1) if . . . K-Kt1 or . . . K-Kt3 the KtP falls with check; (2) if . . . K-B1; 67 Q-B5ch winning a P with P-R5; 75 P-B6, P-R6; 76 P-B7, P-R7; 77 P-B8(Q), P-R8(Q); 78 Q-B5ch, K-Kt6; 79 Q-B4ch check; (3) if . . . K-B3; 67 QxP, QxP; 68 Q-R4

66 K-B3!?

Having looked more deeply into the last-mentioned variation, Keres has discovered the following continuation after 68 Q-R4ch: 68 . . . QxQ; 69 PxQ, K-B4; 70 K-Q2 (clearly the only winning possibility), K-Kt5; 71 K-B3, KxP; 72 K-Q4, K-Kt5; 73 KxP, P-R4; 74 P-B5, P-R5; 75 P-B6, P-R6; 76 P-B7, P-R7; 77 P-B8(Q), P-R8(Q)ch and the position is a draw.

67 Q-Q8ch?

Convinced by this silent dialogue, Flohr drops the variation—quite wrongly, for there are two ways of winning in it! The crucial position in the previous note is the following: White: K on Q4, Ps on K3 and KB4. Black: K on Kt5, Ps on K5 and KR3. It is White's turn to play, and he can win by (1) 73 K-K5! P-R4 (. . . K-B6 leads to a book loss); 74 P-B5, ch with a won ending.

forcing the exchange of Qs, after which White's KP wins; or (2) a method suggested by Dr. Euwe: 73 KxP, P-R4; 74 K-Q3! (the idea is of course that White's two Ps are self-supporting, and he can therefore bring his K around to stop the RP), P-R5; 75 K-K2 and wins (75 . . .

K-Kt6; 76 K-B1 etc.). Black can try 74 . . . K-Kt6 (instead of 74 . . . P-R5) but then follows 75 P-B5, P-R5; 76 P-B6, P-R6; 77 P-B7, P-R7; 78 P-B8(Q), P-R8(Q); 79 Q-B4ch again forcing the exchange of Qs, and the KP wins.

And now back to the text:

67 K-B2

Flohr could now transpose into the winning line with 68 Q-Q7ch, but he is groping for another winning method.

68 Q-B7ch K-Kt3
69 Q-Q6ch K-B2
70 Q-Q7ch K-B3

Again White has his opportunity. A time-wasting possibility which had to be calculated here was 71 Q-Q4ch, K-B2; 72 QxP, whereupon Dr. Euwe demonstrates a curious perpetual check: 72 . . . Q-R8ch; 73 K-K2, Q-R7ch; 74 K-K1, Q-R8ch; 75 K-Q2, Q-R4ch; 76 K-Q3, Q-R6ch; 77 K-Q4, Q-Kt5ch; 78 K-Q5, Q-Kt2ch; 79 K-K5, Q-K2ch; 80 K-B5, Q-Q2ch; 81 K-K5, Q-K2ch etc.

71 Q-Q8ch? K-B2
72 Q-B7ch K-Kt3
73 Q-Q6ch K-B2

Now a tragic thing happens: Flohr discovers the win beginning with Q-Q7ch; but he can no longer play this move, as it would lead to a three-fold repetition, allowing Black to claim a draw!

74 Q-Q2 Q-R8ch
75 Q-Q1 Q-B6ch
76 K-B2 P-R4
77 P-R3 PxP
78 QxPch K-B1

79 Q-KB5ch K-Kt1

If now 80 QxRP, Q-Q7ch draws; or if 80 QxKP, Q-Q7ch; 81 K-Kt1, P-R7ch; 82 K-R1, Q-Q8ch! 83 KxP, Q-R4ch; 84 K-Kt2, Q-K7ch with a draw by perpetual check (Dr. Euwe).

After the text, Flohr plagued himself—and his opponent—for another 25 moves, but nothing more could be found. An ending with more than its share of finesse!—F. R.

CAPITOL CITY CHAMPIONSHIP

Ariel Mengarini, George Washington University junior and erstwhile Harvard student, followed the example set by many of his Harvard predecessors into Washington, D. C. and promptly upon his arrival garnered the championship of the Capitol City Chess Club. Donald Mugridge, who set the style, finished second, while Martin C. Stark, this year stayed on the side-lines. The championship, a double round-robin event, produced the following scores:

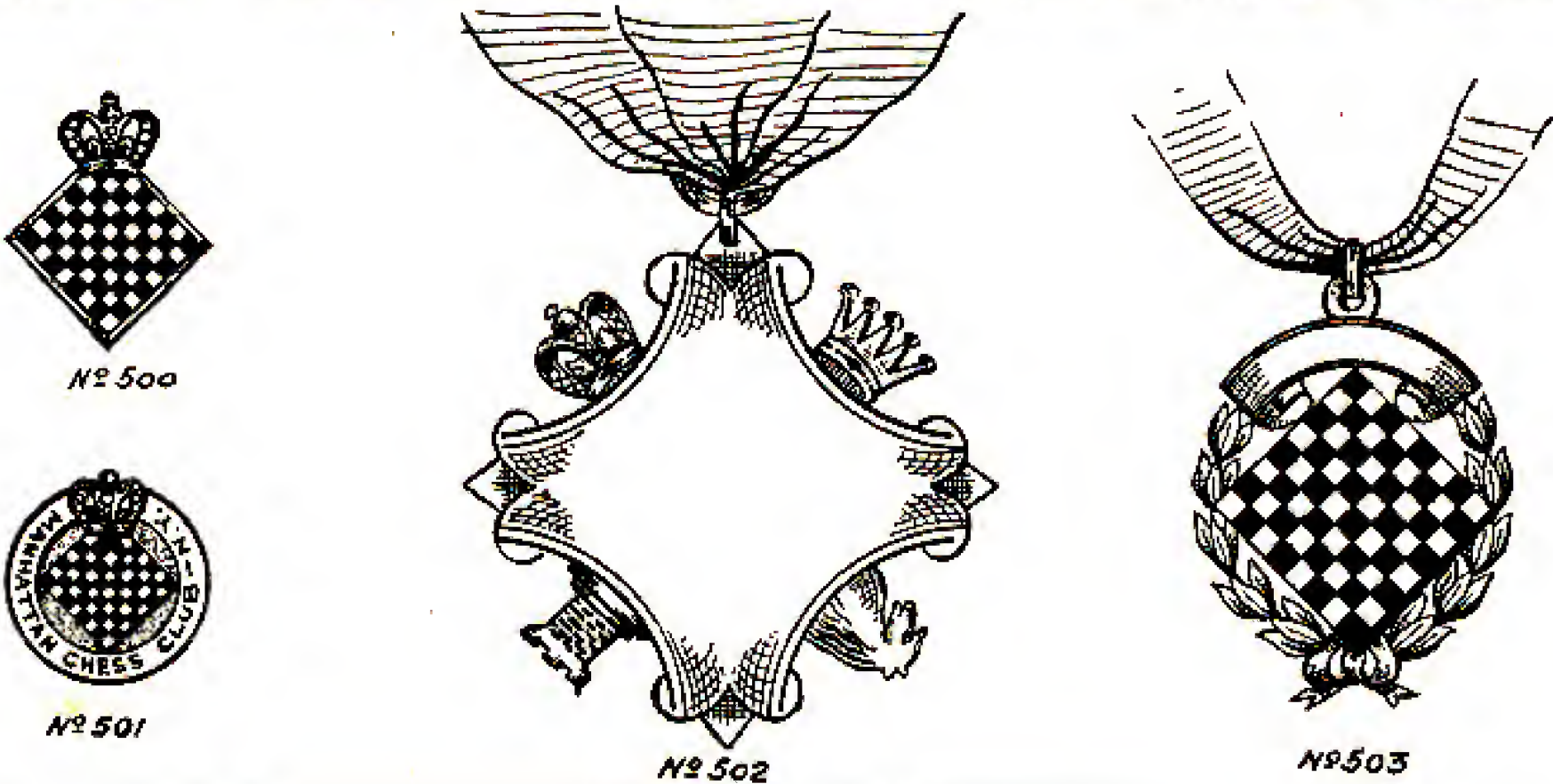
	Point totals
A. Mengarini -----	6½—1½
D. H. Mugridge -----	5 —2
H. A. Rousseau -----	4½—2½
E. M. Knapp -----	3 —5
R. Hostler -----	0 —8

* * * *

A general tournament, run concurrently with the championship attracted an entry of ten. It is still in progress.

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Marshall Chess Club Championship
December, 1939

GRUNFELD DEFENSE

F. J. Marshall White		A. E. Santasiere Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	32 R-K4	B-Kt3
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	33 R-K3	RxP
3 Kt-KB3	B-Kt2	34 RxR	RxR
4 B-B4	O-O	35 P-B3	P-R4
5 Kt-B3	P-Q4	36 PxP	R-QR5
6 P-K3	P-B4	37 R-K7ch	K-B1
7 B-K2	BPxP	38 R-K6	K-B2
8 KPxP	Kt-B3	39 RxQBP	RxP(R6)
9 O-O	PxP	40 P-R6	RxBP
10 BxP	Kt-QR4	41 Kt-B2	P-B4
11 B-K2	B-K3	42 K-Kt2	R-QR6
12 B-K5	R-B1	43 Kt-R3	R-R7ch
13 R-K1	Kt-Q4	44 K-Kt1	R-R8ch
14 BxB	KxB	45 K-B2	R-R7ch
15 Kt-KKt5	B-B4	46 K-K1	RxKRP
16 KtxKt	QxKt	47 KtxPch	K-Kt2
17 B-B3	Q-Q2	48 Kt-K6ch	K-B2
18 P-QKt4	Kt-B5	49 Kt-Q8ch	K-Kt2
19 P-Kt4	P-B3	50 Kt-K6ch	K-B2
20 Kt-R3	B-K3	51 Kt-B4	B-R4
21 Q-K2	B-B2	52 P-R7	R-R7
22 QxP	R-B2	53 R-B7ch	K-B3
23 QxQ	RxQ	54 KtxBch	K-K4
24 QR-Q1	KR-Q1	55 Kt-Kt7	P-B5
25 P-KKt5	P-KR3	56 Kt-K8	P-B6
26 PxRPh	KxP	57 R-K7ch	K-B4
27 R-K4	Kt-K4	58 Kt-Q6ch	K-B5
28 B-Kt2	Kt-B3	59 R-B7ch	K-K6
29 R-R4ch	K-Kt2	60 Kt-B4ch	K-Q5
30 BxKt	PxB	61 Kt-Kt6	P-B7ch
31 P-R3	P-Kt4	62 K-B1	Resigns

A typical Avram game: quiet opening—careful mid-game maneuvering for an opening—and then a sudden onslaught. A nice ending in which the power of the Q and B in combination is utilized to the utmost.

Manhattan C. C. Championship
New York—January 14, 1939

DUTCH DEFENSE

H. Avram White		J. Fulop Black	
1 Kt-KB3	P-KB4	17 RPxP	RxR
2 P-Q4	P-K3	18 BxR	PxP
3 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	19 BxP!	R-B2
4 B-Kt2	P-Q4	20 Q-Q4	B-B1
5 O-O	B-K2	21 B-B3	P-Kt3
6 P-QB4	O-O	22 P-K4	B-KKt2
7 P-Kt3	P-B3	23 K-Kt2	Q-Kt1?
8 B-Kt2	QKt-Q2	24 PxP	KPxP
9 QKt-Q2	Kt-K5	25 BxP!	PxB
10 Kt-K5	QKtxKt	26 RxR	KxR
11 PxKt	Q-R4	27 P-K6ch	KxP
12 KtxKt	BPxKt	28 QxB	Q-Kt2
13 P-QR3	P-QKt4	29 Q-B6ch	K-Q2
14 P-QKt4	Q-B2	30 B-Q4!	Q-R3
15 P-B5	P-QR4	31 P-B6ch!	K-B2
16 P-B3!	RPxP		
On 31 . . . QxP; 32 Q-B7ch, K-Q1; 33 B-B6 ch!			
32 B-K5ch	K-Kt3	36 B-Q4ch!	K-R1
33 Q-Q8ch!	K-R2	37 Q-Q8ch	Q-Kt1
34 Q-B7ch	B-Kt2	38 Q-R5ch	Resigns
35 PxP	QxP		

Both players aim for an attack with equal industry — but not with equal marksmanship.

Belgium-Holland Match
Brussels — April, 1939

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

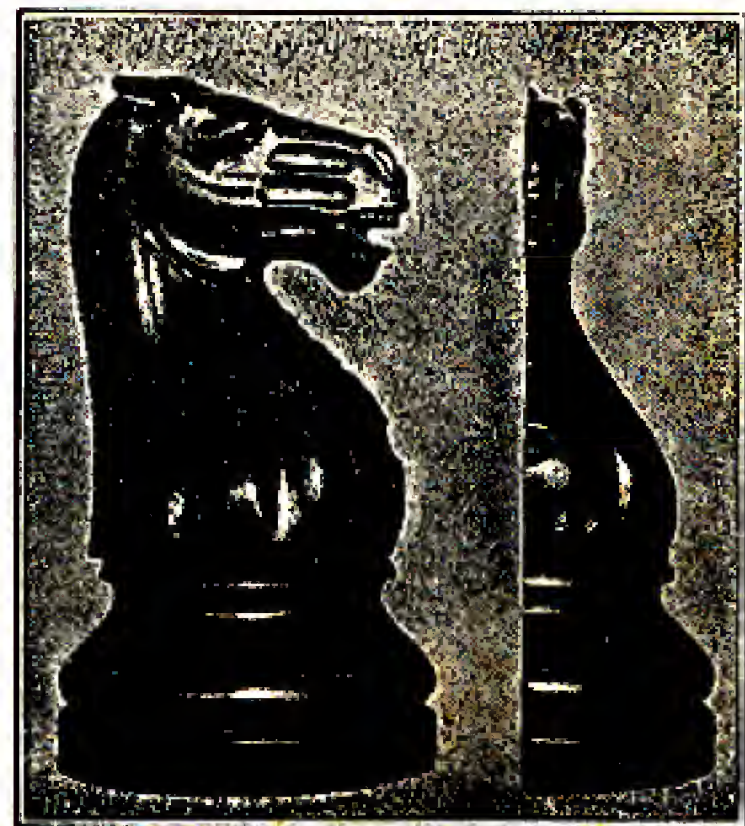
Soultanbeief White		Davidson Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 P-KKt3	Q-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 P-B4	P-QKt4
3 Kt-QB3	P-QKt3	19 P-Kt4	BxKt
4 P-K4	B-Kt2	20 PxP	Q-B2
5 B-Q3	B-Kt5	21 P-Kt5	PxBP
6 Q-K2	P-B4	22 B-B2	P-KR4
7 P-Q5	P-Q3	23 P-B5	PxP
8 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	24 PxP	P-Q4
9 Kt-B3	P-KR3	25 R-K3	P-Q5
10 B-Q2	O-O	26 P-Kt6	Q-Q2
11 PxKP	PxP	27 RxKt	KRxR
12 O-O-O	P-R3	28 QxRP	B-Q4
13 P-KR3	Kt-K1	29 Q-R7ch	K-B1
14 P-KR4	Q-B3	30 P-B6	B-Kt1
15 R-R3	Kt-K4	31 Q-R8	Resigns
16 KtxKt	QxKt		

He who takes what isn't his'n
Must give it back or go to pris'n.

QUEEN'S INDIAN DEFENSE

G. Abrahams White		Dr. J. Cukierman Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 B-B5	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-QKt3	21 BxB	PxKt
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt2	22 B-K6	KtxB
4 P-B3	P-B4	23 PxKt	R-R3
5 P-Q5	P-Q3	24 Kt-Q5	R-QR2
6 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	25 Kt-B4	K-R1
7 P-K3	P-Kt3	26 Q-B5	Q-QB1
8 KKt-K2	B-Kt2	27 KtxP	KtxR
9 P-KR4	P-QR3	28 KtPxKt	Q-B1
10 Kt-Kt3	P-KR4	29 KtxB	KxKt
11 B-K2	Kt-R2	30 R-B4	R-Kt3
12 P-B4	P-B3	31 R-R4	R-R1
13 Q-B2	KKt-B1	32 Q-R5	K-B3
14 B-Q3	K-B2	33 P-K4	K-Kt2
15 O-O	Q-K1	34 Q-R7ch	K-B3
16 P-B5	PxB	35 R-B4ch	KxP
17 PxPch	K-Kt1	36 Q-R3ch and White	mates in six.
18 R-B7	Kt-K4		
19 QR-KB1	B-B1		

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Games from the International Team Tournament at Buenos Aires

NIMZOWITSCH DEFENSE

Enevoldsen Denmark White		Keres Estonia Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	23 B-B5	Kt-B5
2 P-QB4	P-K3	24 B-K3	Q-R4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	25 BxKt	PxB
4 Q-B2	O-O	26 Q-Q2	Q-R3
5 Kt-B3	P-B4	27 P-Kt4	KR-Q1
6 PxP	Kt-R3	28 Q-Kt2	Q-Kt3
7 B-Q2	KtxP	29 R-Q1	P-KR4
8 P-K3	P-QKt3	30 PxP	KtxRP
9 P-QR3	BxKt	31 Kt-Kt2	Kt-Kt6ch
10 BxB	B-Kt2	32 PxKt	Q-R3ch
11 P-QKt4	QKt-K5	33 Kt-R4	PxP
12 B-K2	P-Q4	34 K-Kt2	QxKt
13 B-Q4	R-B1	35 R-R1	Q-B5
14 Q-R4	P-QR3	36 B-Q3	R-Q3
15 PxP	P-QKt4	37 R-R3	QR-B3
16 Q-Kt3	QxP	38 P-K5	R-B7ch
17 Q-Kt2	Q-KB4	39 QxR	QxPch
18 O-O	Kt-Kt4	40 K-Kt1	Q-K6ch
19 Kt-K1	KR-K1	41 K-B1	P-Kt7ch
20 P-B3	P-K4	42 QxP	BxQch
21 P-K4	Kt-R6ch	43 KxB	QxP
22 K-R1	Q-Kt4	Resigns	

FRENCH DEFENSE

An energetic counter-attack is the touchstone of Black's success.

L. Prins Holland White	C. E. Guimard Argentina Black
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-QKt3	P-Q4
3 B-Kt2	Kt-KB3

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An old gambit variation. If 3 . . . PxP; 4 Kt-QB3, Kt-KB3 (best); 5 Q-K2 to be followed by O-O-O and P-Kt3, B-Kt2, etc. attempting to regain the P with attacking chances.

4 P-K5	KKt-Q2	25 KxR	P-KKt4
5 Q-Kt4	P-QB4	26 B-Kt2	R-R1ch
6 P-KB4	Kt-QB3	27 K-Kt1	PxP
7 Kt-KB3	P-QR3	28 QxP	P-B4
8 B-K2	Kt-K2	29 R-Q2	R-R5
9 O-O	Kt-B4	30 BxBch	QxB
10 Q-R3	P-KKt3	31 R-Kt2	PxP
11 P-KKt4	Kt-Kt2	32 Q-B6	Q-K2
12 Q-Kt3	P-KR4	33 R-R2	RxR
13 P-KR3	P-Kt3	34 KxR	P-Kt6ch
14 P-Q4	PxQP	35 K-Kt2	Q-Kt2ch
15 KtxP	PxP	36 Q-B3	BxKt
16 PxP	Kt-QB4	37 QxQch	KxQ
17 Kt-Q2	B-Kt2	38 BxB	Kt-B4
18 QR-K1	Kt-K5	39 B-B3	K-B3
19 KtxKt	PxKt	40 B-K1	K-Q4
20 R-B2	B-B4	41 B-B3	K-K5
21 R-Q1	Q-B2	42 B-Kt2	Kt-K6ch
22 R-R2	O-O-O	43 KxP	KtxP
23 B-KB1	P-K6	44 K-B2	Kt-Kt5
24 QxP	RxR	Resigns	

This game was unwittingly headed years ago by Thomas Carlyle — "Infinite is the help man can yield to man."

International Team Tournament Buenos Aires — August, 1939 FRENCH DEFENSE

L. Prins Holland White	J. J. Sierra Ecuador Black
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-QKt3	P-QB4
3 B-Kt2	Kt-QB3
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3
5 P-K5	Kt-Q4
6 P-Kt3	P-QKt3
7 B-Kt2	B-Kt2
8 O-O	P-B4
9 P-B4	Kt(Q4)-K2
10 P-Q4	KtxP
11 KtxKt	BxB
12 Kt-Kt5	and White won.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A position is never any stronger than its last blunder.

E. Lundin Sweden White	Raud Estonia Black
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
2 P-B4	P-K3
3 Kt-B3	P-Q4
4 P-Q4	B-K2
5 B-Kt5	O-O
6 P-K3	P-KR3
7 B-R4	Kt-K5
8 BxB	QxB
9 Q-B2	KtxKt
10 QxKt	PxP
11 BxP	Kt-Q2
12 O-O	P-QKt3
13 KR-Q1	B-Kt2
14 QR-B1	KR-Q1
15 B-K2	P-QB4
16 Q-R3	P-QR4
17 Kt-Q2	P-K4
18 PxBP	KtxP
19 Kt-B4	Q-Kt4
20 P-KKt3	Q-B3
21 RxRch	RxR
22 R-Q1?	RxRch
23 BxR	B-R3
24 Kt-Q2	Q-Q3
25 Q-B3	Kt-K5
Resigns	

If 26 KtxKt, QxBch; 27 K-Kt2, Q-B8ch; 28 K-B3, B-K7 mate.

FIRST STEPS

By C. J. S. PURDY

(Many times Champion of Australia)

WHERE TO PUT YOUR PIECES IN THE OPENING

PART III: A COMPLETE OPENING DISCUSSED

To illustrate the previous articles, we could present many different ways of playing the first half-dozen moves in chess. We think it will be more helpful, however, to demonstrate a single opening and carry it through to the early mid-game. For experience shows that it is more often the second half-dozen moves than the first, which trouble the average player.

As our example we shall take the Pillsbury Attack in the Queen's Gambit Declined, for it is an excellent opening for giving one a grasp of the principles which govern opening play in general.

We will not examine the opening critically, but will use its moves to illustrate principles given in the previous "First Steps" articles.

Memorizing the moves will benefit the student very little, but if he studies them in connection with the "First Steps" articles his general conduct of opening play should improve considerably.

THE FIRST MOVE

With what move should White open? The old theory said P-K4 or P-Q4. These moves develop, and also lay hold upon important squares in the center. Modern theory also favors them, but nearly as popular among the masters is 1 P-QB4 and this bears out in a striking way the theory put forward by the present writer—that stress should be laid on getting out two *adjacent* central pawns two squares—i.e., either the QP and KP, QBP and QP, or KBP and KP.

If White opens with P-K4, it is very easy for him soon to play out the QP, but the insecurity of White's pawn at K4 can be exploited by Black with the French Defense. (1 P-K4, P-K3; 2 P-Q4, P-Q4; 3 Kt-QB3, and now either 3 B-Kt5 or 3 Kt-KB3)—the insecurity being evident because there is no piece supporting the square K4. Notice that Q4 is supported by the Queen, and the squares QB4 and KB4 are supported by masked Bishops.

If White opens with P-Q4 Black can prevent P-K4, and can satisfactorily meet P-QB4, say some theorists, by simply taking the pawn. White's trouble is that he must shut in his QB (by P-K3) to recapture the pawn.

Now consider 1 P-QB4. This move, unlike P-K4, is perfectly secure, and it only remains for White to play P-Q4, a move which is also well supported. True, White does not wish to recapture on Q4 with his Queen, but he can recapture with the King's Knight which will be well posted on that square. If Black replies with 1 P-K4 or 1 P-QB4, White will not play P-Q4 immediately, but will do so later on. In fact, the whole secret of the English Opening lies in timing P-Q4 to a nicety.

The double push that we think so fundamental, has a very simple purpose. It is the only way to open files for the use of the Rooks. Surely the importance of utilizing the Rooks is obvious. Remember that the two Rooks form a quarter of your total force! Therefore, the primary objective behind 1 P-QB4, which itself is not technically a developing move, is development! Note that the pawns must be adjacent—not P-Q4 and P-KB4, for instance, for that system creates a "hole." The two adjacent pawns abreast mutually strengthen one another.

It is impossible to say what is Black's best answer to 1 P-QB4. The obvious move 1 P-K4, is open to the same objections, in greater degree, as 1 P-K4 for White. Noticing that P-QB4 gives White a hold on the important center square Q5, we might think of 1 . . . P-Q4, but this permits White a very favorable pawn exchange. Better, therefore, is preparation by 1 . . . P-K3 or 1 . . . P-QB3, and of these the more logical is 1 . . . P-K3, since it aids development. This move is considered Black's safest. Now we can begin.

THE PILLSBURY ATTACK

1 P-QB4	P-K3
2 P-Q4!	P-Q4

We have now arrived at the Queen's Gambit Declined. Black's QB is shut in, but experience has shown that the early sortie of the QB in this type of opening is, in most cases, too hazardous for Black—see "Biffing the Bishop" in a previous installment. White has the initiative, for it still remains for Black to get his second pawn out two squares—the QBP on present indications.

3 Kt-QB3

Clearly the most natural developing move. Now Tarrasch said Black should play P-QB4 at once, but the move is obviously risky, because White can then open up lines, and open lines naturally favor the party which has the more pieces in play. Here White has one and Black none. On the other hand, a move which

cannot be bad is 3 Kt-KB3, because we know that KB3 is usually the King's Knight's ideal square.

3 Kt-KB3
4 B-Kt5! B-K2!

Developing one piece and unpinning another. Always seek a developing move which serves a second good purpose, too.

5 P-K3 QKt-Q2

As we know, Black must not block his QBP, but it looks (and is) unsafe to play P-QB4 at this stage. The development of the QKt at Q2 is therefore indicated.

6 Kt-B3 O-O!

As the opening up of the Q side is the whole theme of this opening, there is no point in Black's reserving the option of Q side castling, although, it is true, White sometimes takes this risk.

At practically any stage, Black could "put the question" to White's QB with P-KR3, but this raises complications into which we need not delve now.

7 R-B1!

Pursuing the leading idea of the double pawn push—Rook development! The other developing move, 7 B-Q3, allows Black to take the "gambit pawn" without losing a tempo, opening the fianchetto diagonal for the QB.

7 P-QKt3

Black's only developing move. This gives the out-and-out Orthodox Defense—"strong-orthodox" as the Germans call it—although the more artificial . . . P-B3 has long been in greater vogue. The old move has never yet been refuted, despite the various attempts made to invalidate it.

8 PxP PxP

White, of course, immediately closes the diagonal which Black has so clearly expressed his intention of using. Black cannot recapture with the Knight, or his QBP is lost.

9 B-Q3

Pillsbury's move, and probably the best.

9 B-Kt2
10 O-O P-B4!

Absolutely compulsory after playing P-QKt3, as otherwise the QBP is left "backward." A backward pawn on an otherwise open file is likely to be lost.

11 Q-K2!

Always the best square for the Queen in this opening, because it is the least exposed. If 11 PxP, Black naturally retakes with the pawn, for the two pawns abreast give moral support to each other. In case of dire necessity, one of them can advance and thus be protected by the other. Two such pawns abreast are called "hanging pawns." As they can both be attacked by Rooks they are weak, but because they grip so much of the center between them, they are also strong! On the other hand, a single isolated pawn, that is, a pawn which has no fellow-pawn to support it, is rather weak as a rule. The handicap usually is about equivalent to the loss of a tempo—in the opening.

Having played B-Q3, White naturally contemplates attack on the K-side, for which the control of the center is essential. Consequently in this position it would not be logical to play for the "hanging pawns." He must maintain his own pawn on Q4.

11 Kt-K5!

As Black's development is still incomplete, this appears to be a violation of principle. It does lose a tempo, but the point is that it forces White to do likewise. He must either exchange Bishops, whereafter Black recaptures with a developing move (QxB), or move his QB to another square. Therefore, the maneuver loses Black no time, and must be good because it makes his game less restricted. If White exchanges, Black's Queen is brought to her ideal square.

12 B-KB4! KtxKt!

As White cannot recapture with a developing move, this exchange does not lose time; if White recaptures with the Rook, Black's other Knight gets to K5 with a biff. And if he recaptures with the pawn, he blocks his Rook. Exchanges are good for the side with the more restricted position, for the fewer pieces you have, the less they can get in each other's way!

13 PxKt P-B5!

Not developing, but it biffs and so it does not lose time. It gives up pressure in the center, but prevents White ever using his QR on the QB file by the now impossible P-QB4, and also drives White's KB off one of his two

(Continued on page 24)

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Problem Department

By VINCENT L. EATON

Address all correspondence relating to this department to V.L. Eaton, 2237 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

QUESTIONS ABOUT PROBLEM MATTERS WILL BE ANSWERED IF ACCOMPANIED BY RETURN POSTAGE.

I am very grateful to all of you who sent Christmas and New Year's greetings. One of the peculiar but pleasant customs we problem composers have is to exchange cards with unusual compositions on them, and I cannot refrain from quoting some delightful items that came in this year's mail (Nos. 1529, 1531, and 1541-1545). No. 1541 is much more complex than it seems at first glance; it involves some delicate analysis of previous play. In Nos. 1543-1545 it is understood that Black moves first and helps get himself mated in the required number of moves. No. 1543 is by England's great exponent of Fairy Chess, one of the most original minds ever to apply itself to a chessboard. In honor of T. R. D.'s fiftieth birthday, on November 28 last, his admirers collaborated on a special issue of the *Fairy Chess Review*, which we recommend to all who are interested in the unusual in Chess. It contains 500 problems of all types from 282 composers—a wonderful tribute to a great man. Copies may be obtained for 2s. 6d. (about \$.65) from T. R. Dawson, 2 Lyndhurst Road, Thornton Heath, Surrey, England.

* * * * *

The *Australasian Chess Review* announces a composing contest for original direct-mate two-movers. Judge: F. T. Hawes. Send problems in duplicate before June 30 next to W. E. Williams, South Bowenfels, New South Wales, Australia. Five prizes will be awarded for the best compositions.

* * * * *

We are extending the expiration date for the informal composing contest we announced last October to Feb. 15, 1940. Remember the stipulation: Problems in which "either side is to play and mate in two," with non-checking keymoves.

* * * * *

Geoffrey Mott-Smith comments as follows on his clever set of self-mates, Nos. 1534-1536: "The self-mate problem by me published in *The Chess Review* for June, 1937, No. 726, shows in one variation a little exploited maneuver. The Kings are in diagonal line, with a Black Bishop ambushed behind the Black King. It being impossible to destroy the excess White force and then compel the Black King to vacate the line so as to mate by discovery, White forces the Bishop in front of his King and then compels mate by the familiar device of mutual pin.

"The series of problems, Nos. 1534-1536, shows a version of this theme on a lateral line. The Rh2 precludes mate by simple discovery. The Ra1 must be maneuvered to the right of Black's King. The interest of the series is largely in how the selection of minor piece to help the White Queen affects the length of the solution. Purists who gag at the focal dual on the second move in Nos. 1535 and 1536 can transfer the Queen elsewhere as they please. I prefer the post g3 in order to preserve the symmetry with No. 1534."

No. 1505 in last month's issue should have been labeled "Mate in 3."

* * * * *

HINTS FOR THE SOLVER. III

When the White force is small, and Black's moves offer no obvious clues to the solution, one may try a second method, namely, to eliminate White's pieces one by one in order to find which makes the keymove. Remember, in so doing, that a problem almost never begins with a check or a capture of any Black piece except perhaps a Pawn. This helps to limit the moves you may try.

Take No. 1537. Inspection shows that the White King may not move because of strong Black checks; if the Queen plays, Black's defense 1 . . . Qd8ch is ruinous; and the White Pawn e4 and Knight f4 may be eliminated because their moves would allow check to Black. Moving the Bishop leads to nothing and 1 Pf6 is defeated by 1 . . . Qd8. Therefore the Knight g4, being the only piece left, must make the key.

Try this elimination method yourselves with Nos. 1538-1540.

(To be continued)

* * * * *

INFORMAL LADDER

(Maximum score for Nos. 1465-1482: 66)

*I. Rivise 856, 54; *A. Sheftel 845, 43; *F. Sprenger 834, 51; W. O. Jens 766, 46; T. McKenna 724, 42; *W. Patz 736, 20; ****P. L. Rothenberg 586, 54; *J. Hannus 570, 50; K. Lay 539, 32; I. Burn 567; G. Fairley 473, 49; **I. Burstein 467, 51; Dr. M. Herzberger 453, 47; A. Tauber 425, 51; J. M. Dennison 367, 40; B. M. Marshall 404; A. A. J. Grant 350, 49; Dr. W. F. Sheldon 332, 54; ****Dr. G. Dobbs 320, 54; P. A. Swart 242, 45; I. Sapir 241, 48; *Dr. P. G. Keeney 212, 51; ****H. B. Daly 162, 49; J. Donaldson 105, 50; ***I. & M. Hochberg 101, 50; S. P. Shepard 89, 18; *E. Korpanty 57, 51; R. Neff 55, 46; A. Fortier 60, 39; E. Popper 47, 46; V. Rosado 79; W. C. Dod 75; A. B. Hodges 57; ****G. Plowman 51; C. E. Winnberg 47; Bill Clubb 19; W. D. Gibbs 16; F. Grote 6.

Aurel Tauber's pretty miniature Rook-study, No. 1481, takes the quarterly Honor Prize for long-range problems, and I. Rivise this month tops the Ladder for the second time. To both, our congratulations!

SOLUTIONS

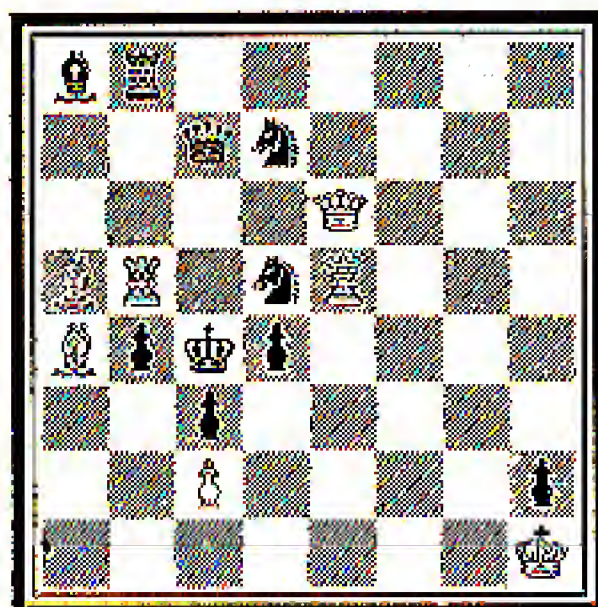
No. 1465 by Percy Bowater: Intended a pretty solution by 1 Pc4, but no solution as diagrammed because of Black defensive checks. Perhaps the White King may be placed on a2. (Two points)

No. 1466 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Qa2 (Two points) The symmetrical mates are nicely executed—Rothenberg. Very nice self-blocks—Shepard.

No. 1467 by Dr. P. G. Keeney: 1 Qc2 (Two points) Key completes the block, and a nice cross mate is added—Rothenberg. Clever key giving a flight—Shepard. My vote—Patz, Rivise.

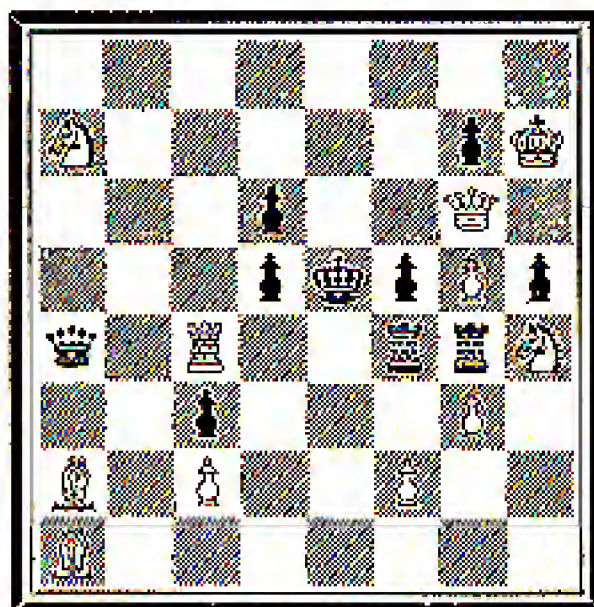
Original Section

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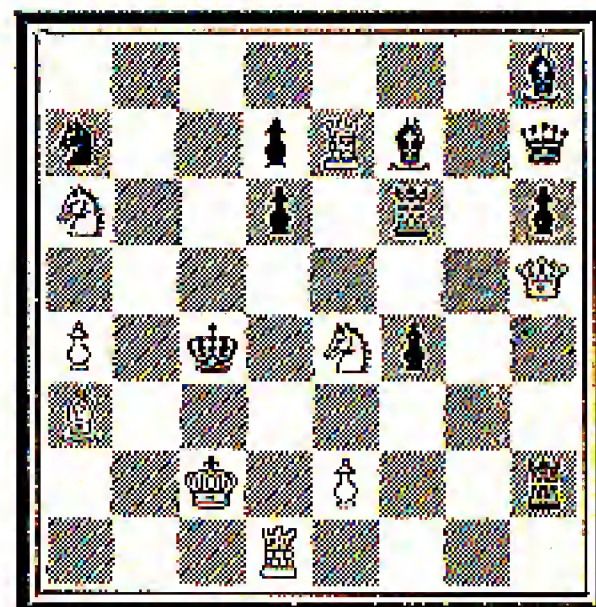
Mate in 2

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THE PROBLEM EDITOR
Dedicated to Otto Wurzburg

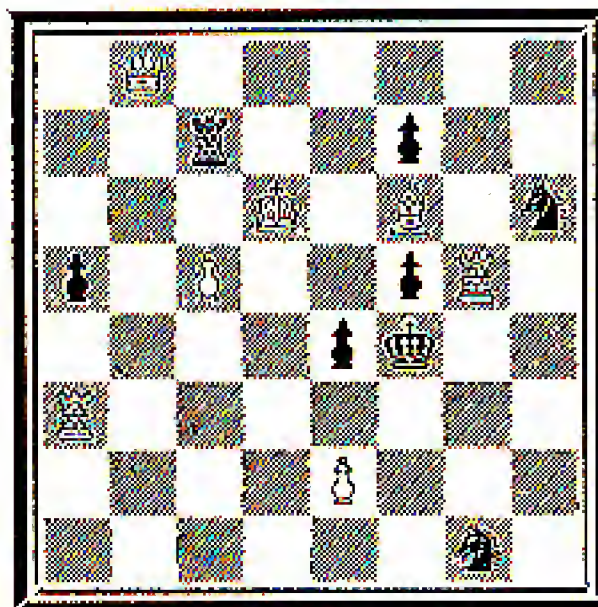
Mate in 2

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BURNEY M. MARSHALL
Shreveport, La.

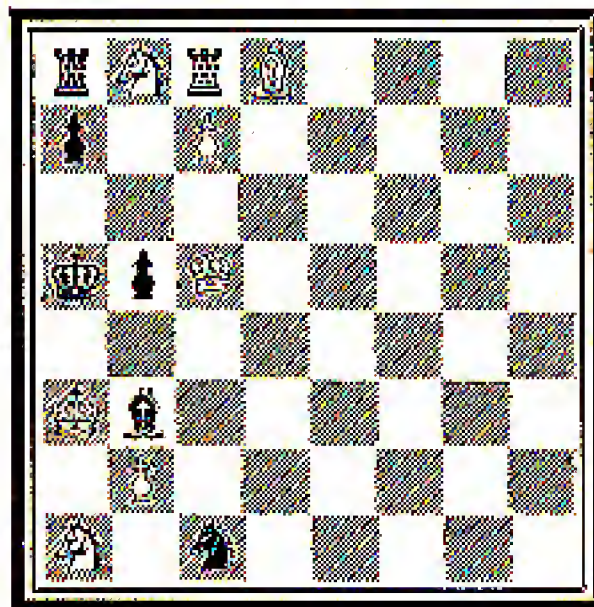
Mate in 2

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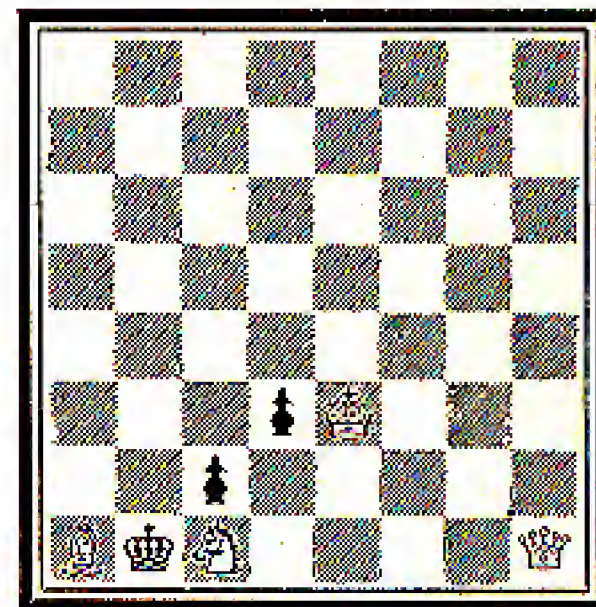
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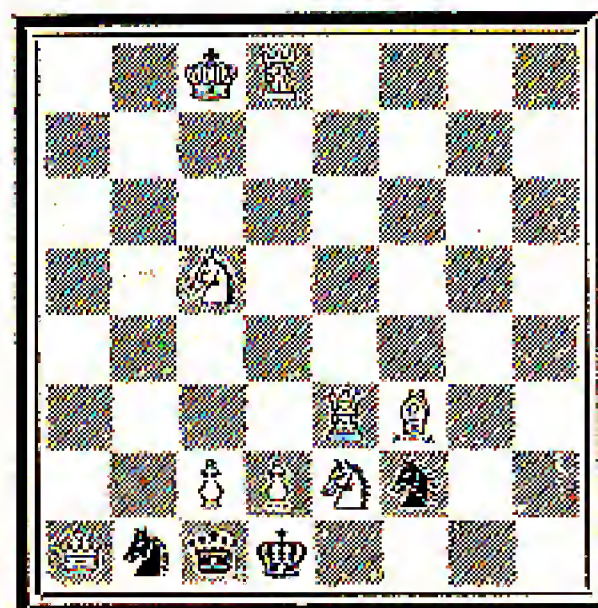
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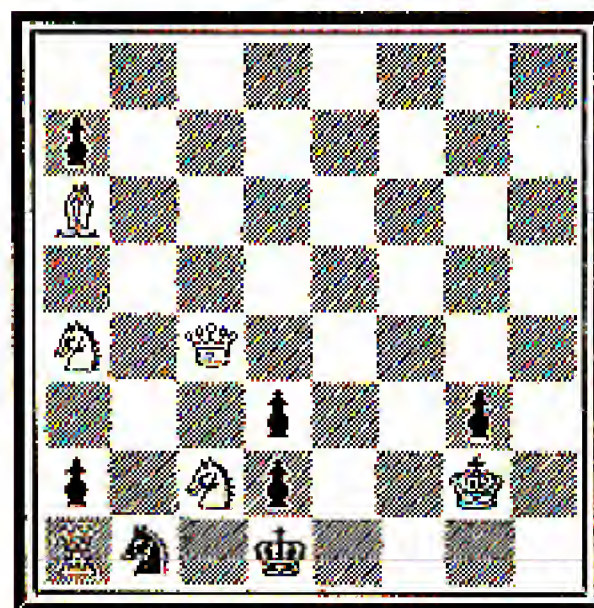
Mate in 2

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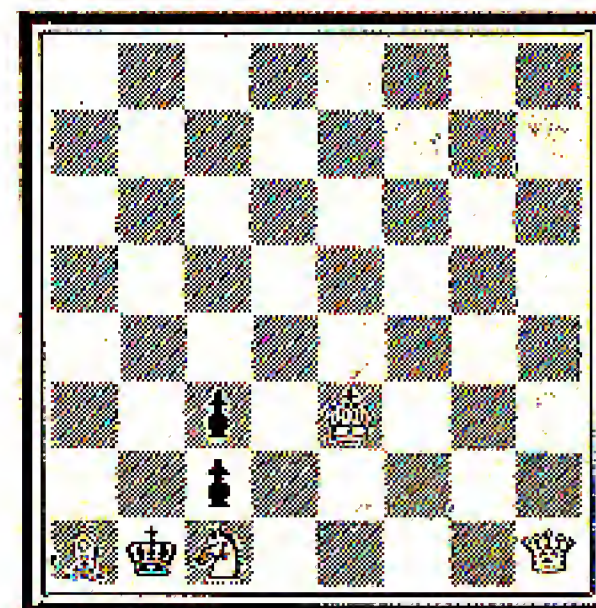
Mate in 2

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Mate in 2

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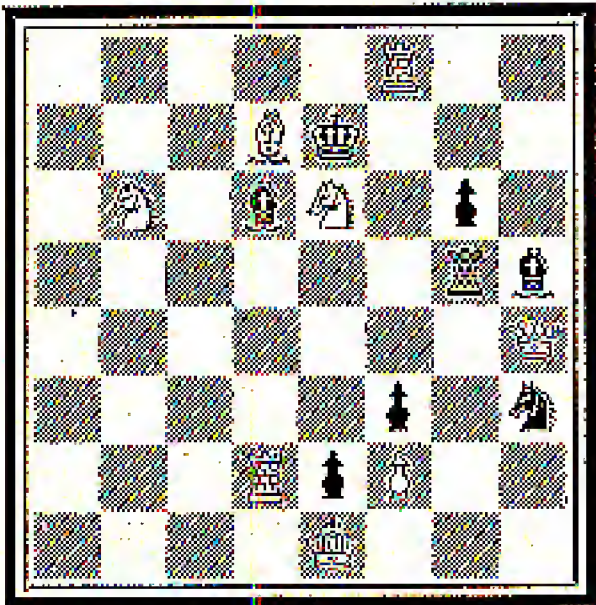
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Mate in 2

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE FEBRUARY 25th, 1940

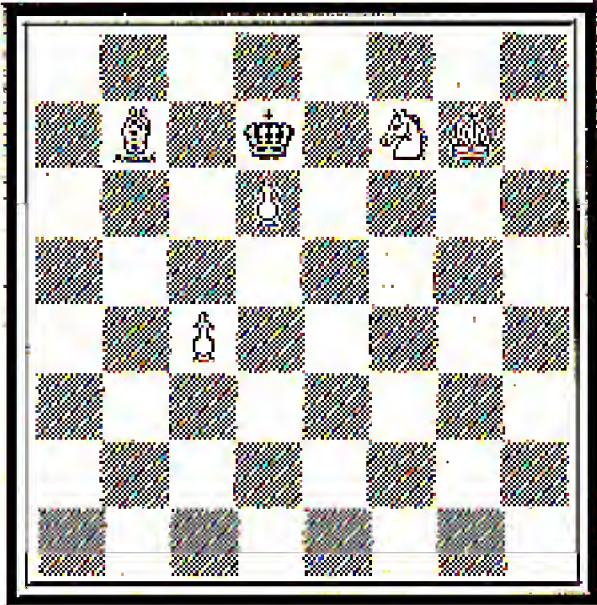
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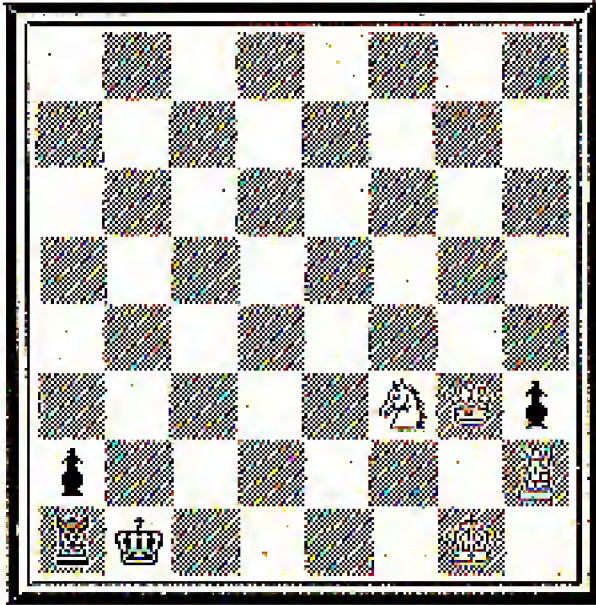
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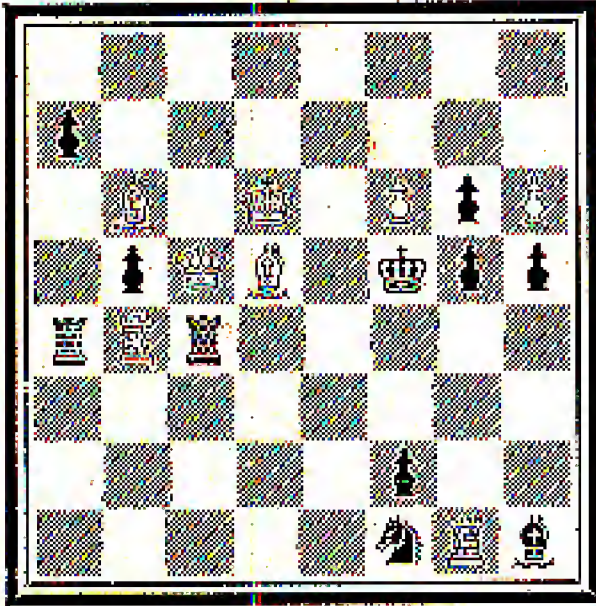
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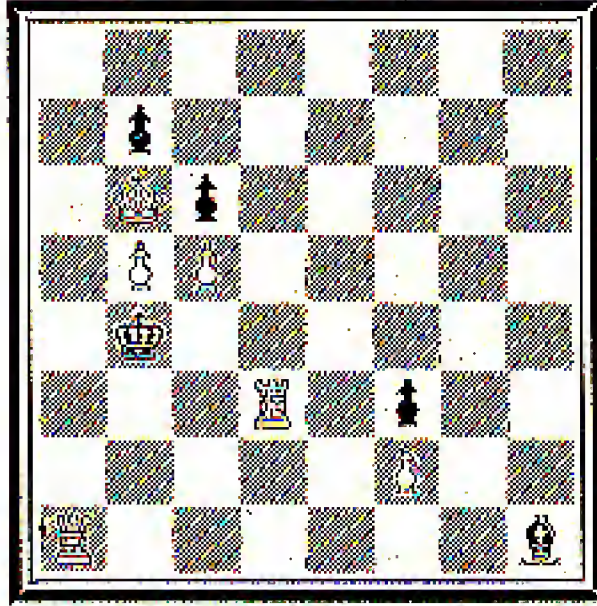
SELF-mate in 7

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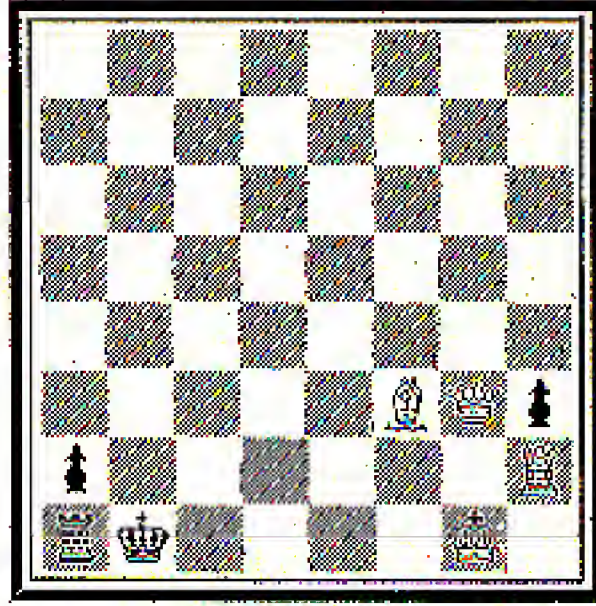
Mate in 3

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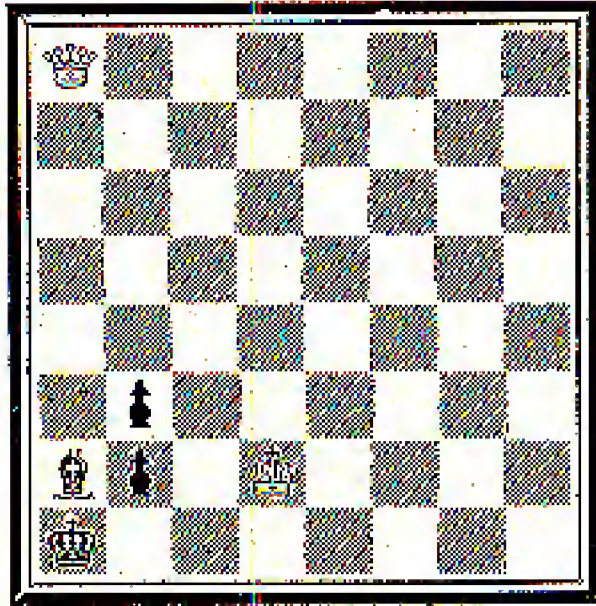
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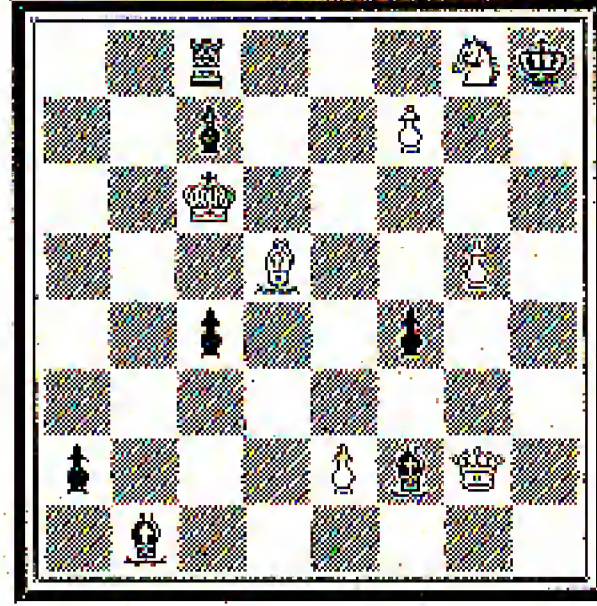
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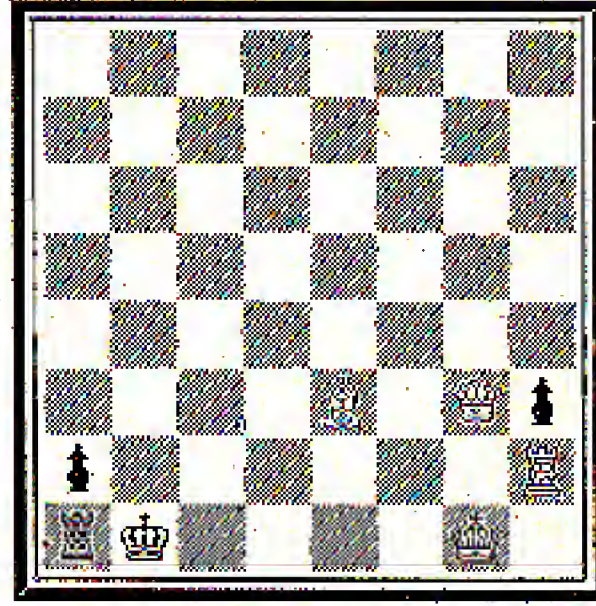
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Mate in 4

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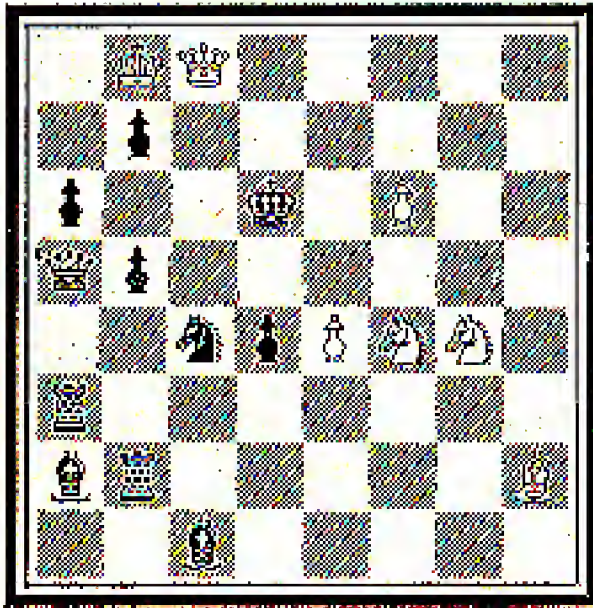


SELF-mate in 11

For the Armchair Solver

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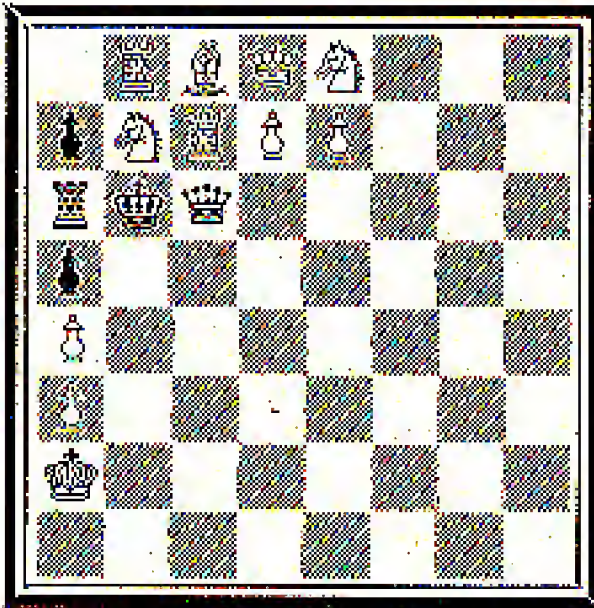
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Mate in 2

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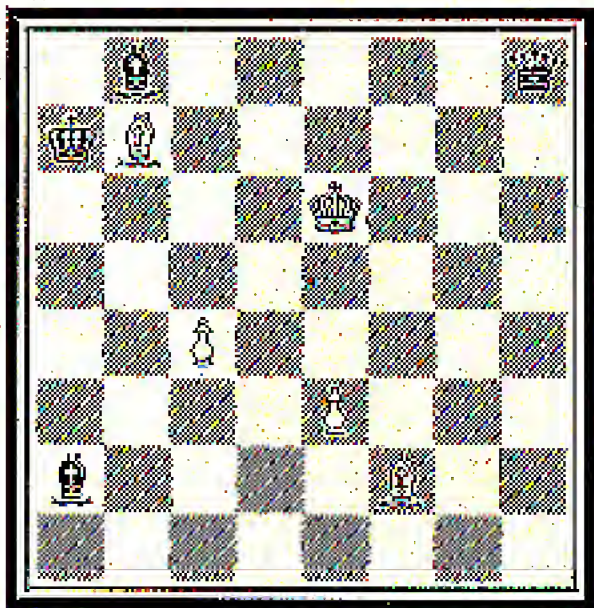
GEORGE HUME
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Mate in 2

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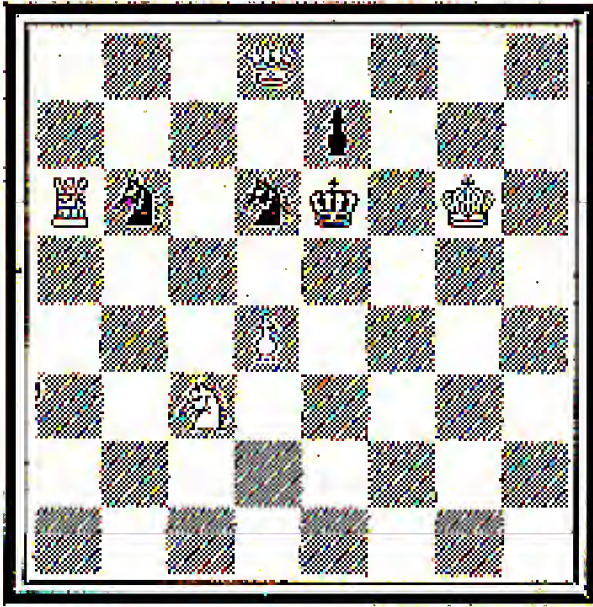
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- (1) HELP-mate in 2
- (2) Same, with all men one rank lower on board.

No. 1538

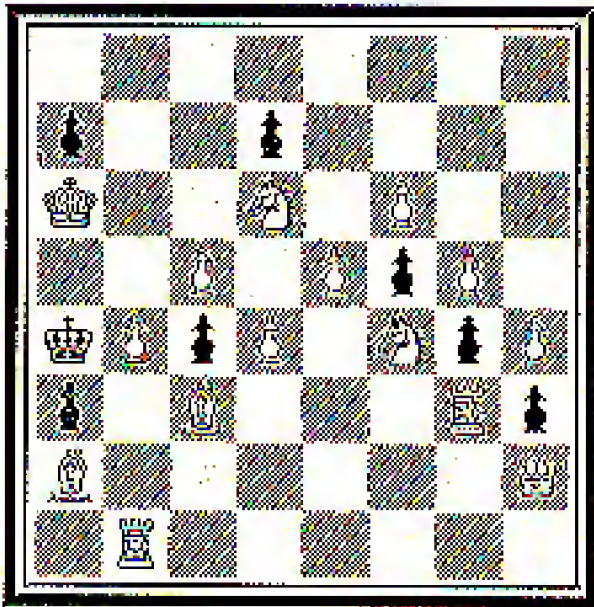
C. PROMISLO
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Mate in 2

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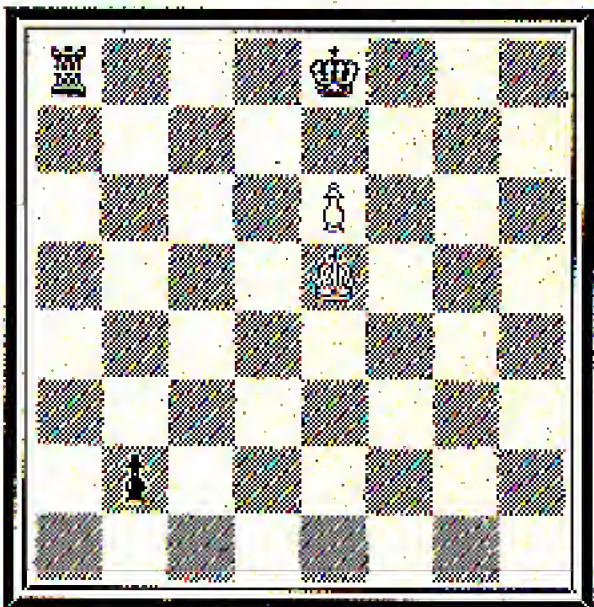
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Mate in 1

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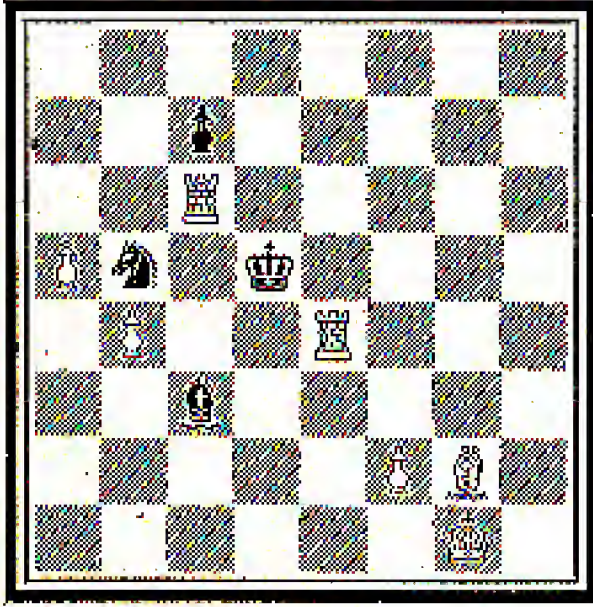
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HELP-mate in 3

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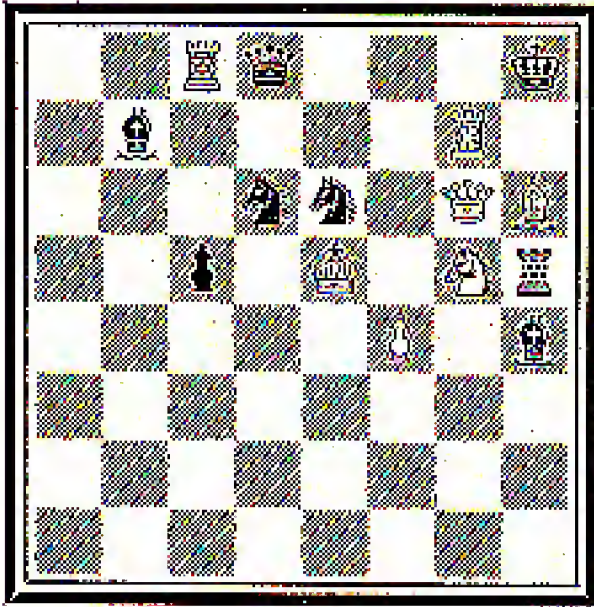
F. A. L. KUSKOP
Good Companions, Jan., 1916



Mate in 2

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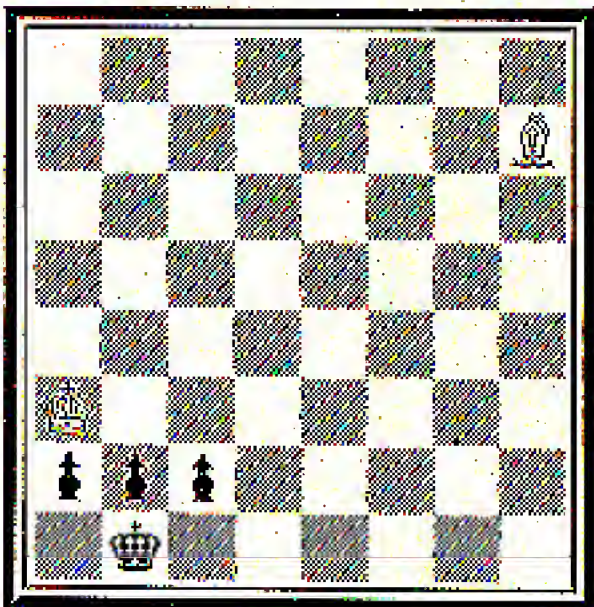
WILL C. DOD
Oxford, Ohio



SELFmate in 4

No. 1545

DR. P. G. KEENEY
Bellevue, Ky.



HELP-mate in 2

THESE PROBLEMS ARE NOT SCORED IN THE LADDER COMPETITION

- No. 1468 by Geoffrey Mott-Smith: 1 Ka2 (Two points)
Another fine gleam with a fearless White King. Best two-er—Rothenberg. Neat miniature—Shepard. Excellent key and variety with small force—Fairley. My vote—Plowman.
- No. 1469 by the Problem Editor: 1 Kc8 (Two points)
- No. 1470 by F. W. Watson: 1 Qg4 (Two points)
Fine mutate with two changed mates. My vote—Fairley. Nice added and changed mates—Rothenberg.
- No. 1471 by F. W. Watson: 1 Bg5 (Two points)
The startling key is reminiscent of Sam Loyd—Fairley. My vote—Sheldon.
- No. 1472 by A. Karlstrom: 1 Pg8(S) (Three points)
1... Pg4; 2 Sh6.
A Pseudo-Indian with tries galore—Rothenberg. Simple, but neat—Patz.
- No. 1473 by Thomas S. McKenna: 1 Sel (Three points)
1... Ke3; 2 Sc2ch. 1... else; 2 Bg4.
Quite difficult—Herzberger. Good tries and good mates—Rothenberg. Scintillating simplicity—Patz.
- No. 1474 by Thomas S. McKenna: 1 Rf3 (Three points)
1... KxS; 2 Pd3. 1... Kd5; 2 Pd4.
An exquisite mirror model ("red cross") mate. My vote—Rothenberg. Attractive quiet play and one beautiful mate—Fairley.
- No. 1475 by Dr. W. Massmann: Intended 1 Ba4, but there are cooks by 1 Kb7 and 1 Kb8 (Three points each)
- No. 1476 by J. B. Parmelee: 1 Kc6 (Three points)
1... Pf6, f5; 2 Sg6ch. 1... Pg6, g5; 2 Qb2ch. 1... S moves; 2 Qb8ch.
Beautiful variations for a small problem—Herzberger. Well-constructed Meredith, with three distinct variations—Rothenberg. Magnificent key—McKenna. My vote—Rivise.
- No. 1477 by Rudolf Popp: Intended 1 Bg3, but there are cooks by 1 Rh3, 1 Bd6, and 1 Bc7 (Three points each)
- No. 1478 by Herbert Thorne: 1 Qa8 (Three points)
1... BxQ; 2 Pb7. 1... Bf3; 2 Ra1ch. Tantalizing tries, clearance, block, promotion, and sacrifice play—Rothenberg. Very good 2-Bishop study—Herzberger. Economy, avoidance of duals, and obscure key. My vote—McKenna. My choice—Sheldon.
- No. 1479 by Maxwell Bukofzer: 1 Sf7 (Four points)
1... any; 2 Sd6; 3 R accordingly.
Some interesting mate situations—Fairley. My vote—Herzberger, Plowman.
- No. 1480 by R. Cheney: 1 Bh3 (Four points)
1... threat; 2 Bc8ch. 1... Ba8; 2 Pb4, Sb7; 3 Rb6ch. 2... else; 3 Bc8ch. 1... Bb7; 2 Pb4, S any; 3 Ra5ch. 2... B any; 3 Bc8ch.
Very fine—Herzberger. A maze of increasing perplexities. My vote—McKenna. My choice—Sheldon. (This problem shows a Seeburger maneuver, in which a Black piece is decoyed to a square where another will subsequently interfere with it. Novelty is introduced by means of a stalemate try: after 1... Ba8; 2 Bc8ch cannot be played because of 2... Sb7!—Editor).
- No. 1481 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Pg5 (Four points)
1... Kh2; 2 Kf1, Kh1; 3 Ra4-a2. 1... Kg2; 2 Rg4ch, Ka2; 3 Ra3. 1... Ph2; 2 Ra1-a3ch, Kg2; 3 Rg4ch.
Key is not good, but variety is pleasantly rich. My vote—Rothenberg. Clever play, despite poor key—McKenna. My vote—Burstein, Rivise, Fairley. A beautiful study—Herzberger.
- No. 1482 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Sh4 (Four points)
1... Kd4; 2 Qe6, any; 3 Qd6; 4 Qd2ch. 1... Pc4; 2 Sf3ch, Kf4; 3 Qf6ch, Ke3; 4 Sd2.
Pretty play, though mates are the same—Rothenberg. Clever Q and S alternations—Fairley.
- No. 1483 by F. Gamage: 1 Sf5
1... KxR; 2 Sxd7. 1... Ke5; 2 Qh8 ch. 1... Pd6; 2 Se7ch. 1... PXR; 2 Qa4.

- No. 1484 by F. Gamage: 1 Qd2
1... KxS; 2 QxPch. 1... KxR (threat); 2 Qxc3. 1... BxR; 2 Qd8ch. 1... BxP; 2 QxB. 1... B else; 2 Bd4. 1... Sg5; 2 Qf4ch.
- No. 1485 by F. Gamage: 1 Qb1
1... Sc7; 2 Qb5. 1... Pa4; 2 Qb4. 1... Sc2; 2 Qb3. 1... Pa6; 2 Qb6ch. 1... BxB or Bd1; 2 Qxd3. 1... Bf1, Ke5; 2 Qb5.
- No. 1486 by F. Gamage: 1 Qd1
1... threat; 2 QxB. 1... Bf5; 2 Qb3. 1... Kd4; 2 Qg4ch. 1... BxP; 2 Bf4 ch. 1... Rf6, Rb3, etc.; 2 Bf6ch.
- No. 1487 by F. Gamage: 1 Qa5
1... Kf4 or PxP; 2 Qd5. 1... Ke6; 2 Bg4ch. 1... KxP; 2 Sd7ch. 1... Ke4; 2 Qd5ch. 1... else; 2 Sg4ch.
- No. 1488 by F. Gamage: 1 Qe8
1... SxQ; 2 Bxe6. 1... PxB; 2 Se3. 1... BxQ, KxB, or Ke5; 2 Rg5ch. 1... SxB or Pe3; 2 Rf3ch. 1... Bg6 or Bg4; 2 Rg2ch.
- No. 1489 by F. Gamage: 1 Sb5
1... threat; 2 Qf4. 1... PXP; 2 Qxg5. 1... PxB or Pc3; 2 Qxd3ch. 1... Pf5; 2 QxSch. 1... Pd2; 2 Qxd2ch.
- No. 1490 by F. Gamage: 1 Pd7
1... threat; 2 Qe1. 1... Kc5; 2 Qc6 ch. 1... Bf2; 2 Qe3ch. 1... Be3; 2 Qxb6ch. 1... Sd6; 2 Sf5ch. 1... Pf5; 2 Qe5ch.
- No. 1491 by F. Gamage: 1 Qc2
1... RxQ; 2 Bf3. 1... BxQ; 2 Bc6. 1... SxQ; 2 Sd7. 1... Bb3 (threat); 2 Sxd4ch. 1... RxS; 2 Qxd3.
Dr. Keeney comments: "I found this set interesting and quite entertaining. Gamage is a master-composing genius."

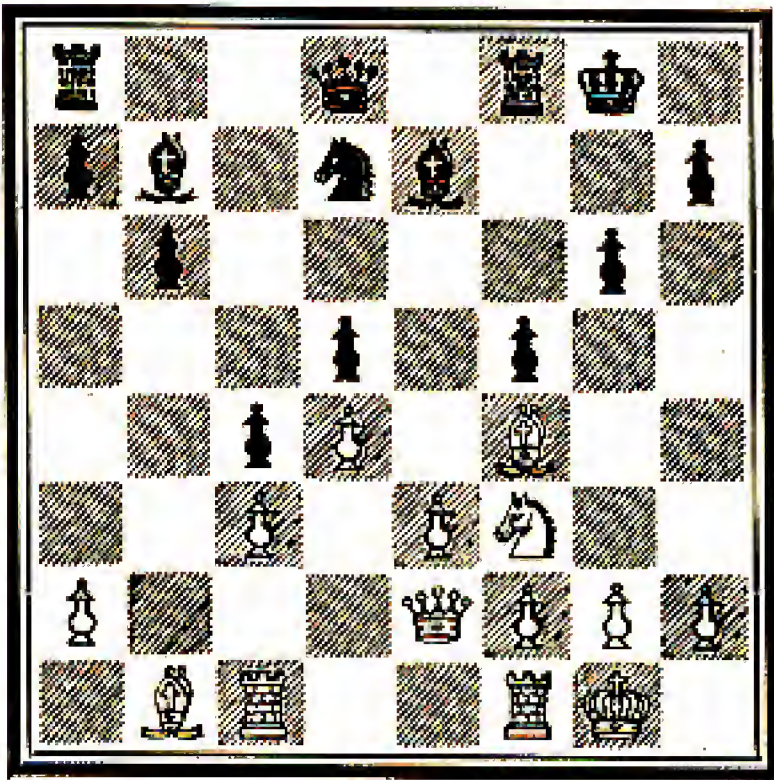
FIRST STEPS (continued from page 19)

useful diagonals. Also, it creates an advantage for Black if ever he can bring about an end-game, for he can make a passed pawn on the side where the enemy King does not stand. When in doubt, biff!

14 B-B5 P-Kt3

The White KB is still very mobile, and the same principle applies: biff!

15 B-Kt1 P-B4!

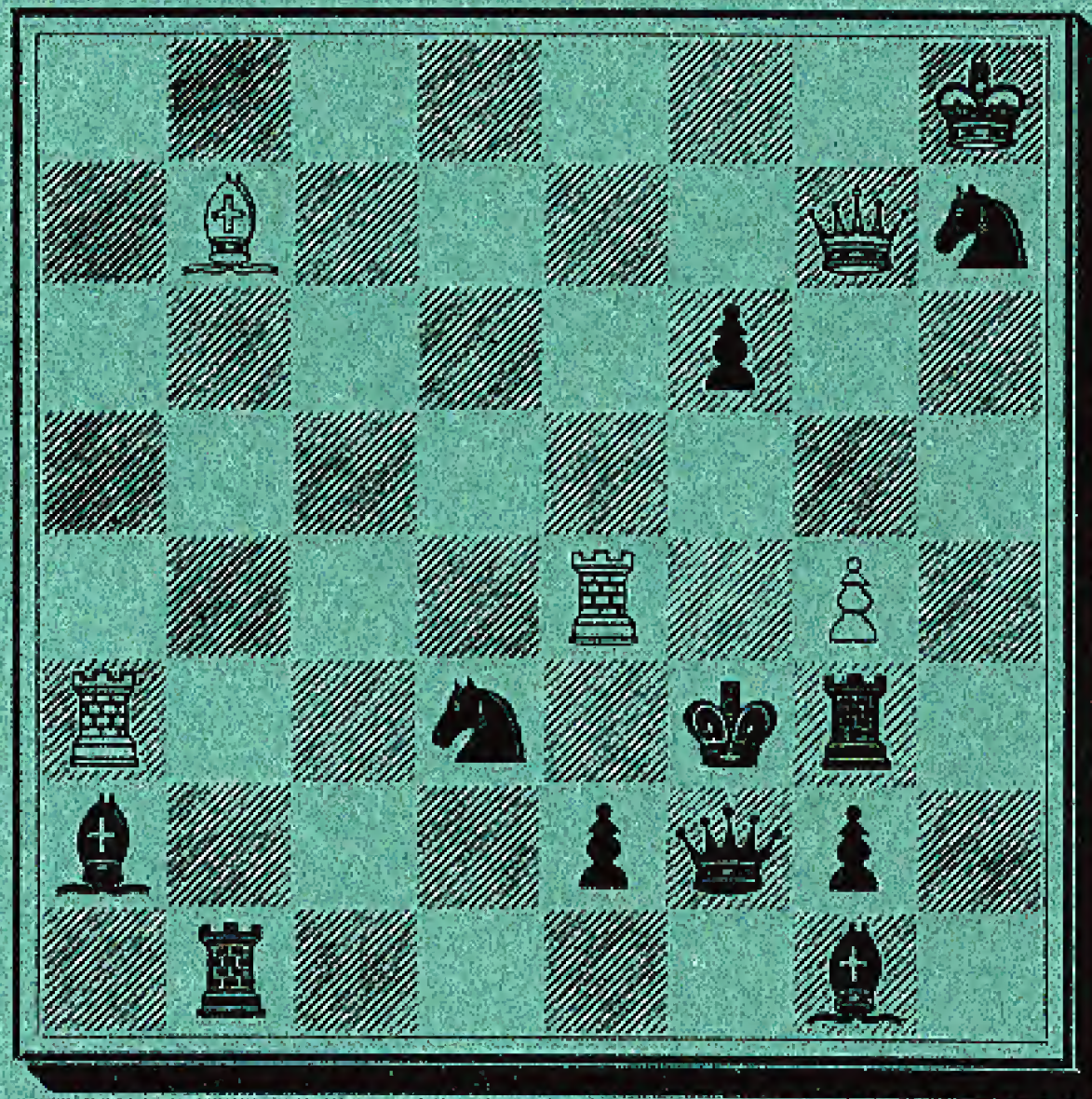


With this, Black prevents a break-through in the center by P-K4. The character of the middle-game is now clear. White must attack on the K-side. Black, after making his K side as secure as he can, will sidle up the flank pawns on the Q side. The chances are probably even.

The CHESS REVIEW

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Carrollton, Ga.



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Editor
ISRAEL A. HOROWITZ

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"Entered as second-class matter January 25, 1937, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879."

In the tragically premature death of Harold Morton, THE CHESS REVIEW loses an able executive and a witty annotator; American chess loses a bright and promising player; and the American chess scene loses a lovable and striking personality.

As a native of New England, Morton was particularly well-known and liked in that region, being its outstanding player for a good many years.

Our contributor, Bernie Winkelman is preparing a detailed account of Morton's chess career, to be published in an early issue.

TO OUR READERS

As our readers know, the delay in the publication of this issue of *The Chess Review* was occasioned by the terrible accident which occurred to the editors near Carroll, Ia. This resulted in the instantaneous death of Mr. Morton and grave injuries to Mr. Horowitz. Our readers will be glad to know that Mr. Horowitz has been making very rapid progress towards recovery, and he has been greatly cheered by the many friendly messages and inquiries that have poured in from his friends in the chess world. In Mr. Horowitz's absence, his editorial tasks have been turned over to Fred Reinfeld. It is our intention to make up for lost time by bringing out the following number of *The Chess Review* at a very early date.

Because of the tardy appearance of this issue, we had intended to call it the February-March number. Postal regulations do not permit this, however. We are therefore calling it the March issue; but it goes without saying that every one of our subscribers will have his subscription lengthened by one issue.

THE HAVANA TOURNAMENT

This interesting contest took place toward the end of January, and aroused great enthusiasm among Cuban *aficionados*. It was held in one of the most beautiful buildings in Havana, the Centro Asturiano. During the evening, swarms of tourists who were being shown around the city, watched the play with interest. The players were entertained by various government bodies and notable citizens of Havana, and taken on outings. The only American entry, I. Kashdan, was entertained by the American Club. From all accounts, the hospitable hosts spared no efforts to make the tournament a success.

There is talk of holding an International Team Tournament in Havana next year, to take the place of the regularly scheduled F. I. D. E. Team Tournament. Presumably the event, if held, would have a strictly Pan-American character because of war conditions.

The tourney scores follow:

1. Kashdan	7½—1½
2. Koltanowski	6½—2½
3. Planas	6 —3
4. Aleman	5½—3½
5. Blanco	5 —4
6. Gonzales	4 —5
7.-8. Meylan	3½—5½
7.-8. Paz	3½—5½
9. Mora	2 —7
10. Florido	1½—7½

AMSTERDAM QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT

This tourney held in early February took a surprising turn. Euwe (2-1) was nosed out by Knoch (2½-1½). The other scores were: Van den Bosch (1½-1½) and Landau (0-3)!

THE U. S. CHAMPIONSHIP

By L. WALTER STEPHENS

The great American classic, the National Chess Championship Tournament for the title of American Champion, is at hand. At this writing (March 9th) the Tournament is an assured fact not only from the standpoint of finances but also from the quality of the field of Masters and Experts who will compete with Mr. Reshevsky for his title.

The tournament will begin on Saturday, April 27th at 2 P. M., in New York City at the Hotel Astor, Times Square, Broadway and 43rd Street. The scene for the tournament will be in the glamorous surroundings of the Astor Grill Banquet Hall which has been made over into an exquisite Hall with the most modern refrigeration, making the place very comfortable for both the spectators and the Chess Experts regardless of the temperature outside.

The Tournament will be of very great interest as it will decide the question whether Mr. Samuel Reshevsky, our present champion, can win three tournaments in a row against a field of experts who will be entered. This will be a very difficult task for the very highly talented and esteemed Champion of the United States. The tournament will be additionally interesting to the many visitors to New York City for the World's Fair, as the Astor will be a convenient place for the people from all over the country who have read about the great Chess Masters and Experts to see them in action in a struggle to the finish.

We cannot give the lineup for the Tournament at the present writing, as the entries do not close until March 30 and this is only March 9th. We are very sorry to note that the very artistic Chess Master, Mr. I. Horowitz, Editor of *The Chess Review*, will not be in the line-up on account of his accident on tour in Iowa.

The National Committee, of which the writer is Chairman, is composed of Mr. Herman Helms, Mr. L. B. Meyer, Mr. R. Wahrburg, Mrs. Frank Marshall and Maude M. Stephens.

My Committee has made only two important regulations in respect to the tournament and different from previous tournaments, namely in the time limit and in the place of play. We have made a time limit of 36 moves per hour and 18 moves each hour thereafter, instead of 40 moves per hour as in the last tournament. We have selected the Hotel Astor for play instead of Rockefeller Center where the last tournament was played.

Twelve players have been seeded or granted the right to play in the final championship without playing in the preliminary or qualifying rounds. These players are, Samuel Reshevsky (champion), Ruben Fine, I. Kashdan, Frank Marshall, I. Horowitz, A. Simonson, A. Denker, A. Dake, M. Hanauer, A. Kupchik, one Chicago player selected at Chicago, and one player selected by the Chess Clubs in California.

Eight other players will be permitted to play in the Championship Tournament. They will be determined by preliminary or qualifying rounds held at the Marshall, Manhattan, and West Side Chess Clubs. If the entry list is large, another club will hold an additional tournament with a fourth group. The preliminaries will begin on Sunday, April 14th at 2 P. M.

The entry fees for players will be \$10 to enter the preliminaries and an additional \$10 fee if they qualify for the finals. The entry fee for the seeded players will be \$20. Entry in the preliminary tournament is open to all chess players in the country who are citizens of the United States. All fees are to be made payable to me and are to accompany entry blank. Checks are to be made out to L. Walter Stephens, Chairman, and sent to the Alamac Hotel, Broadway and 71st Street, New York City. Entries for the preliminaries and for the seeded players will close on Saturday, March 30th, 1940.

There will be five prizes amounting to a minimum of \$1,000 and a maximum of \$1,500 for the leading players in the tournament. Prizes are tentatively fixed as follows: 1st, \$400; 2nd, \$275; 3rd, \$175; 4th, \$100; 5th, \$50. Bonuses for won games or drawn games will be contingent upon gate receipts and receipts from public contributions, and will be paid at the discretion of the committee.

It is necessary to provide these prizes and the other expenses of the tournament by popular subscription. We therefore request your co-operation in this momentous event for the chess world in the form of a contribution to the expenses of the tournament.

A season ticket admitting bearer to all rounds will be forwarded to all contributors of \$5.00 or over. We have already two contributions to \$250.00 each and one of \$100.00. We need \$1,800.00 to meet all expenses. Please forward checks to L. Walter Stephens, Chairman at your earliest convenience so that the Committee may be encouraged to bring their efforts to a successful conclusion on April 27th.

The Keres - Euwe Match

By FRED REINFELD

Despite the alarums and cruel uncertainties of war scares, the chess-loving Hollanders could not forego the treat of this match, which has been in the air for several years, and which has been so eagerly anticipated by chess players the world over. This struggle was truly of world championship calibre, for Euwe is the ex-world champion, and Keres is the winner of the great Semmering Tournament and co-winner of the even more formidable Avro Tournament.

The final score (7½—6½) tells the story of a taut and exciting contest. Euwe got off to a fine start by winning the third and fourth games, after two interesting drawn games (all four with the Ruy Lopez!). Keres promptly tied the score by winning two beautiful games. Euwe again forged ahead by winning the seventh game; but now (as in his matches with Alekhine) he struck a bad patch, losing the eighth, ninth and tenth games, leaving him two games to the bad.

This was too much to make up in a short match, but Euwe fought back bravely. He administered a fine drubbing to Keres in the eleventh game (on the latter's 24th birthday), but took a bad beating in the twelfth game. Keres needed only a draw in the remaining two games to clinch the match. In the thirteenth game, Euwe played so nervously for the offensive that he soon found himself with a very inferior game, and was only too glad to accept his opponent's offer of a draw. He then won the final game, which, however, did not affect the outcome.

While the play of both masters suffered somewhat from the tension of external conditions, the games have great theoretical value, and each one was a real battle. We intend to publish all the games, and begin with two of the best games of the match.

(Dr. Euwe had high praise for his opponent's fine play in this game.)

Match, 1939-40

(Sixth Game)

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

INDIAN DEFENSE

P. Keres White	Dr. M. Euwe Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
4 Q-B2	Kt-B3
5 Kt-B3	O-O
Premature, as the subsequent play indicates.	
6 B-Kt5!	P-KR3

7 B-R4

Since Black has committed himself by early castling and must therefore be discreet about eliminating the pin with . . . P-KKt4, White rightly avoids the prosaic alternative BxKt.

7

P-Q3

If 7 . . . P-KKt4; 8 B-Kt3, P-Kt5; 9 Kt-R4, KtxP; 10 Q-Q2 leaving Black's K side in a badly exposed state. Compare this with the game Euwe-Alexander (*The Chess Review*, July 1939, P. 161) in which Black went for the Pawn grab BEFORE castling.

8 P-K3

Here—and later on as well—O-O-O merits consideration. Black will then have trouble in playing . . . P-K4, and in any event will have to precede this move with . . . BxKt, in order to prevent Kt-Q5.

The seemingly aggressive 8 P-K4 permits Black to obtain an excellent position with 8 . . . BxKtch! 9 PxB, P-K4, etc.

8

Q-K2

9 B-K2

P-K4

10 P-Q5

Kt-Kt1

11 Kt-Q2!

An important move. If instead 11 O-O, BxKt; 12 QxB (or 12 PxB, P-KKt4; 13 B-Kt3, Kt-R4 followed by . . . P-KB4 and . . . Kt-Q2-B4 with a fine game), P-KKt4; 13 B-Kt3, Kt-K5; 14 Q-B2, P-KB4 with a splendid position for Black.

11

QKt-Q2

This obvious-looking move was made only after considerable reflection. Black cannot yet play . . . P-KKt4, as the possibility of Q side castling is still available to White. Furthermore, the advance of Black's KKtP is pointless so long as it cannot be followed up by . . . Kt-R4 or . . . Kt-K5.

Nor can Black venture on 11 . . . BxKt; 12 QxB (far better, of course, than 12 PxB? QKt-Q2 followed by . . . Kt-B4), Kt-K5? 13 BxQ, KtxQ; 14 BxR and wins.

11 . . . R-K1 suggests itself as a preparatory move, but then comes 12 BxKt! and the indicated 12 . . . QxB? would be a gross blunder because of 13 Q-R4! (Note that without 11 Kt-Q2! Black would have the resource of . . . BxKtch in this variation.)

12 O-O

P-QR4

. . . P-KKt4 is now out of the question, as it would enable White to open up the KB file with decisive effect.

13 QR-K1

R-K1

With his attention fixed on the uncomfortable advance of White's KBP, Euwe prepares for simplification.

14 P-B4

BxKt

Relatively best. 14 . . . PxP; 15 PxP would give White a tremendous superiority in position, as he would soon secure exclusive control of the K file.

15 QxB

Kt-K5

Best; after 15 . . . P-K5? 16 P-B5 followed by R-B4, the KP would soon fall.

16 KtxKt

.

16 BxQ? would be a mistake because of 16 ... KtxQ; 17 PxKt (if 17 B-R4? KtxBch; 18 RxKt, PxP and White cannot recapture), RxB and Black's preferable Pawn position gives him a promising ending.

16	QxB
17 P-KKt3	Q-K2
18 B-Kt4!	. . . . .

This shows fine position judgment. White wants to play P-KB5, but without being left with the B, which would be hemmed in by White Ps on white squares.

18	Kt-B3
--------------	-------

After 18 ... PxP; 19 KPxP Black would find himself in a terribly cramped position.

18 ... Kt-B4 would lead to much the same position as does the text, after 19 KtxKt, PxKt (not 19 ... BxB; 20 KtxP); 20 BxB, QRxB; 21 P-KB5! (21 QxRP, R-R1 leads to nothing)—with this difference, that Black would have an additional weakness on the Q side.

19 KtxKtch	QxKt
20 BxB	QRxB

On 20 ... KRxB Euwe feared 21 PxP, QxP; 22 QxQ, PxQ; 23 P-K4 and White's Q side majority is dangerous—all the more so since Black is condemned to passivity for the most part.

Despite all the foregoing simplification, the pressure on Black's game has not been fully neutralized.

21 R-B2
---------	-----------

Threatening QxP. If instead 21 QxP, PxP; 22 Q-Kt4, P-B6! with a good game.

21	P-QKt3
22 QR-KB1	Q-Kt3

A difficult situation; White was threatening 23 PxP, QxP; 24 QxQ, RxQ; 25 RxP, RxP; 26 R-Q7 with a view to doubling on the seventh rank.

22 ... PxP would not do because of 23 QxQ, PxQ; 24 RxP, RxP; 25 RxP winning a P.

23 P-KB5!
-----------	-----------

Carrying out his objective. 23 PxP, RxP; 24 RxP, QxR; 25 RxQ, KxR would give Black at least an even game, as the extra P would be of no importance.

23	Q-B3
24 P-K4	. . . . .

White's strategical aim is now to advance the K side Ps so as to open a file eventually with P-Kt5 (utilizing the target created by Black's 6th move).

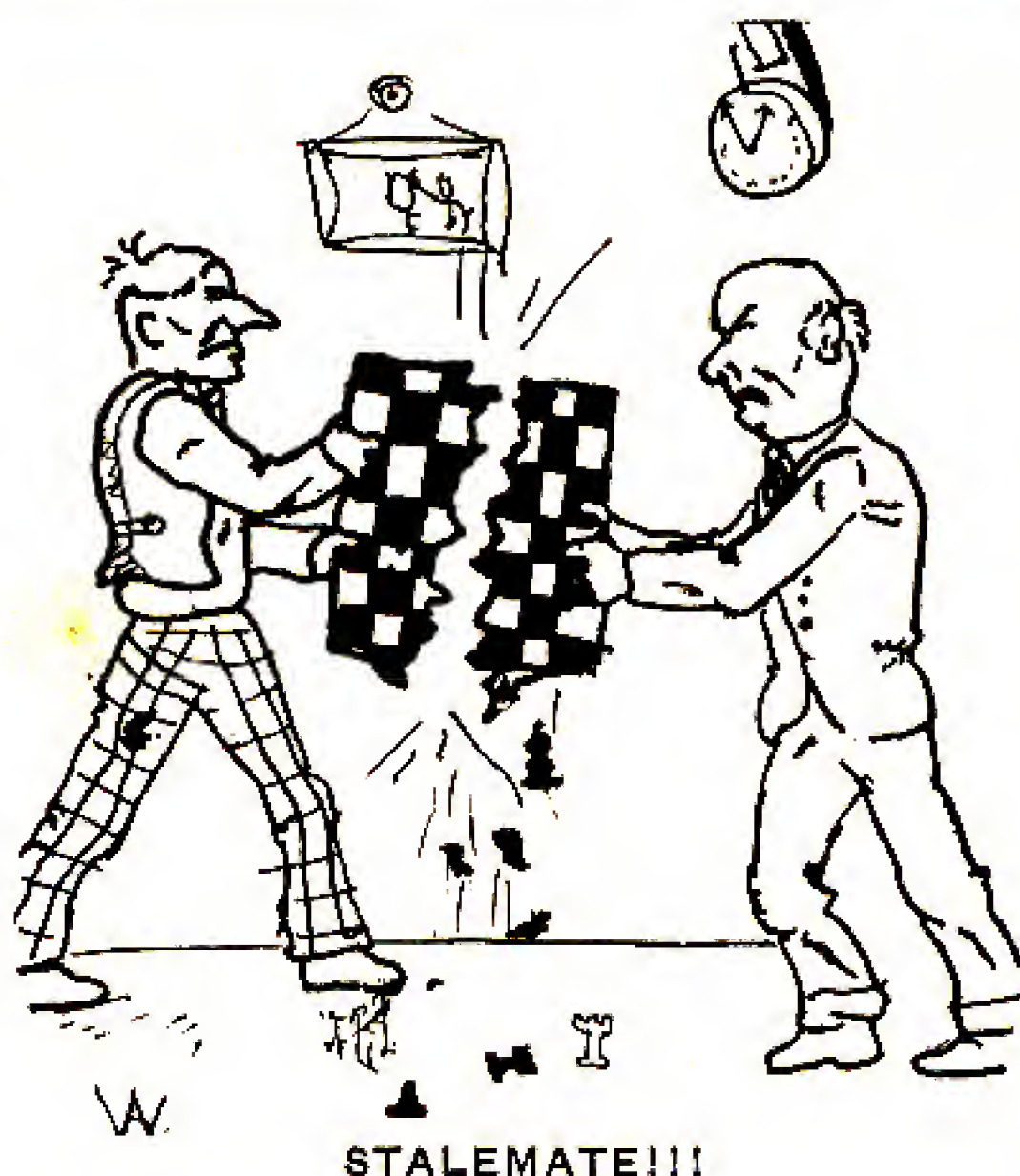
24	P-B3
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In order to obtain more maneuvering room for his pieces, but he creates new weaknesses on the white squares, weakens the QP and creates important points of invasion on the Q file.

25 PxP	RxP
26 P-QR4	K-B1

The King is to be removed from the danger zone, so that White's K side advance, when it is finally carried out, will have only strategical significance.

27 R-Q1	KR-B1
28 P-Kt3	K-K2
29 Q-B3	K-Q2



30 P-R4	K-B2
31 K-B1	. . . . .

As White intends to operate on the KKt and KR files, his K will be safer in the center!

31	K-Kt2
32 K-K2	R(1)-B2
33 R-R2	Q-Q1
34 P-KKt4	P-B3

... Q-KR1 would avoid the opening of a file; but in that event White could switch his R from R2 to Q2 (or QKt2) with several promising possibilities on the Q side (Black's K cannot escape his fate!), whilst Black's Q performs a menial task on the other wing.

35 R-Kt2	R-B1
36 R-Kt3	Q-Q2
37 Q-Q3	Q-KB2
38 R-KR1	R-KR1

White has almost reached his strategical goal (P-Kt5) and has his opponent under severe pressure; but it is not easy to turn the advantage to account.

39 R(1)-R3	R(3)-B1
------------	---------

He intends to open the KR file and wishes to be in a position to dispute its control. In the event of 40 QxP, KR-Q1 followed by ... R-Q5 will provide formidable counterplay.

40 P-Kt5!	RPxP
41 PxP	Q-B2
42 Q-Q5ch	K-R2

Black's dearth of moves has allowed the Q to reach this commanding post.

If 42 ... Q-B3; 43 PxP! leads to a winning ending: 43 ... QxQ (not 43 ... PxP? 44 R-Kt7ch winning a R!); 44 KPxQ, RxR; 45 RxR, PxP; 46 R-R6, R-B1; 47 R-R7ch, K-B1; 48 P-B5! KtPxP; 49 K-Q3 and the further advance of the K to B6 will be decisive.

43 R-Q3

RxR?

The sealed move (as in so many instances!) proves a serious error. Black should have played 43 . . . PxP and if 44 RxR, RxR; 45 QxQP, QxQ; 46 RxQ, R-R5! and it is very questionable whether White can win the ending. The drawback to the text is that it cedes the KR file to White, enabling him to obtain too great a lead in mobility.

44 RxR

PxP

45 R-R7

Q-K2

To prevent P-B6.

46 K-B3!

R-B1

If 46 . . . R-B4; 47 Q-K6 with a winning game.

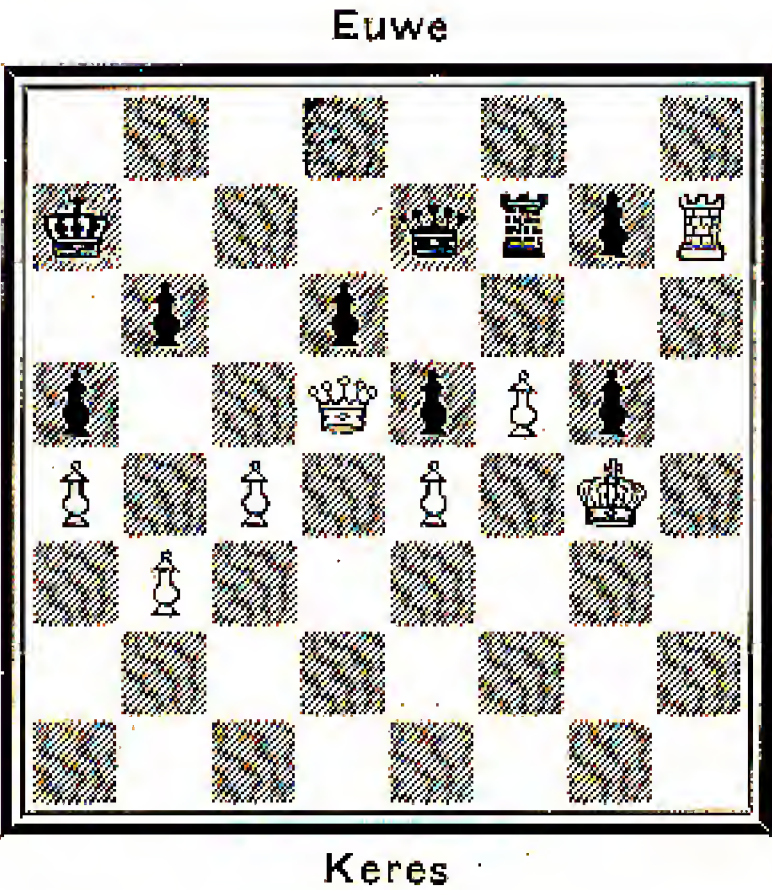
47 K-Kt4

.....

One can now appreciate the baneful effects of Black's mistake on move 43. His game is badly constricted, the moves of his pieces considerably circumscribed, and White's K is poised for a victorious invasion in the event that any pieces are exchanged.

47

R-B2



48 P-Kt4!!

PxP

This break-through has been well prepared and is elegantly carried out.

He has little choice: if 48 . . . Q-B2; 49 R-R8, Q-Kt2; 50 Pxp, QxQ; 51 Pxpch and the subsequent ending is child's play for White.

49 P-R5!

Q-Kt2

Other moves are no better, for instance:

I 49 . . . P-Kt6; 50 R-R3, P-Kt7; 51 Pxpch, K-Kt1; 52 R-R3, Q-Kt2; 53 QxQch, KxQ; 54 R-QKt3 and wins.

II 49 . . . PxP; 50 Qxpch, K-Kt2; 51 Qxpch, K-B1; 52 R-R3, Q-Kt2 (if 52 . . . K-Q2? 53 Q-Kt7ch wins); 53 QxQch followed by KxP and the win of the KtP, when the advance of White's KBP decides.

50 Pxpch

KxP

51 Qxpch

K-R2

Or 51 . . . K-R4; 52 QxKPch, K-R3; 53 R-R1 and wins, for Black cannot play 53 . . . R-K2 because of 54 R-R1ch, K-Kt3; 55 Q-Q6ch.

52 QxKP!

P-Kt6

A last try. If 52 . . . R-K2; 53 Q-R5ch, Q-R3; 54 Q-B5ch etc.

53 R-R3!

R-B3

White threatened to win the QKtP by means of Q-R5ch. But the text doesn't help.

54 Q-Q4ch!

R-Kt3

Or 54 . . . Q-Kt3 (54 . . . K-R3; 55 Q-R1ch winning the Q); 55 Q-Q7ch, Q-Kt2 (again if 55 . . . K-R3; 56 Q-R4ch wins the Q); 56 QxQch followed by RxPch, etc.

55 RxP

Resigns

A superb ending.

(Euwe's best effort, and a nice birthday present for Keres.)

Match, 1939-1940

(Eleventh Game)

(Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. M. Euwe

P. Keres

White

Black

1 P-Q4

P-Q4

4 PxP

PxP

2 P-QB4

P-QB3

5 Kt-B3

Kt-B3

3 Kt-KB3

Kt-B3

6 B-B4

Q-R4

A new move.

7 P-K3

Kt-K5

8 Q-Kt3

P-K3

9 B-Q3

B-Kt5

Consistent. 9 . . . P-B4, leading to a Stonewall formation, merits consideration, but in that event White would profit from the superiority of his KB over Black's QB.

10 BxKt

.....

In order to force a slight weakness in Black's P formation. 10 QR-B1 was also good. The fact that the text gives Black the Bishop-pair is of no significance in this position.

10

PxB

11 Kt-Q2

.....

Menacing the KP, which in the last analysis can be protected only by . . . P-B4. But this would make White's K5 a strong square for him, and there would be the possibility of a break-through with P-Q5; hence Keres resorts to combinative methods.

11

O-O

So that if 12 KKtxP, P-K4; 13 PxP, B-K3; 14 Q-B2, B-B5 restraining White from castling, and at the same time deploying the Bs to good effect.

12 O-O

Q-KB4

A new combinative protection of the KP which is not quite correct and leads to loss of a P. Whether the text is to be viewed as a mistake is questionable, however, for after 12 . . . P-B4; 13 Kt-B4 White has a fine game; whereas the text leads to such complications that White's material advantage seems rather nebulous.

13 Kt(2)xP

.....

Black threatens . . . KtxP in all positions where his KB is not en prise. Thus if 13 Kt(3)xP? BxKt; 14 KtxB (Kt-Q6?? or Kt-Kt3?? simply loses a piece), KtxP!

13

BxKt

So that if 14 KtxB, KtxP etc.

14 Kt-Kt3!

This intermezzo makes White's position secure. Note that 14 Kt-Q6 would not lead to the desired result, for White's K2 would then be unguarded, and Black would have the astonishing reply 14 . . . KtxP!

14 Q-Q4

With an eye on the Bs of opposite color, Black invites 15 QxQ, PxQ; 16 PxB, B-K3. P-QB4 would then be virtually impossible with only slim winning prospects for White.

15 PxB

But now the ending would naturally be won for White, because he has no weak Ps and because Black's B is ineffective.

Possibly 15 QxB was even better, since White will now be unable to advance his QBP. But it was difficult to calculate the consequences of 15 QxB, P-KKt4; 16 Kt-R5 etc.

15 Kt-R4!

The control of his QB5 gives Black a solid position.

16 Q-Kt4

Exchange of Qs would again be fruitless.

16 P-QKt3

17 P-K4 Q-B3

18 KR-Q1

To secure a passed P with P-Q5.

18 R-Q1

19 R-Q3

White must play for a K side attack—the only way to make his superiority tell. Hence he gets the R on the third rank before Black has time for . . . B-R3.

19 B-R3

20 R-B3 R-Q2

Q-K7 had become a strong threat, as it could not be answered by 21 . . . P-B3 because of 22 Kt-R5, R-Q2; 23 KtxPch, PxKt; 24 R-Kt3ch followed by mate.

21 Kt-R5

Inaugurating a combination whose consequences could not be calculated completely. The point is that in every instance White gets two Pawns for a piece, plus a strong

attack. Such combinations are seen frequently, and generally end successfully.

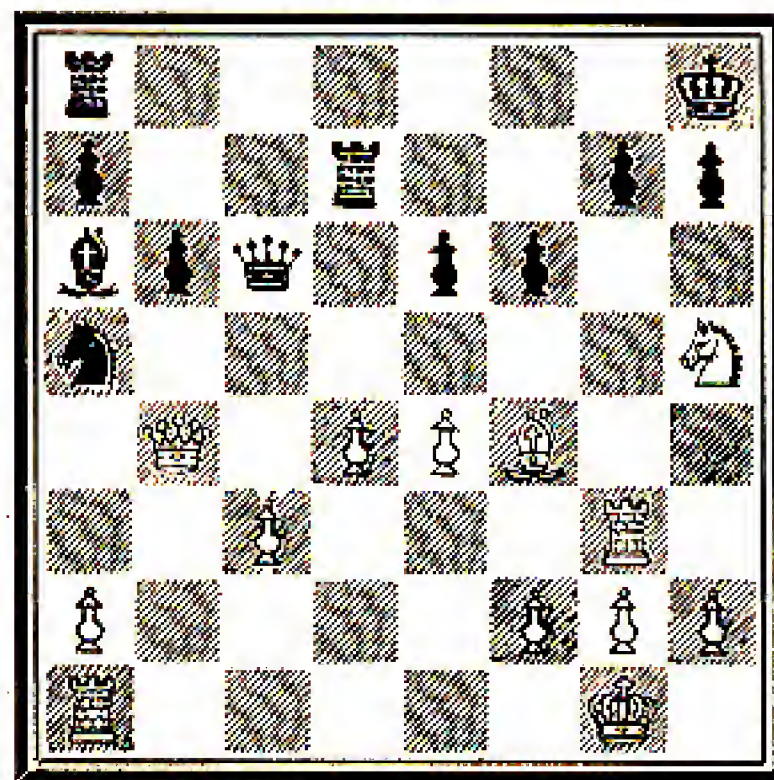
The sacrificial intention of the text appears in the variation 21 . . . B-K7; 22 Kt-B6ch (22 R-R3, BxKt; 23 RxB, QxKP gives Black a good game), PxKt; 23 R-Kt3ch, K-R1; 24 B-R6, B-R4; 25 B-Kt7ch, K-Kt1; 26 BxPch, B-Kt3; 27 R-K1 (or 27 P-K5) with a view to Q-R3-B1-R6 or P-KR4-5. White would then have excellent winning chances.

21 P-B3

If 21 . . . QxKP; 22 R-Kt3 wins.

22 R-Kt3 K-R1

Keres



Euwe

23 KtxKtP

A new offer, but here it is not difficult to estimate its consequences, as the best defense yields White four Pawns (three of them passed) for a piece: 23 . . . RxKt; 24 RxR, KxR; 25 Q-K7ch, K-Kt1 (if 25 . . . K-Kt3; 26 P-K5 wins); 26 QxBP, P-K4; 27 BxP, QxQ; 28 BxQ etc.

23 QxKP

Now White's attack is irresistible.

24 Kt-R5 Q-B4

If 24 . . . R-KB2; 25 B-R6 wins.

25 KtxP R-KB2

It is clear that Black can capture neither the Kt nor the B. If 25 . . . Kt-B3; 26 KtxR! just the same.

26 B-K5

There is no defense after this move. The threat is 27 Kt-Kt4ch, K-Kt1; 28 Kt-R6 mate. If 26 . . . RxKt; 27 Q-K7, QxPch; 28 K-R1 and Black can NOT play . . . Q-B8ch.

26 Kt-B3

27 Q-Q6 KtxB

28 PxKt QR-KB1

29 P-KR3

Safety first.

29 B-B5

30 R-Q1 BxP

31 Q-Q8 Resigns

There is no good way of parrying the threatened mate beginning with R-Kt8ch. If 31 . . . RxKt; 32 PxR, RxQ; 33 RxR mate.

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WOMEN IN CHESS

U. S. Women's Championship Tournament—

This is the big news of the moment. It will be held in New York City, beginning late in April, at the same time and place as the U. S. Championship, and, like it, will be under the auspices of the U. S. of A. Chess Federation. It is particularly desired that women from outside New York City participate. To encourage their entry places are being reserved for out-of-town women who have recognized standing in their community or who have had tournament experience. For the New York area there will be a qualifying tourney starting at the Marshall Chess Club on March 31. All enquiries should be addressed to Mrs. Frank J. Marshall, 23 W. 10th St., New York City.

There are seven seeded players: Miss N. May Karff (champion), Mrs. Mary Bain, Mrs. Gisela Gresser, Mrs. Raphael McCready, Mrs. Adele Rivero, Miss Edith Weart and Dr. Helen Weissenstein. All these players are well-known to those who follow the feminine chess news with the exception of Mrs. Gresser. She is a young woman who has been playing regularly at the Marshall Chess Club and who has been advancing rapidly. In a recent consolation club championship she made a very good score against a strong mixed field of men and women, outplacing Dr. Weissenstein. She has earned her place among the seeded players.

A. C. F. Women's Championship Play-off—

You will remember that last summer the women's tournament sponsored by the A. C. F. for the trophy donated by Mrs. Helen Cobb, resulted in a triple tie between Miss N. May Karff, Mrs. Mary Bain and Dr. Helen Weissenstein. This is now being played off in a double round tournament at the Marshall Chess Club. At this moment, the odds are strongly in favor of Miss Karff who has won one game from each other opponents. Dr. Weissenstein and Mrs. Bain drew their individual game. The next two weeks will determine whether Miss Karff adds this trophy to the others she has acquired.

—E.L.W.

TO CHESS

The church, the knights and sovereignty,
With castles for security;
The pawns—they choose which they will be—
The ranks, the files, for gallantry
A fitting field.
This game of life—hug danger, mates,
And never yield.

—Grace M. Watkins.

CHESS IN ENGLAND

Despite the chastening effects of war with its blackouts and rationing, there is still considerable chess activity in England. The National Chess Centre was opened in London in December, on a smaller scale than had originally been anticipated, but it already has 360 members. We wish this enterprise every success, and hope to see it grow substantially, despite the economic dislocations occasioned by war. For those of us who are dissatisfied with their club's quarters, the following phrase from the National Chess Centre's advertisement will give food for thought: "Large and well-appointed Air Raid Shelter on the premises."

The Chess Centre got off to a fine start by staging the invitation tournament of the Hampstead Chess Club with a good entry. Final results were as follows:

1.- 2.	I. Koenig -----	7½—3½
1.- 2.	P. S. Milner-Barry -----	7½—3½
3.	Sir G. A. Thomas -----	7 —4
4.	P. M. Llst -----	6½—4½
5.- 7.	M. Blum -----	6 —5
5.- 7.	S. Fazekas -----	6 —5
5.- 7.	Mrs. Stevenson -----	6 —5
8.	H. Golombek -----	5½—5½
9.	Dr. Schenk -----	5 —6
10.	J. Mieses -----	4 —7
11.-12.	W. Ritson Morry -----	2½—8½
11.-12.	J. D. Solomon -----	2½—8½

The usual Christmas Tourney took place at Hastings, but with a much weaker entry than the illustrious ones of former years. The winner was Frank Parr (not so long ago Boys' Champion of England) who was home on leave.

Hampstead Invitation Tournament 1939

INDIAN DEFENSE

W. Ritson Morry White		P. S. Milner Barry Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 R-KB1	R-R1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	21 P-Kt3	BPxP
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	22 PxP	PxP
4 P-QR3	BxKtch	23 RxR	RxR
5 PxB	O-O	24 P-B4	P-Kt7
6 Q-B2	P-Q3	25 R-Q1	Kt-B6
7 P-K4	P-K4	26 PxP	Q-K4
8 B-Q3	P-B4	27 Q-K3	P-Kt8(Q)
9 P-Q5	R-K1	28 KtxQ	QxPch
10 Kt-K2	QKt-Q2	29 K-Kt1	Q-Kt6ch
11 P-B3	Kt-R4	30 K-B1	QxRPch
12 B-K3	Q-B3	31 K-Kt1	Q-Kt6ch
13 Q-Q2	P-KR3	32 K-B1	R-R7
14 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B5	33 Kt-K2	B-R5
15 BxKt	PxB	34 R-B1	Kt-K4
16 Kt-K2	Kt-K4	35 K-Q2	Q-Kt7ch
17 O-O-O	P-KKt4	36 K-K1	Q-Kt5ch
18 P-KR4	K-Kt2	Resigns	
19 R-R2	B-Q2		

Hampstead Invitation Tournament 1939

FRENCH DEFENSE

I. Koenig White		J. D. Solomon Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	8 Q-Q3	P-QB4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	9 O-O-O	Kt-B3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	10 P-Q5	Kt-K4
4 B-Kt5	B-Kt5	11 Q-Kt3	B-Q2
5 PxP	QxP	12 Q-Kt7	Kt-Kt3
6 BxKt	PxB	13 PxP	PxP
7 Kt-K2	Q-Q1?	14 Kt-K4	Resigns

Modern Chess Dull?!

By FRED REINFELD

It is unfortunate, but true, that a sizable proportion of amateurs find modern master chess dull. "Ah, the good old days!" This is based on what is for the most part an imaginary kind of chess which is supposed to have been peculiar to any age but our own. If the good old chess was really so interesting, we should expect it to have flourished in the first International Tournament, held at London in 1851. If we turn to the Book of the Tournament, however, we discover that it is an epochal collection of the most dreary, tedious, witless, planless, slovenly and inept chess that has ever been assembled between the covers of a book. Of the 85 games in the main event, not more than five could be described as brilliant by the most charitable man in the world; and he would be hard put to it to find ten games that were worth looking at.

It is impossible to retain any more illusions about the chess of this period as one reads Staunton's peppery philippics against his bumble-fingered colleagues. (And since he was much inferior to present-day analysts, he leaves myriads of blunders untouched!) Listen to him: "In some respects these players were well paired, not for equality of force, indeed, Mr. Williams being by far the stronger, but because each, in his degree, exhibits the same want of depth and inventive power in his combinations, and the same tiresome prolixity in maneuvering his men. It need hardly be said that the games, from first to last, are remarkable only for their unvarying and unexampled dullness" (P. 88).

And: "P-KB5 might have spared both parties some hours' tedium" (P. 90).

And: "Mr. Horwitz has now an undeniable superiority, but in these games he only gains advantages to throw them away" (P. 127).

And: "Would it be credited by any one unacquainted with the names of the combatants, that the White men in this game were conducted by Mr. Horwitz? Would a player to whom Mr. Horwitz, when himself, could give a Knight, play in a style so utterly wanting in all that constitutes good chess, as Mr. H. does in the present termination?" (P. 128). Poor Horwitz has just capped a number of *previous blunders* by putting a piece *en prise*!

And: "Contrary to all expectation, Black was enabled to bear up against the intolerable tedium of his adversary to the end of this trying game, but the effect of his exertions was painfully evident in the after *parties*" (P. 155).

And: "Mr. Szen is evidently not so well acquainted with the openings as with the end-games; this move ought to lose him a Pawn" (P. 168) and on the *fourth move*, at that! And his opponent in turn, overlooks it! Master chess indeed!

And: "It can hardly fail to strike the most unobservant reader that in this match there is scarcely any combination on either side. Mr. Williams, with his habitual imperturbability, contents himself by keeping his game together, and exchanging his pieces as opportunity serves, satisfied to await the chances which a twelve or fourteen hours' sitting may turn up. The Hungarian, in despair of infusing anything like fire into such an unimaginative opposite, resigns himself to the *far niente* tactics of the enemy, and like him resolves to wait and watch also. The remarkable thing is, that with all this wariness and lack of enterprise, with hours upon hours devoted to the consideration of the shallowest conceptions, the games abound with blunders. In a game shortly preceding this one, Mr. W. leaves a Bishop *en prise*. In the present, we find Mr. L. very generously giving up his Queen, and in the very next game Mr. W. loses his Queen in a similar manner!" (P. 277).

But enough of these melancholy reminders of crass mediocrity. Let us examine another popular belief; what was the average length (in number of moves) of the 85 games contested in the main section of the Tournament? Tabulation of the game lengths shows that the formal average duration is 42 moves, but quite a few games end with the cryptic remark "and wins." Either the secretary fell asleep, or the loser continued to play on out of pique when his material disadvantage was colossal. It is therefore safe to assume that the average length was at least 45 moves. Now in modern tournament play, this would require an average of from four to six hours, which to the amateur seems inordinate; yet in 1851 there was no time limit, and we know that players took anywhere from half an hour to *two and a half hours* on a SINGLE move! Even offhand games were long drawn out, hence it is doubly certain that serious games proceeded at an even more funereal pace. We may therefore conclude that the average game of 45 moves in the London Tournament took (at least) eight hours! I have purposely made my estimate a conservative one, for the chances are that the average length was much nearer to ten hours a game! Who would prefer this to modern chess?!

AN UNSOUND COMBINATION
BY ANDERSSSEN

"A particular point of attraction for Anderssen proved to be a certain cider cellar, situated in the heart of Berlin, and the particular magnet there was the youthful and very pretty daughter of the keeper, whose duty it was to serve the sparkling draught to her father's guests. Annie, as was the name of the charming girl, was also a chess player, and not averse to have now and then a game with our professor. The latter was, of course, too chivalrous to win many games, and managed generally to let his lovely adversary get the better of him, although she was, of course, no match for him. But on one occasion she had the temerity to gain two games in succession, which feat elated her to such an extent, that she ran excitedly around the room, telling everybody of her remarkable luck. This angered Anderssen. The lion within him had been roused. Annie was checkmated five times in rapid succession, which defeat made her so low spirited, that she sulkily retreated from our table, and for a long time after refused to show herself in the bar-room."

(From Falkbeer's Memoirs)

The first newspapermen's chess tournament, held under the auspices of the Newspaper Guild of New York, got under way early in March, with employes of more than a dozen papers and press associations leaving their typewriters to take their position behind a chess board.

Seven games in the first round have already been played, although entries in the tourney, which is being held at the Newspaper Guild Club, 117 W. 46th St., are still being accepted.

In this opening round, Melvin Barnet, a reporter on the Brooklyn Eagle and formerly a member of the Harvard University Chess Team, defeated Nat Schaefer, of the Journal-American.

Alton Cook, radio editor of the World-Telegram and John Wagner, who covers City Hall for the Bronx Home News, played a draw after a hard-fought contest. A woman player, Felicia Lamport, member of the Newspaper Guild Women's Auxiliary, played a lively game but was not quite experienced enough to beat Jerome Frank, of the Journal-American.

In another contest Paul Gardner, Journal-American, defeated Robert Mayer, member-at-large.

Chess was a game in which the late Heywood Broun, founder and president of the American Newspaper Guild, of which the New York Guild is a local, was deeply interested.

CHESS MEDALS AND TROPHIES

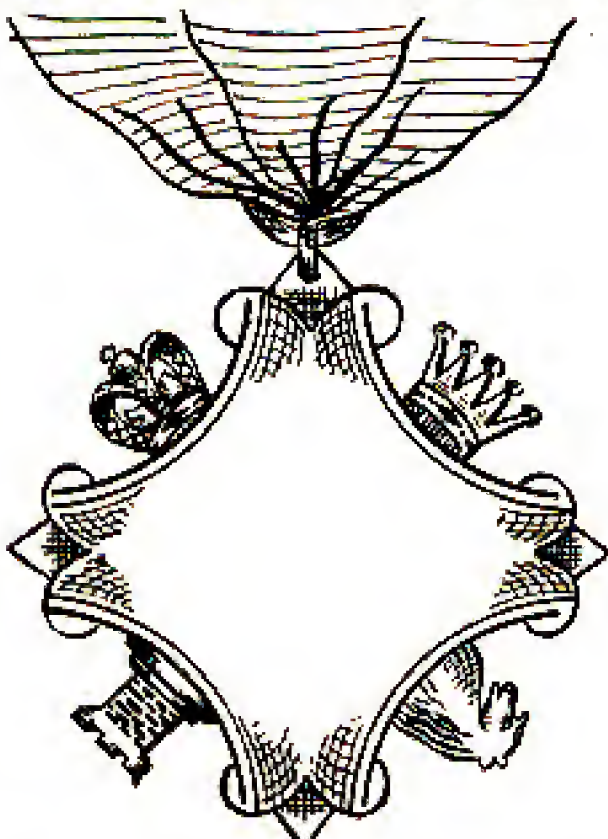
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Manhattan Chess Club Championship

This year's tourney was one of the most interesting in years, and the well-matched field produced a great deal of delightfully enterprising chess. Although the tournament is still in progress as we go to press, Arnold S. Denker, New York State Champion, has already made certain of the first prize (12—2) with one more game left to play. The great disappointment of the tournament was the unexpectedly poor showing of Simonson—but if past performances are any criterion, this foreshadows a fine performance by him in the coming U. S. Championship Tourney! Detailed comment and the complete scores of the tourney will appear in the next issue of *The Chess Review*.

(Tragi-comedy of errors!)

SICILIAN DEFENSE

O. Tenner White		A. C. Simonson Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	14 PxP	QR-Q1
2 P-Q4	PxP	15 PxKt!	RxQ
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	16 QRxR	BxP
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	17 Kt-Q5	Q-B1
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	18 Kt-Kt6	Q-B2
6 B-K2	P-KKt3	19 Kt-Q5?	.....
7 O-O	B-Kt2	R-Q7! wins!	
8 Kt-Kt3	O-O	19	Q-B1
9 P-B4	P-QR3	20 KtxBch?	.....
9 ... P-QKt4!? is interesting.		Better 20 Kt-Kt6.	
10 B-K3	P-QKt4	20	PxKt
The idea of the Q fianchetto is superfi- cially attractive, but may easily lead to a lot of trouble.		21 KtxB	QxKt
11 B-B3	B-Kt2	22 R-Q6	Q-K2
12 P-K5!	PxP	23 B-B5	Kt-K4
13 Kt-B5	Q-B2	24 B-Q5	R-Q1
		25 KRxP	RxR
		26 RxR	Kt-Q6??
		... Q-Kt4 wins.	
		27 RxPch!	Resigns

(One of the most crucial games of the tournament. At the time it was played, Avram's score was 7—1, but fell off catastrophically after the present encounter.)

Manhattan C. C. Championship 1939-1940 MAX LANGE ATTACK (Notes by A. S. Denker)

A. S. Denker White	H. Avram Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-B4	Kt-B3
4 P-Q4	PxP
5 O-O	.....

Here I hoped to lead into the Canal Variation: 5 ... KtxP; 6 R-K1, P-Q4; 7 Kt-B3!
5

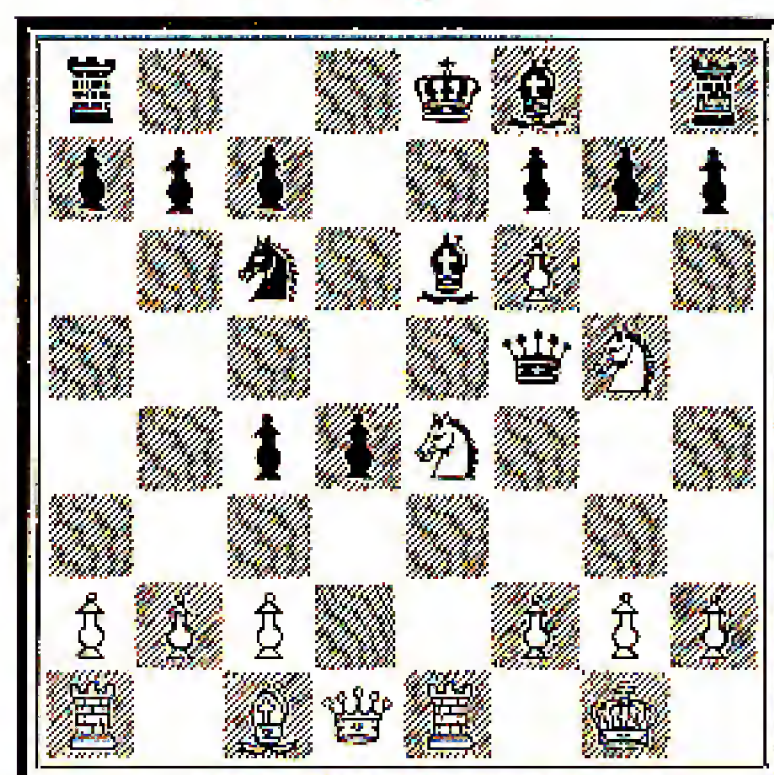
But here Black foils my plan and practically forces me to play either P-B3 or P-K5 (as in the game) in order to continue the attack.

6 P-K5	P-Q4
7 PxKt	PxB
8 R-K1ch	B-K3

9 Kt-Kt5	Q-Q4
10 Kt-QB3	Q-B4
11 QKt-K4	B-KB1

Up until this, Black's play from move 6 was practically forced. But here he goes astray; instead, ... O-O-O would have left a very playable game.

Avram



Denker

12 P-KKt4
The Pawn cannot be taken, as after 12 ... QxPch; 13 QxQ, BxQ; 14 PxP, BxP; 15 Kt-B6ch and wins. (This is unconvincing, as Black plays 15 ... K-B1; 16 KtxB, P-KR4! or 16 KtxPch, RxKt; 17 KtxRch, K-Kt1; 18 Kt-Kt5, Kt-Kt5! with advantage to Black in either event. The correct move, by the way, was 12 KtxBP!—F.R.)

12	Q-Q4
If 12 ... Q-Kt3; 13 KtxB, PxKt; 14 P-B7ch!	
13 KtxBP!	KxKt
14 Kt-Kt5ch	K-Kt1
15 KtxB	Kt-K4

This looks strong, as it threatens a terrific check; of sterner stuff was ... Q-Q2, but I doubt if any move could stem the tide of the attack.

16 P-B7ch!	KxP
17 Kt-Kt5ch	K-Kt1

On other K moves, P-B4 wins immediately. However, the text permits a pretty finish.

18 RxKt!	QxR
19 Q-B3! and wins	

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(This game features some pretty tactical points.)
ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

Dr. J. Platz White		A. S. Denker Black	
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	23 P-R4	P-QKt3
2 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	24 R-QB3	R-Q5
3 PxP	KtxP	25 R-K1	P-B3
4 B-B4	P-K3	26 P-Kt3	Kt-K4
5 Kt-B3	KtxKt	27 P-B4	R-Q6
6 KtPxKt	Kt-Q2	28 R(1)-QB1	Kt-B6ch
7 P-Q4	B-K2	29 K-Kt2	Kt-K8ch
8 O-O	O-O	30 K-B1	Kt-B6
9 Q-K2	Kt-B3	31 K-Kt2	Kt-K8ch
10 Kt-K5	P-B4	32 K-B1	Kt-B6
11 R-Q1	Q-R4	33 RxR	PxR
12 R-Q3	PxP	34 R-Q1	P-Q7
13 PxP	B-Q2	35 K-B2	Kt-Q5
14 B-KKt5	B-Kt4	36 RxP	Kt-B3
15 BxB	QxB	37 R-B2	Kt-Kt5
If now 16 B-R6? Q-Kt7!		38 R-B8ch	K-B2
16 P-QB4	Q-R5	39 R-B7ch	K-Kt3
17 R-KR3	KR-Q1	40 RxP	K-B4
18 P-Q5	PxP	41 RxP	P-R4
19 Kt-Kt4	KtxKt	42 R-KR7	K-K5
20 BxB	QxBP	43 RxP	P-B4
If 20 . . . R-K1; 21 QxKt, RxB; 22 Q-R4 wins.		44 R-R6	Kt-Q4
21 QxQ	PxQ	45 P-R4	K-Q5
22 BxR	RxB	46 R-Q6	K-B4
		47 RxKtch	KxR
		48 P-R5	K-Q3
		49 K-K3	Resigns

(The attack changes hands with kaleidoscopic swiftness.)

O. Tenner White		B. Blumin Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	16 BxKt	BxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 KtxP	B-R1
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	18 Q-Kt4	B-B3
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	19 Q-R3	Q-K1
5 O-O	B-K2	20 Kt(3)-Kt4	Kt-K3
6 P-Q4	P-QKt4	21 KtxB	RxKt
7 PxP	KKtxP	22 KR-K1	P-Q3
8 B-Kt3	Kt-B4	23 Kt-Q3	R-Kt3
9 B-Q5	B-Kt2	24 P-Kt3	Q-B3
10 P-B4	O-O	25 P-B4	Q-R8ch
11 Kt-R3	P-Kt5	26 K-B2	Q-B6ch
12 Kt-B2	R-Kt1	27 K-Kt1	R-R3!
13 P-QKt3	K-R1	28 Q-B1	Q-R8ch
14 B-Kt2	P-B3		Resigns
15 Kt-K3	PxP		

Intercity Match, 1939
(Erie, Pa., vs. Jamestown, N. Y.)

Seiter White		Johnson Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	11 QxKt	K-B1
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	12 B-R6!	P-KB3
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	If 12 . . . B-B3; 13 QxB.	
4 P-Q4	PxP	13 BxPch	KxB
5 O-O	KtxP	14 RxBch	K-Kt3
6 R-K1	P-Q4	15 Q-Q3ch	B-B4
7 BxP	QxB	16 Q-Kt3ch	K-R4
8 Kt-B3	Q-QR4	17 Kt-K2	Resigns
9 RxKtch	B-K2?	If 17...QR-KKt1; 18 Kt-B4ch, K-R3; 19 Q-R4 mate.	
. . . B-K3 is the move.			
10 KtxP	KtxKt		

(Superb position play is topped off by a neat combination.)

A. S. Pinkus White		J. Moskowicz Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	17 B-Kt6	R-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	18 B-Q3	P-K4
3 P-Q4	PxP	19 P-B5	P-Q4
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	20 BPxP	RPxP
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	21 PxP	KtxP
6 B-K2	P-KKt3	22 B-QB5	R-K1
7 O-O	B-Kt2	23 B-B4	Kt-B5
8 Kt-Kt3	O-O	24 Q-B2	Q-Q1
9 K-R1	P-QR4	25 P-Kt3	Kt-K3
10 P-QR4	B-K3	26 Kt-Q6	R-B1
11 P-B4	BxKt	27 KtxBP	R-Q7
12 PxP	Q-Kt3	28 KtxQ	R(7)xQ
13 B-B4	QR-Q1	29 BxKtch	K-R2
14 Q-K1	P-K3	30 RxR	RxR
15 B-K3	Q-B2	31 BxR	Resigns
16 Kt-Kt5	Q-Kt1		

(Unremitting pressure leads to a nice finish.)

E. S. Jackson White		J. Soudakoff Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	18 K-Kt2	Q-B1
2 B-B4	Kt-KB3	19 Kt-K3	Kt-B6
3 P-Q3	P-B3	20 R-R1	R-Q1
4 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	21 Q-Kt3	Kt-Q5
5 PxP	PxP	22 Q-R4	Q-K3
6 B-Kt5ch	B-Q2	23 P-Kt3	B-K4
7 BxBch	QKtxB	24 R-QKt1	QR-B1
8 O-O	B-Q3	25 Kt-B4	B-Kt1
9 Kt-B3	P-KR3	26 B-K3	Q-B4
10 Kt-QKt5	B-Kt1	27 Kt-Q2	RxKt
11 P-B4	O-O	28 BxKt	R-Q6
12 R-K1	R-K1	29 BxKt	RxKt
13 Kt-B3	PxP	30 BxR	QxPch
14 PxP	P-K5	31 K-R3	Q-B4ch
15 Kt-Q4	Q-B2	32 P-Kt4	R-Q6ch
16 P-KKt3	QxBP		Resigns
17 Kt-B5	Kt-K4		

Havana Tournament 1939
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

F. Planas White		I. Kashdan Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 QR-Kt1	P-B4
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 P-QR4	Kt-Q2
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	18 P-Kt5	KtxKt
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	19 PxKt	RPxP
5 B-Kt5	P-B3	20 PxP	R-R6
6 PxP	KPxP	21 PxP	PxP
7 P-K3	B-K2	22 Kt-Q4	BxKt
8 B-Q3	O-O	23 PxP	Q-R5
9 O-O	R-K1	24 R-Kt4	P-B5
10 Q-B2	Kt-B1	25 P-B3	Q-K2
11 P-QR3	P-KKt3	26 BxP	PxB
12 P-QKt4	P-QR3	27 QxPch	K-B1
13 BxKt	BxB	28 Q-R6ch	K-Kt1
14 Kt-QR4	B-Kt2	29 Q-Kt6ch	Drawn
15 Kt-B5	Q-K2		

Game Studies

(A most instructive game, with a delightful combination that never happens!)

Havana 1939

FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by I. Kashdan)

I. Kashdan

White

Paz

Black

1 P-K4	P-K3	8 P-B4	P-QB4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	9 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	10 P-KKt3	P-QKt4
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	11 Kt-K2	Kt-Kt3
5 P-K5	KKt-Q2	12 P-Kt3	B-Kt2
6 BxB	QxB	13 B-R3	P-Kt3
7 Q-Q2	P-QR3	14 O-O	R-QB1

The game is taking a normal course for this opening. White is planning a K side advance, and Black is countering on the other wing.

15 R-B2	Kt-Q2
16 R-K1	PxP
17 KKtxP	Kt-B4
18 B-Kt2	KtxKt
19 KtxKt	Kt-K5

A positional error. The writer stresses the general superiority of B over Kt, but in this position, with Black's Ps all on the same color as his B, the latter is very limited in scope. In addition the KP is weak, and will probably be lost in any resulting ending.

20 BxKt	PxB
21 P-QKt4	.....

Important, to prevent ... P-Kt5, which would restrict White's game, and also to threaten Kt-Kt3-B5.

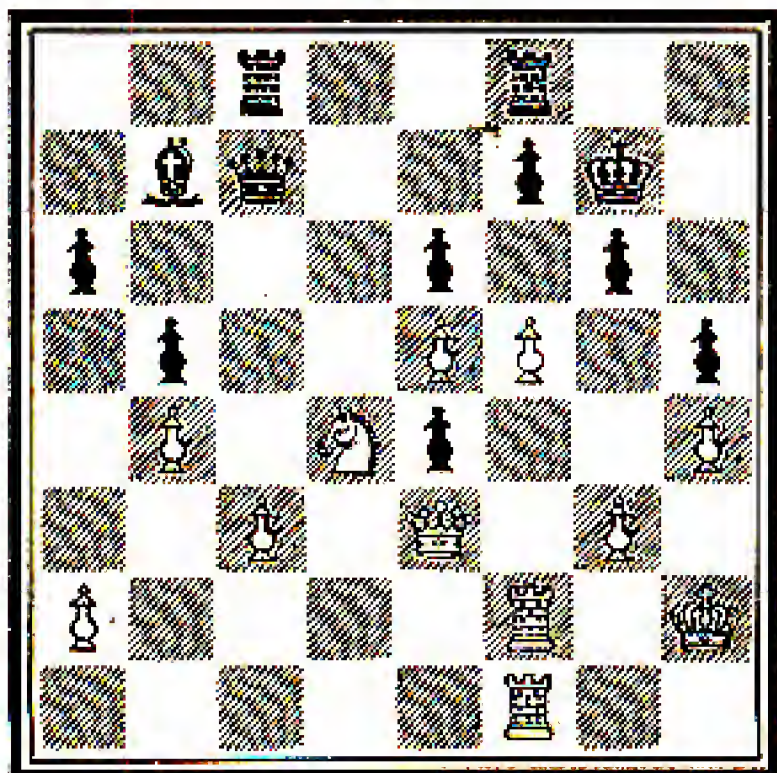
21	R-Q1
22 P-B3	Q-B2
23 Q-K3	P-KR4
24 P-KR4	O-O
25 K-R2	K-Kt2
26 QR-KB1	.....

26 P-B5 is tempting, but after 26 ... QxKP; 27 P-B6ch, K-R2; 28 Kt-B3, Q-Q4; 29 Kt-Kt5ch, K-Kt1; 30 KtxP(K4), K-R2! (but not 30 ... QxKt?? 31 Q-R6 wins) White can only draw.

26	R-B1
27 P-B5!?	.....

Now this is in order, and with the extra force on the B file, it leads to a winning attack.

Planas



Kashdan

27

B-Q4

Some possible variations:

I 27 ... QxBP; 28 Q-Kt5! QxKt; 29 PxKP! (not 29 PxKtP, P-K6! 30 PxPch, K-R2 and White has only a perpetual check), P-B4 (if 29 ... R-B2; 30 P-K7, or 29 ... PxP; 30 RxR, RxR; 31 Q-K7ch and wins); 30 RxP, RxR; 31 RxR, R-B2; 32 R-B6 wins.

II 27 ... QxKP; 28 PxKP, P-B3 (the best chance; if 28 ... PxP; 29 RxR, RxR; 30 Q-Kt5! Q-Q3; 31 RxR, KxR; 32 Q-B6ch with a winning ending. 30 ... QxQ? would lose a R in this variation after 31 ... KtxPch. Or if, instead of 28 ... PxP, Black plays 28 ... P-B4; 29 KtxPch! RxKt; 30 RxR, PxR; 31 Q-Kt5 ch, K-R2; 32 QxRPch, K-Kt2; 33 Q-B7ch followed by RxP wins); 29 R-B5! PxR; 30 RxP (not 30 KtxPch, K-Kt1; 31 Q-R6, R-QB2 when the game can be held), Q-B2; 31 RxRP, R-KR1 (if 31 ... K-Kt1; 32 Kt-B5 threatening Q-R6, wins); 32 Kt-B5ch, K-Kt3 (or 32 ... K-Kt1; 33 RxRch, KxR; 34 Q-R6ch, Q-R2; 35 QxPch, K-Kt1; 36 Kt-K7ch wins); 33 R-Kt5ch!! PxR (if 33 ... K-R2; 34 R-Kt4!); 34 QxPch, K-R2; 35 P-K7 and mate is soon forced, despite the two Rs minus!

III 27 ... KPxP; 28 KtxPch! PxKt; 29 Q-Q-Kt5ch, K-R2 (or 29 ... K-R1; 30 Q-B6ch, any; 31 RxP wins); 30 QxBPch, K-Kt1; 31 Q-Kt5ch, K-R2; 32 R-B6 forces mate.

28 Q-Kt5

Q-Q1

By this and the preceding move, Black has avoided all the violent threats, but through the following exchanges White obtains a fairly easy endgame win.

29 PxKP
30 PxQ

QxQ
.....

Simpler than 30 RxPch, RxR; 31 RxRch, K-Kt1; 32 PxQ, BxKP, when Black has some counterplay.

30	PxP	34 K-Kt1	K-K2
31 RxR	RxR	35 Kt-B2	P-K7
32 RxR	KxR	36 K-B2	B-B5
33 P-R3	P-K6	37 Kt-K3	.....

To bring the Kt to a stronger square without loss of time. Sufficient to win, though requiring very accurate play, was 37 Kt-Q4, K-Q2; 38 KtxP(K2), BxKt (otherwise Kt-B4 and Black is helpless); 39 KxB, K-B3; 40 K-Q3, K-Q4; 41 P-B4ch! KxP (if 41 ... PxPch; 42 K-B3, KxP; 43 KxP, followed by P-R4, wins); 42 P-B5, K-Q4; 43 K-Q2, K-K4; 44 K-K3, K-Q4; 45 K-B4, P-K4ch; 46 K-B3! P-K5ch; 47 K-K3, K-K4; 48 P-B6, K-Q3; 49 KxP, KxP; 50 K-K5 and wins.

37	B-Q6	42 KtxRP	K-Kt3
38 Kt-Kt2	B-B5	43 Kt-B4ch	KxP
39 Kt-B4	K-Q2	44 KtxP(K2)	K-B4
40 KtxKtP	K-K1	45 K-K3	KxP
41 Kt-B4	K-B2	46 Kt-B4	K-B4

47 Kt-Q3

Resigns

The threat is Kt-B5. If 47 ... K-Kt5; 48 Kt-K5ch and KtxB wins. Or 47 ... BxKt; 48 KxB, K-Kt5; 49 K-K4 and White will reach the Q side first.

(Alekhine's fine endgame play makes this game worthy of careful study.)

Buenos Aires Team Tourney, 1939
COLLE SYSTEM (in effect)
(Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)

V. Mikenas Dr. A. Alekhine
White Black

1 P-Q4 P-K3 4 P-QB3 Q-B2
2 Kt-Q2 P-Q4 5 B-Q3 Kt-QB3
3 P-K3 P-QB4 6 KKt-B3 PxP

Seeking to prevent P-K4, which would free White's game. But the remedy is worse than the disease, for after the text White obtains a free game anyway, but without leaving Black any counterplay.

7 KPxP B-Q3
8 O-O Kt-B3
9 R-K1 B-Q2
10 Q-K2

Gaining command of K5.

10 Kt-KR4
11 P-KKt3 P-KKt3
12 Kt-K5

White has a commanding position now.

12 KtxKt
13 PxKt B-K2
14 Kt-Kt3 Kt-Kt2
15 B-R6 Kt-B4
16 BxKt

Avoiding any dispute about the occupation of White's Q4, but leaving Black with two Bs.

16 KtPxP
17 Q-R5 KR-Kt1
18 B-B4 R-Kt2

Rather a clumsy way of protecting the KRP. If 19 Q-R6, B-KB1 threatening . . . RxPch.

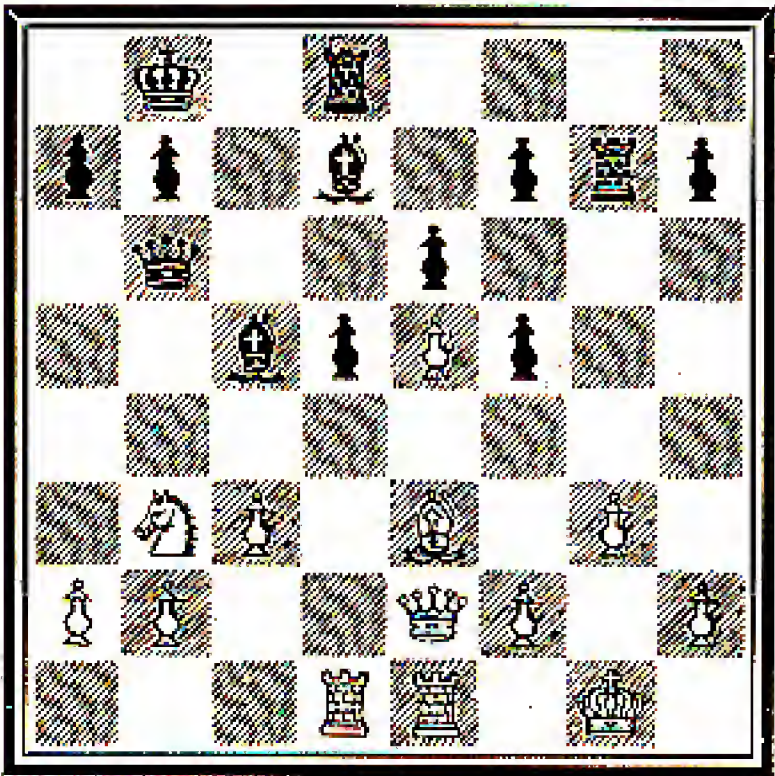
19 Kt-Q4 O-O-O
20 QR-Q1

Not 20 KtxBP, PxKt; 21 P-K6, QxB etc.

20 Q-Kt3
21 Q-K2 B-B4
22 B-K3 K-Kt1
23 Kt-Kt3!

Simplifying to a favorable ending.

Alekhine



Mikenas

23 BxB
24 QxB QxQ
25 RxQ B-R5

Grasping the opportunity to exchange the inferior B for the Kt.

26 R-Q4 BxKt
27 PxP R-Kt5
28 P-KB4

Rightly avoiding the exchange of Rs. There is now a strong threat of P-B4 followed by R(3)-Q3.

28 P-KR4

Counterattack is the only drawing chance.

29 P-B4 P-R5
30 BPxP RxQP
31 RxR PxR
32 K-B2 PxPch
33 PxP R-Kt3
34 R-Q3 R-Kt3
35 RxP K-B2!

Not 35 . . . RxP; 36 R-Q7, RxPch; 37 K-K3 and White wins the BP with a strong passed KP.

36 R-Q3 R-KR3
37 P-KKt4

Energetic play; but the more prudent K-Kt2 might have offered better winning chances.

37 PxP
38 R-B3ch

Not 38 K-Kt3? R-R6ch.

38 K-Q2
39 K-Kt3 P-B4
40 PxP e. p. RxP
41 KxP R-Kt3ch
42 K-B5 R-Kt7

Finally recovering the P; but White's dangerous passed P still gives him winning chances.

43 K-B6 RxP
44 P-B5 P-Kt4
45 R-Kt3 K-Q3
46 K-Kt7 K-B4
47 P-B6 K-Kt5
48 P-B7 R-KB7
49 R-Kt6

Or 49 P-B8(Q)ch, RxQ; 50 KxR, P-R4 and Black draws.

49 KxP
50 R-KB6 R-Kt7ch
51 R-Kt6

A winning attempt would be pointless, for after 51 K-R6, R-R7ch; 52 K-Kt5, R-R1 Black draws by pushing up the RP.

51 R-KB7
52 R-KB6 R-Kt7ch
53 K-R7 R-R7ch
54 K-Kt7 R-Kt7ch

Drawn; an exciting ending.
(Translated from the Haagsche Courant by J. B. S.)

(White's over-optimistic attitude leads to his downfall.)

Bournemouth, 1939

INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)

S. Landau E. Klein
White Black

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4 P-K3

3 Kt-QB3

B-Kt5

4 P-B3

P-Q3

... P-Q4 is better, but Klein prefers a close position in this defense. The drawback to this policy is that White obtains a strong center.

5 P-K4

O-O

6 B-Q3

....

Stronger is Kt-K2 followed by P-QR3.

6

P-K4

The indicated counteraction, forcing White into a close position.

7 P-Q5

....

7 Kt-K2, PxP; 8 KtxP, BxKtch; 9 PxP would seriously weaken White's P position.

7

P-QR4

8 Kt-K2

B-QB4

Black has brought about one of the most desirable features of this defense; hindering White's development without having had to exchange B for Kt.

9 B-Kt5

QKt-Q2

10 Q-Q2

Q-K1

11 P-KKt4

....

White's position in the center makes possible a strong wing attack.

11

K-R1

12 Kt-Kt3

Kt-KKt1

13 Kt-B5

P-KB3

14 B-K3

P-KKt3

Somewhat weakening, but there is no way for White to exploit it.

15 Kt-Kt3

BxB

16 QxB

Kt-B4

A beautifully posted Kt.

17 P-KR4

Kt-K2

18 O-O-O

....

18 P-R5 was better, in order to blockade the K side.

18

P-B4!

A strong move which gives Black the initiative.

19 KPXP

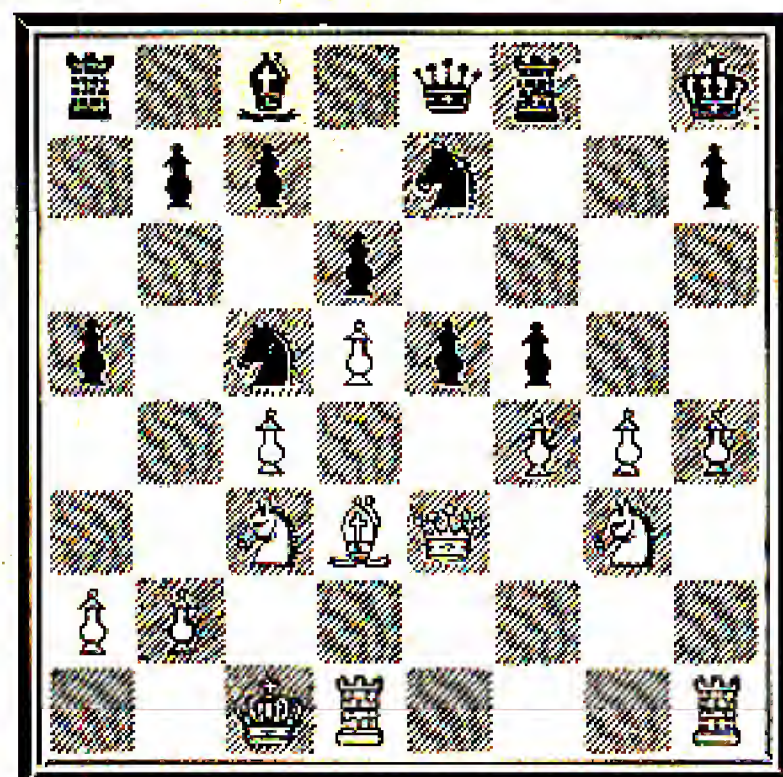
PxP

20 P-B4?

....

PxP was indicated.

Klein



Landau

20

Kt-Kt3!

The ensuing win of the KBP forms the later basis for a won game.

21 BxP

PxP

22 Q-Q4ch

Q-K4

23 BxB

QxQ

24 RxQ

PxKt!

Much stronger than RxB. The text gives Black a dangerous passed P.

25 B-B5

Kt-K4

26 R-Q1

....

Black threatened to win the exchange by ... P-Kt7 followed by ... Kt-B6.

26

P-R4!

Undermining the position of the B so as to be able to open the KB file. This enhances the passed P's importance in a decisive manner.

27 Kt-K2

P-Kt7

28 KR-Kt1

PxP

29 Kt-Q4

....

After 29 B-B2, R-B7 followed by ... Kt-B6 wins. Or 29 Kt-Kt3, RxB; 30 KtxR, R-KB1 and 31 ... R-B7. (This latter line is inadequate because of 31 Kt-K3. The most convincing reply to 29 Kt-Kt3 would be simply 29 ... Kt xP! with a winning game.—F. R.)

29

Kt-B6

Winning a piece.

30 RxP

KtxKt

31 BxP

R-B5

White could have resigned here. The remaining moves were:

32 K-Q2

R-K1

43 K-B3

R-R6ch

33 B-R5

Kt-B6ch

44 K-Kt2

P-R5

34 BxKt

RxB

45 R-Kt5

R-R4

35 R(1)-Kt1

R-B3

46 R-Kt1

R-B4

36 P-Kt3

Kt-Q2

47 P-Kt5

K-R2

37 R-Kt5

R-R3

48 R-Kt2

P-Kt3

38 P-R5

Kt-B3

49 K-B3

R-B6ch

39 R-B5

R-K4

50 K-Kt4

Kt-K5

40 RxR

PxR

51 R-QKt2

Kt-B4

41 P-R3

RxP

52 P-Q6

Kt-Q6ch

42 P-Kt4

R-R7ch

Resigns

(Translated from the "Haagsche Courant" by J.B.S.)

Book Reviews

FRED REINFELD: LIMITED EDITIONS
Volume X : The Ventnor City Tournament
PRICE: \$1.25

This is the latest and, we are told, probably the last, of Reinfeld's limited edition series. It is a worthy record of one of the most interesting American tourneys of recent years, with annotations to the 66 games by Sidney Bernstein, A. E. Santasiere, Milton Hanauer (the winner) and Reinfeld. The notes are enlivened by many humorous touches, in contrast to the rather portentous character of most chess books. Since the Ventnor City Tournament may be an annual fixture, we are looking forward to a series of books on the tourneys of this American counterpart of the Hastings and Margate Tournaments.

Famous Last Round Tourney Thrills

By PAUL HUGO LITTLE

MATTISON-SPIELMANN, Carlsbad, 1929

In the annals of tournament chess, there are innumerable instances where luck, and the combination of other psychological factors, played a decisive part. Since chess involves the human element, human failings are as possible as human triumphs.

And in the last rounds of fierce competitions where the strain is greater, lapses in judgment or amazing recoveries are equally possible. It is but necessary to mention the Vienna 1908 tournament as an example of the latter. Maroczy and Schlechter had already finished their schedule tied for first. Duras could make it a triple tie if he won his game. Von Bardeleben, his opponent, held him move after move until all chances seemed to be gone. But suddenly Bardeleben made a blunder and lost a game he could normally have drawn.

And as an example of lapses in judgment, we may take the game played between Rudolf Spielmann and Herman Mattison in the Carlsbad 1929 tournament. It conforms to Dr. Tarrasch's pithy maxim: "It is not enough to have a won game; one must win it also." The translation of a winning advantage into ultimate victory is platitudinously called "a matter of technique." But there are occasions when nerves and brain interfere with technique, and defeat ultimate victory. Our game study is a case in point.

The Carlsbad 1929 Tournament was a memorable event in chess history. It was the fourth international tournament held at Carlsbad under the direction of Victor Tietz, whose organizational powers were as great as his own chess-playing ability. Because of the ideal playing conditions, large prize fund, and exemplary treatment of all participants, the three previous congresses at Carlsbad had produced superb chess battles. The first, in 1907, had been won by Rubinstein, who had only been playing two years in master chess tournaments; the second in 1911, marked Teichmann's sensational triumph in a field of twenty-six, including the young Alekhine, and the third, in 1923, had resulted in a triple tie between the same Alekhine, then risen to fame as champion of Europe, Bogolubov and Maroczy.

In 1929 every effort was made to give the players a keen incentive. A liberal prize fund was provided and there were many brilliancy and consolation prizes. Tietz was again director.

The field was tremendously strong. Alekhine was absent because of training for his world title match with Bogolubov. Dr. Lasker had withdrawn from tournament chess some years before. Unfortunately for chess, Richard Reti, who had been invited, succumbed to an attack of scarlet fever. But virtually every outstanding player was entered. There were Rubinstein, Vidmar, Nimzovich, Euwe, Capablanca, Spielmann, Maroczy, Marshall, Bogolyubov, (who entered despite his forthcoming match with Alekhine), Gruenfeld, Tartakover, Colle, Saemisch, and others who could be depended on for excellent chess combat. An added attraction was the entry of the women's world champion, Vera Menchik.

All in all, twenty-two competitors sat down to play the opening round on Wednesday, July 31st.

Spielmann began like a whirlwind, intent upon sweeping through the tournament. He abandoned his beloved P-K4 for the quieter P-Q4, but his opponents found him no easier on that account. In the first five rounds he beat Gruenfeld, Marshall, Saemisch, Gilg, and Colle, decisively. In these games he demonstrated his dazzling attacking ability and a superlative end-game technique.

Rubinstein had four points after five rounds, and Vidmar and Paul Johner had $3\frac{1}{2}$ each. Nimzovich, losing to Yates in the fifth round, had a score of $2\frac{1}{2}$ and Capablanca had begun somewhat tamely with five straight draws (against Tartakover, Thomas—to whom he should have lost—, Rubinstein, Bogolyubov, and Canal).

After five more rounds, the spectators were willing to concede the first prize to Spielmann. He had drawn with Vidmar in the sixth round and with Tartakover in the ninth, and beaten Johner, Maroczy and Thomas for a score of 9 out of 10. Capablanca was second with 7, having scored four wins and a draw against Euwe (who should have beaten him). Vidmar also had 7 points in ten rounds, losing only one game to Johner in the fifth round. Johner appeared to be Vidmar's nemesis, having beaten him at the 1907 and 1911 meetings. Nimzovich and Bogolyubov were tied for fourth with $6\frac{1}{2}$ each. But Spielmann's whirlwind activities were checked in the next five rounds. He could score only two points, losing to Canal and Rubinstein. Capablanca with 4 points tied Spielmann with 11 points in 15 rounds; Nimzovich, playing steadily, had 10

points. Rubinstein, who had lost his only game of the tournament to Gilg in the 8th round, had $9\frac{1}{2}$, a score equalled by Dr. Vidmar. Tartakover had the unusual score of 12 draws, 2 losses and one win, that being against Bogolubov in the fourteenth round and winning him a spectator's prize for the first game to be won in that round.

The next six rounds would decide the tournament. In the 16th round, Capablanca made a terrible oversight, losing a piece and the game to Saemisch. Spielmann drew with Becker to maintain first place with $11\frac{1}{2}$ points; Nimzovich beat Gilg to tie Capablanca for second with 11.

In the 17th round, Capablanca beat Gilg in a fine game, while Spielmann drew with Euwe. Nimzovich drew with Colle, and Rubinstein beat Canal. Scores after 17 rounds were Capablanca and Spielmann, 12; Nimzovich $11\frac{1}{2}$; Rubinstein 11; Vidmar $10\frac{1}{2}$; and Gruenfeld 10.

In the 18th round Capablanca beat Colle, Spielmann beat Treybal, and Nimzovich beat Vidmar. Saemisch ruined Gruenfeld's chances by winning a game that was awarded first brilliancy prize.

In the 19th round, Nimzovich tied Capablanca for first place by beating Spielmann, while Capablanca could only draw against Vidmar. Rubinstein took fourth place with $12\frac{1}{2}$ beating Miss Menchik.

In the 20th and semi-final round Spielmann met Capablanca and beat him in a splendid game. It was the second time Spielmann had beaten the Cuban, having won at Kissingen the year before. Nimzovich drew a hard game with Maroczy, and Rubinstein drew with Becker.

So the 21st and last round opened with Nimzovich and Spielmann tied for first with 14 each, Capablanca third with $13\frac{1}{2}$, and Rubinstein fourth with 13.

Euwe drew a short game with Rubinstein. Nimzovich soon got an advantage against Tartakover, and won in 53 moves. Capablanca concluded brilliantly with a quick win over Maroczy. But Spielmann, who had to win to tie for first, missed his way against Mattison, and so tied Capablanca for second, while Nimzovich scored his greatest tournament victory.

And here is the game which illustrates Tarasch's famous maxim and proves that anything may happen in the last round!

FRENCH DEFENSE

H. Mattison

White

R. Spielmann

Black

1 P-K4	P-K3	4 B-KKt5	B-K2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	5 P-K5	KKt-Q2
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	6 BxB	QxB
7 Q-Q2			

White has played one of the soundest variations against the French, although it gives Black less difficulty than the Alekhine attack in over-the-board play.

7	O-O
8 Kt-Q1	

He does not care for 8 P-KB4, P-QB4; 9 Kt-Kt5, P-QR3! after recalling Yates' experience with this line against Spielmann himself at Kissingen 1928.

8	P-QB4
9 P-QB3	Kt-QB3
10 P-KB4	P-B3
11 Kt-B3	

PxP is customary here, but Mattison had in mind a specially prepared variation.

11	PxQP
12 PxQP	PxKP
13 BPxP	Kt-Kt3

Spielmann's aggressive nature would normally induce him to play 13 . . . RxKt; 14 PxR, Q-R5ch; 15 Q-B2, KtxQP, but he sees that Mattison expects the sacrifice and is probably prepared for it, having purposely steered into it. Such deductions as these are termed "psychological" by the phlegmatic annotator; however, in tournament play, they often mean the difference between a prize and none. Chess has its material side as well.

14 B-K2	B-Q2
15 O-O	B-K1
16 B-Q3?	

Bad. If White wanted the B at this square he should have moved it there on his 14th move. But the B belongs at K2 so that if, after Black plays . . . B-R4 threatening BxKt, White can reply BxB. Best here was 16 Kt-K3.

16	B-R4
17 B-Kt1	

Already he has a cramped and inferior position as a result of the wasted tempi with the B.

17	BxKt
18 PxB	Kt-B5
19 Q-Q3	Q-R5
20 P-KB4	P-KKt4!

Smacking the weakened K side. Black should now win. But the goddess of luck is now hovering at Mattison's side of the board.

21 P-Kt3	Kt-R6
22 Kt-K3	

A last defensive hope, but it should not prevail.

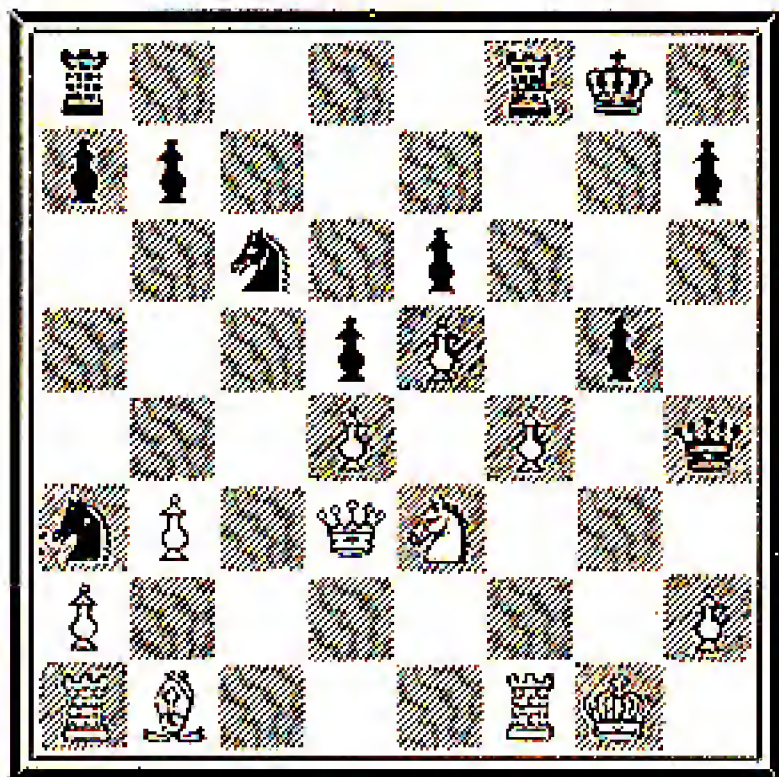
(see Diagram)

22	KtxB??
--------------	--------

Here is the turning point of the game. With one careless move, Spielmann throws away his win and a few thousand kronen. The B is harmless where it is, and moreover it obstructs the QR.

The clear winning way was 22 . . . RxP! 23 RxR, PxR; 24 Kt-Kt2, Q-R3; 25 P-QKt4, Kt-B5! 26 P-Kt5, Kt-K2; 27 B-B2, R-KB1; 28 R-

Spielmann



Mattison

KB1, P-B6 and White is lost. If 25 KtxP, KtxB; 26 Q-Kt3ch, K-R1; 27 RxKt, R-KKt1 is also hopeless for White.

- | | |
|------------|-------|
| 23 Kt-Kt2! | Q-Kt5 |
| 24 QRxKt | PxP |
| 25 P-KR3 | Q-B4 |

Also after 25 . . . Q-Kt4; 26 R-KB3 Black could hardly expect a win.

- | | |
|--------|------|
| 26 QxQ | RxQ |
| 27 RxP | RxR? |

He had better chances with QR-KB1.

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| 28 KtxR | KtxQP |
| 29 R-Q1 | Kt-B6ch |
| 30 K-B2 | KtxKP |

At first glance 30 . . . Kt-Kt4; 31 P-KR4, Kt-K5ch with . . . K-B2 seems very strong. But White plays instead 31 R-KKt1! Now the game is drawn and Spielmann must content himself with a tie for second place.

- | | |
|----------|-------|
| 31 KtxKP | R-K1 |
| 32 Kt-B4 | Drawn |

Our next issue will feature games from the Marshall Chess Club Championship and the Metropolitan Chess League Matches; the annotations will be by some of America's leading masters.

MASSACHUSETTS NOTES

Ralph H. Rowse of Bedford, Mass., was elected president of the Massachusetts State Chess Association at the annual meeting at the Boston City Club on Washington's Birthday, and Godfrey L. Cabot of Boston was elected Honorary President of the Association. Both of these gentlemen are well known in Boston as enthusiastic patrons of the game and the M.S.C.A. is fortunate in being under their leadership.

Mr. Rowse takes the place of Mr. George Sturgis who has been at the head of the M.S.C.A. since it was organized some years ago, but who is now president of the United States Chess Federation, which position, of course, will require his undivided attention.

The annual State championship tournament was started with sixteen players competing for the title. Other features of the meeting included a rapid transit in which 24 took part and resulted in a 3-cornered tie between Dr. Katz, Weaver W. Adams and Fred J. Keller.

SOUTHERN MASSACHUSETTS

New York's "Grand Old Man of Chess," Frank J. Marshall, favored Boston with a visit last month where he was a guest at the home of Theodore L. Shaw of Wellesley and on the following day was a dinner guest at the Harvard Club of Boston. In a simultaneous exhibition against some of the strongest local talent he won 19, drew 10 and lost 2 games.

The above title has been given to a new chess organization which includes a dozen cities and towns in that section, many of which were formerly in the Old Colony League which also took in more distant places in Rhode Island. Geographically, of course, it will enable the various clubs to compete with each other without the inconvenience of travelling greater distances.

The championship tournament of the Bronx Chess Club has been won by A. L. Friedman with a score of 11—2.



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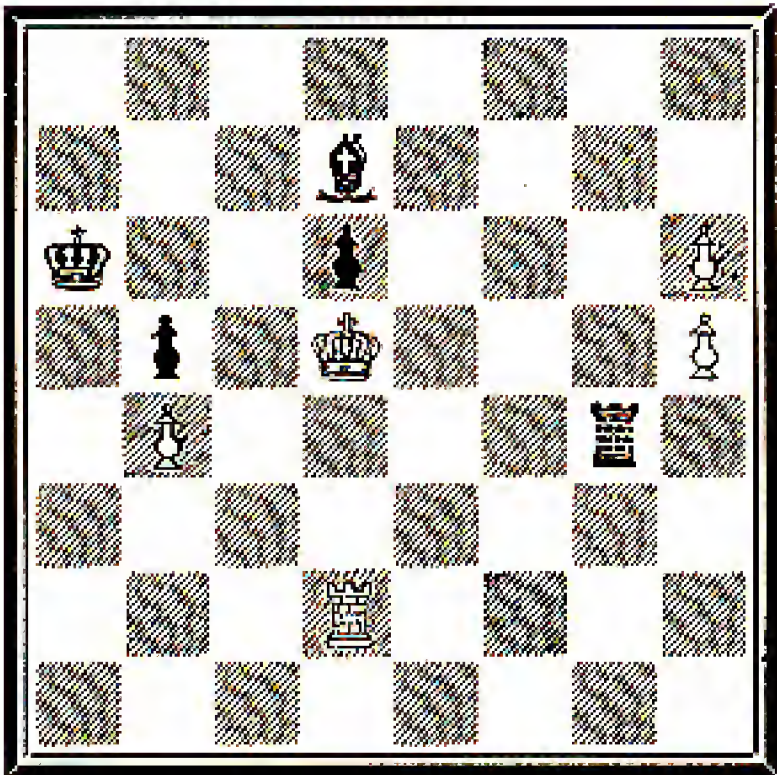
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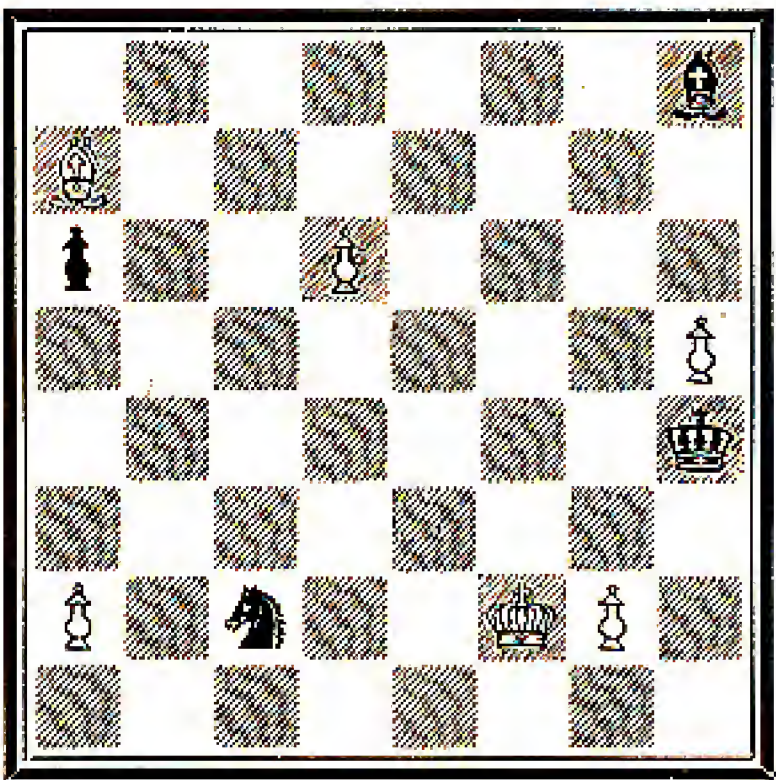


White to Play and Win

A beautiful setting to the classic theme of Saavedra.

- | | |
|-----------------|--------|
| 1 P-R7 | R-Kt4+ |
| 2 KxP | RxP |
| 3 K-B7 | B-K3 |
| 4 K-Kt8 | B-Q4 |
| 5 RxB | RxR |
| 6 PxR(R) | R-Q3 |
| 7 K-B7 and wins | |

Birnoff

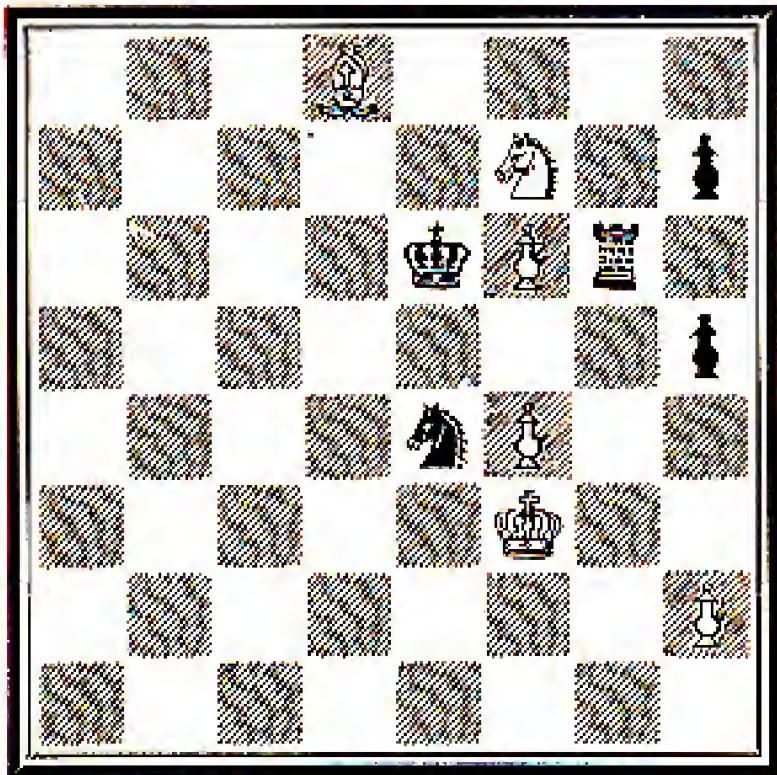


White to Play and Win

Black defends skilfully, but just when all seems safe, he gets a shock!

- | | |
|------------|--------|
| 1 P-Q7 | B-B3 |
| 2 P-R6 | Kt-Kt5 |
| 3 P-Q8 (Q) | BxQ |
| 4 B-Q4 | Kt-Q6+ |
| 5 K-B3 | Kt-B5 |
| 6 KxKt | B-Kt4+ |
| 7 K-B5 | BxP |
| 8 B-B2+ | K-R4 |
| 9 P-Kt4++ | |

Gorgiev

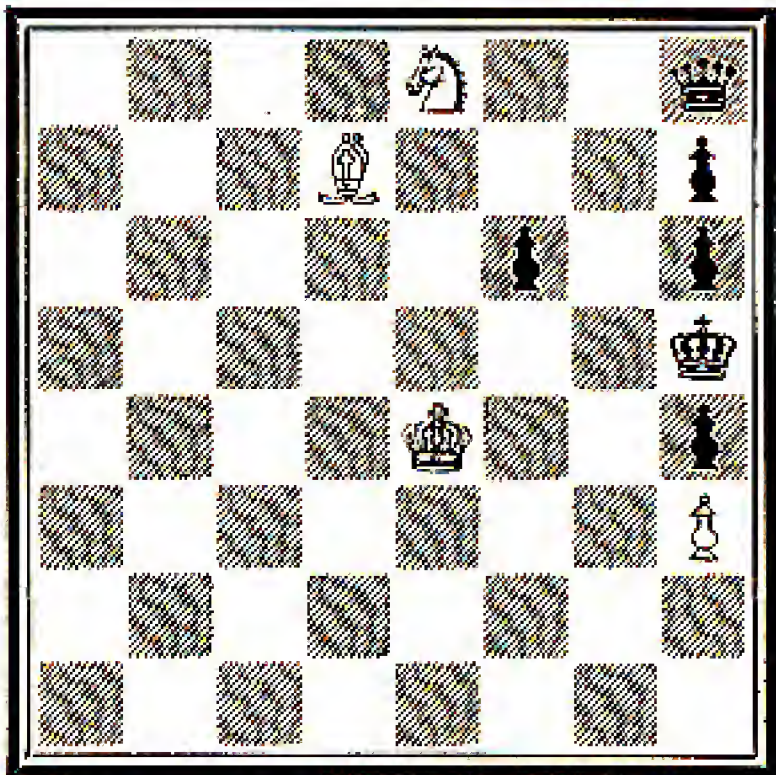


White to Play and Win

The remarkable promotion will delight all followers of Kashdan.

- | | |
|----------------|---------|
| 1 P-B5+ | KxP |
| 2 Kt-R6+ | RxKt |
| 3 P-B7 | Kt-Kt4+ |
| 4 BxKt | KxB |
| 5 P-R4+ | K-Kt3! |
| 6 P-B8(B)!! | any |
| 7 BxR and wins | |

Gruber



White to Play and Win

In which a lowly pawn administers the death blow!

- | | |
|-----------|--------|
| 1 K-B5 | Q-B1 |
| 2 Kt-Kt7+ | QxKt |
| 3 B-K8+ | Q-Kt3+ |
| 4 BxQ+ | PxB+ |
| 5 KxP | P-Kt4 |
| 6 K-B5 | P-Kt5 |
| 7 PxP++ | |

(A terrific battle)

Manhattan C. C. Championship 1939-1940
RETI OPENING

A. C. Simonson
White

H. Avram
Black

1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	36 B-B3	KtxPch
2 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	37 K-B1	Q-Q2
3 B-Kt2	P-B3	38 R-KB6	Q-B2
4 O-O	B-B4	39 R-Q1	Q-B5
5 P-Q3	P-KR3	40 R-Q8ch	K-R2
6 QKt-Q2	P-K3	41 R(2)-Q2	QxB
7 P-B4	QKt-Q2	42 RxB	Q-B5
8 PxP	BPxP	43 R(2)-Q8	Q-Kt6
9 Kt-Kt3	B-K2	44 R-R8ch	K-Kt2
10 B-B4	O-O	45 R(Kt8)-Kt8ch	
11 R-B1	Q-Kt3		K-B3
12 Q-B2	QR-B1	46 RxBch	K-K2
13 QxR	RxQ	47 RxBt	QxRch
14 RxRch	K-R2	48 K-B2	Q-R7ch
15 P-KR3	P-K4	49 K-B1	Q-K4
16 B-K3	Q-R3	50 K-B2	QxP
17 R-B2	QxRP	51 BxP	BxP
18 KKt-Q2	Q-R3	52 B-Q5	K-B3
19 P-KKt4	B-K3	53 R-QR8	B-B1
20 R-R1	Q-Kt4	54 R-QR4	B-Q2
21 P-Q4	P-K5	55 R-B4	Q-Q3
22 RxP	B-Q3	56 B-B3	K-Kt2
23 R-R5	Q-Kt3	57 B-Kt4	Q-R7ch
24 R-R1	B-Kt1	58 K-B1	BxB
25 R(1)-QB1	Q-Q3	59 RxB	K-Kt3
26 Kt-B1	P-KKt4	60 Kt-Kt2	P-B4
27 Kt-B5	KtxKt	61 R-Q4	Q-K4
28 PxKt	Q-B3	62 R-Q3	P-Kt5
29 B-Q4	Kt-Q2	63 P-K3	Q-Kt7
30 P-B3	Kt-K4	64 Kt-B4ch	K-Kt4
31 PxP	PxP	65 K-K1	P-Kt6
32 Kt-K3	Kt-Kt3	66 R-Q2	Q-B8ch
33 P-Kt4	Kt-B5	67 K-K2	K-Kt5
34 P-Kt5	QxP		
35 BxPch	K-Kt1		Resigns

(Typically energetic play by Marshall)

INDIAN DEFENSE

D. Polland
White

F. J. Marshall
Black

1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	13 R-Q1	P-R3
2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	14 P-QR4	R-K1
3 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	15 Kt-Q5	P-QKt4
4 P-K4	P-Q3	16 BPxP	PxP
5 P-Q4	O-O	17 PxP	R-Kt1
6 B-K2	QKt-Q2	18 Q-B4	Kt-K4
7 P-KR3	P-K4	19 QxP	KtxBch
8 PxP	QKtxP	20 PxKt	RxP
9 B-Kt5	KtxKtch	21 B-Kt6	Q-R1
10 BxKt	B-K3	22 Kt-K3	Q-R3
11 Q-Kt3	P-KR3	23 RxP	RxP
12 B-K3	Kt-Q2	24 Resigns	

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VIENNA GAME

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(Blindfold)

Allies
Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	24 P-Q4	B-B2
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-QB3	25 P-K5	Q-Q2
3 B-B4	B-B4	26 P-KKt4	QR-K1
4 P-Q3	Kt-B3	27 B-Kt1	B-Q1
5 B-KKt5	P-KR3	28 R-B6	BxR
6 B-R4	B-K2	29 RxB	P-KR4
7 B-KKt3	P-Q3	30 B-B5	PxB
8 P-B4	B-Kt5	31 PxBP	R-KKt1
9 KKt-K2	Kt-KR4	32 Q-K3	K-B1
10 O-O	KtxB	33 P-K6	Q-K2
11 PxKt	O-O	34 Q-R6ch	R-Kt2
12 P-R3	Kt-Q5	35 RxPch	QxR
13 Q-Q2	KtxKtch	36 PxQ	KxP
14 KtxKt	BxKt	37 QxPch	K-B1
15 QxB	P-B3	38 P-B6	R-K8ch
16 K-R1	B-B3	39 K-R2	R-Kt1
17 P-B3	Q-K2	40 Q-R6ch	K-B2
18 Q-R5	QR-Q1	41 Q-R7ch	K-B1
19 B-R2	K-R2	42 P-B4	R-K5
20 R-B3	P-KKt3	43 PxP	PxP
21 Q-R3	K-Kt2	44 QxP	R-K3
22 QR-KB1	P-Q4	45 QxQP	RxP
23 PxKP	BxP	46 Q-R8ch	Resigns

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QUESTIONS ABOUT PROBLEM MATTERS WILL BE ANSWERED IF ACCOMPANIED BY RETURN POSTAGE.

This month we are pleased to present an interesting essay by Mr. Aurel Tauber on a piquant switchback theme. As I said some time back, papers of this type are most welcome, not merely because of the enjoyment they afford, but because they stimulate composers to further experiment. Moreover, a department continuously conducted by one man is bound sooner or later to reflect some of his own preferences and prejudices. Last year a book was published that accomplished the rather stupid stunt of not using the letter "e" a single time. It seems to me that editors would give their readers more "ease" if they would sometimes omit the "I" 's. Welcome, Mr. Tauber!

* * * * *

THE CORNER-TO-CORNER SWITCHBACK THEME

By Aurel Tauber

If the key piece in a two-mover returns later to its original square we call this move a "switchback." Among all possible switchbacks the most fascinating seems to occur when the key piece moves from corner to corner, back and forth over eight squares.

In No. 1555, the White Queen in the main variation returns to her original position after visiting another corner of the board. Although No. 1556 (a twin brother of 1555) does not belong to this type, it may still be of interest to the reader, because it shows the Queen covering the smallest possible range in her switchback move.

In a two-mover without the use of any capture there is only one way by which the key piece can be forced back to its original corner from another corner in order to mate—by the help of a black Pawn situated diagonally in relation to the Black King, as shown in No. 1555. The key piece must be a Queen moving laterally. After its own move the Black Pawn cannot interfere with the mate.

By using a capture by Black we can easily show the corner-to-corner switchback of White Rook. This capture may be made either by the Black King (No. 1557) or by any other Black piece (e.g., No. 1558).

A White Bishop moving from corner to corner cannot mate because its resting-places are on the board edge. Therefore the White Bishop's corner-to-corner switchback can only be shown by using an extra move to mate. (No. 1559)

The next step in our analysis is to combine the theme elements. This we do either by using two pieces, each of which performs one switchback, or by using one piece that does two switchbacks on two different lines. The White Queen standing on one corner can move in three different directions to create switchbacks. To combine the three different moves of White Queen in a single problem

would be the maximum task for a three-mover. No. 1560 has two thematic variations, showing the Queen's switchback horizontally and diagonally combined. In a third variation the Queen does a simple vertical corner-to-corner move.

We can also double the theme. In No. 1561 the Queen moves laterally three times between two corners,—a double switchback. The same type of doubling for a Queen moving diagonally was shown in No. 1399 (*Chess Review*, July-August, 1939).

Thus far, captures by Black have been used to force the switchbacks. But the theme has a much larger field if capture by White is made the mechanism. In No. 1562 we have the theme in its multiple form. The White Rook moves six times between two corners—a quintuple switchback.

The theme in its complex form would require at least four moves. The White Queen or Rook starting from one corner would visit two others and then return to its home corner, covering the same route twice. The maximum accomplishment of the theme would possibly be an eight-mover in which a White Queen or Rook would start from one corner, make a "merry-go-round" visit of all the corners, and then do the same merry-go-round in the opposite direction.

(A simple merry-go-round, involving switchback only to the original square, is Shinkman's classic four-mover: R7, P7, k1K5, 8, 8, 8, 8, 7s. Solution: 1 Rh8, KxP; 2 Rxs, Kb8; 3 Ra1, Kc8; 4 Ra8—Editor's note.)

To the complex form of the theme would also belong a White Knight switchback between two corners. This would require ten steps.

Another aspect of the theme is shown in No. 1563, where the simple switchback occurs as a Black maneuver.

* * * * *

We devote our Quoted Section to the work of Alain C. White, America's great composer, patron, and critic of Chess problems, who celebrates his sixtieth birthday on March 3rd.

* * * * *

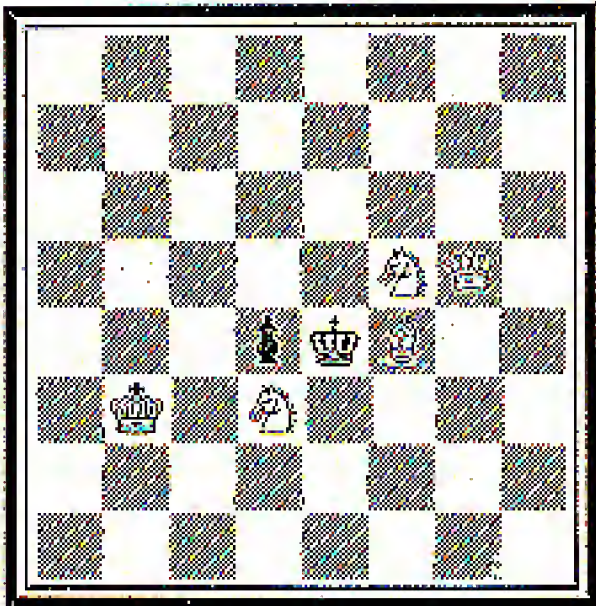
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(Maximum score for Nos. 1492-1509: 45)

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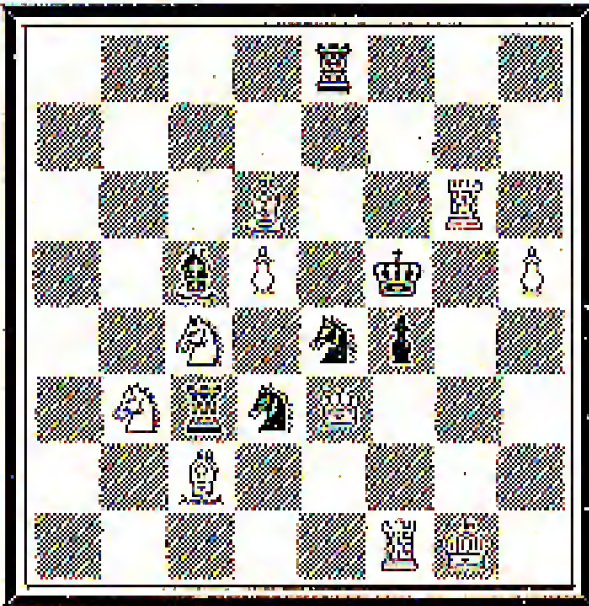
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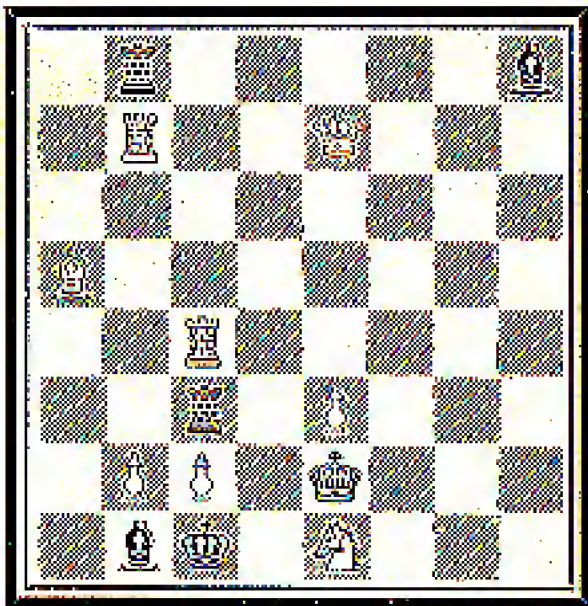
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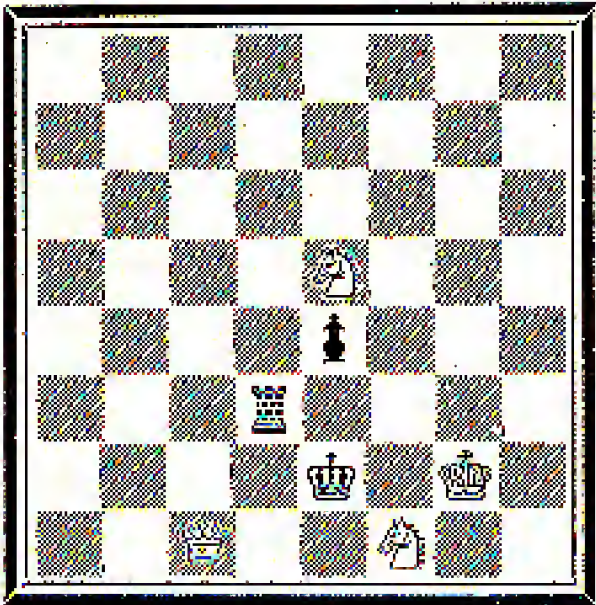
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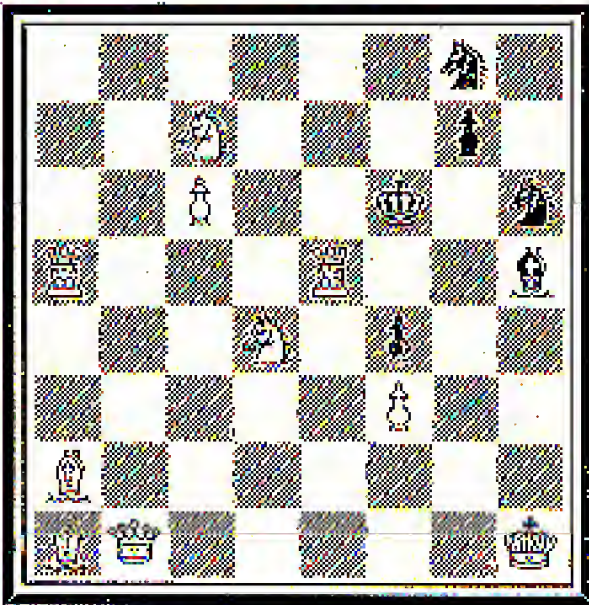
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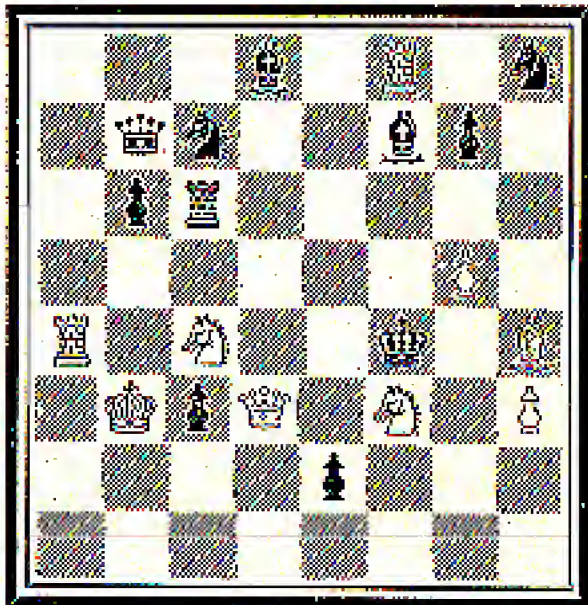
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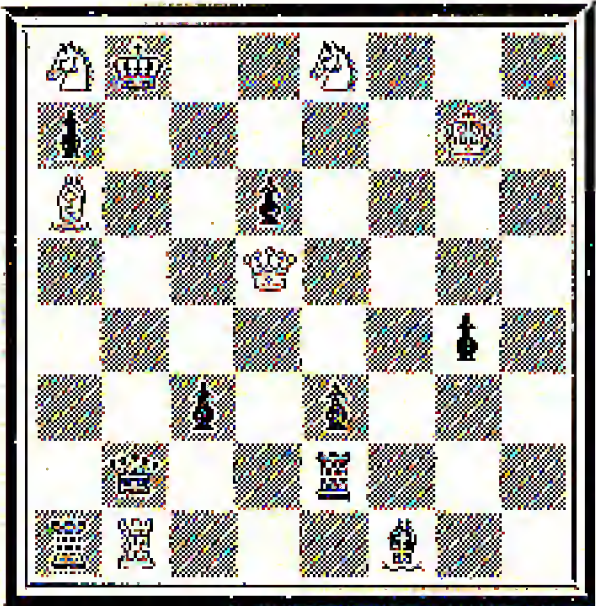
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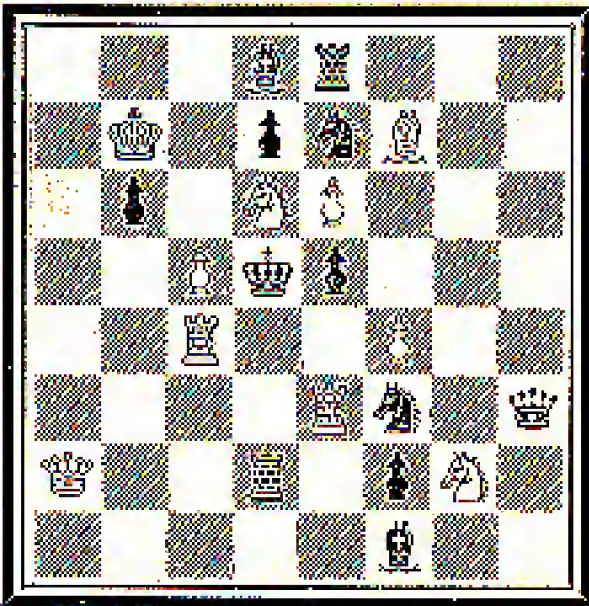
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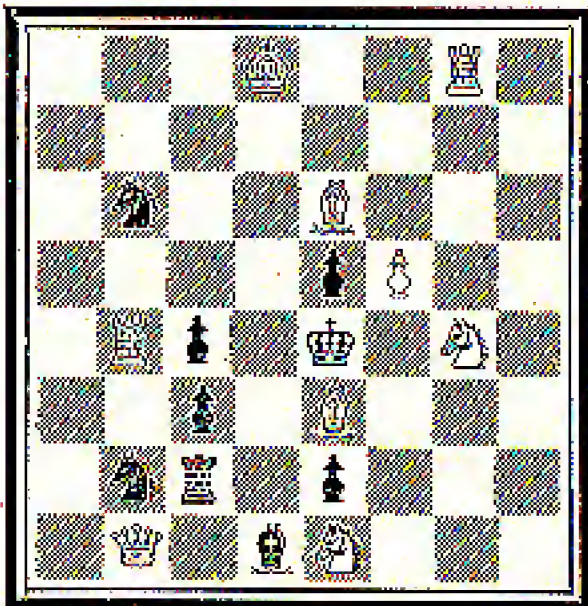
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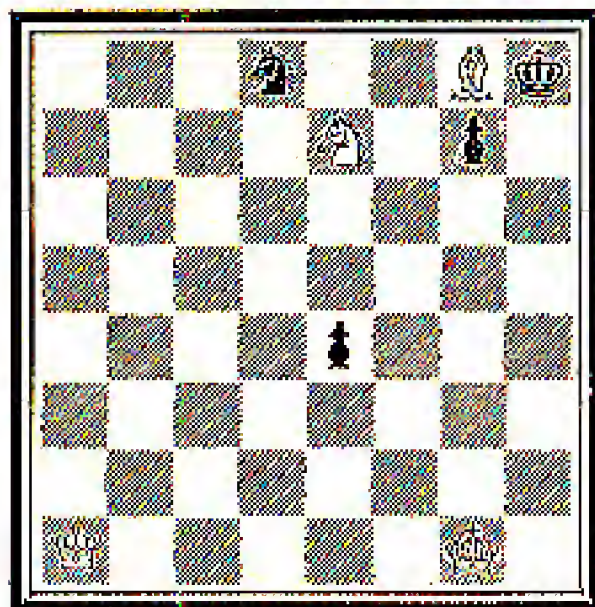
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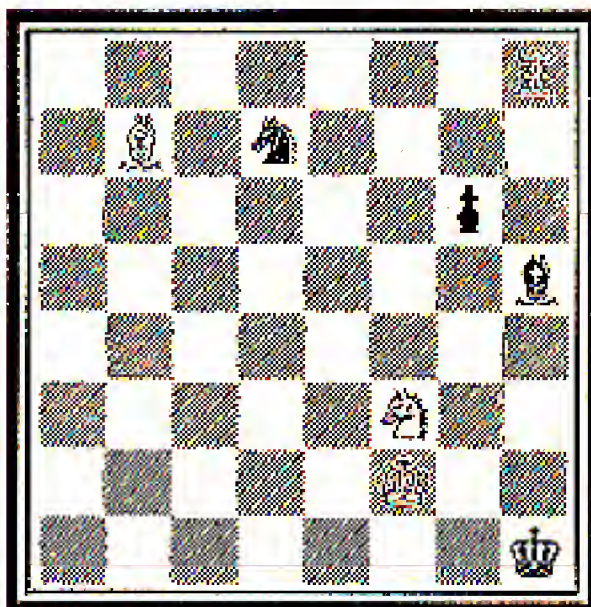


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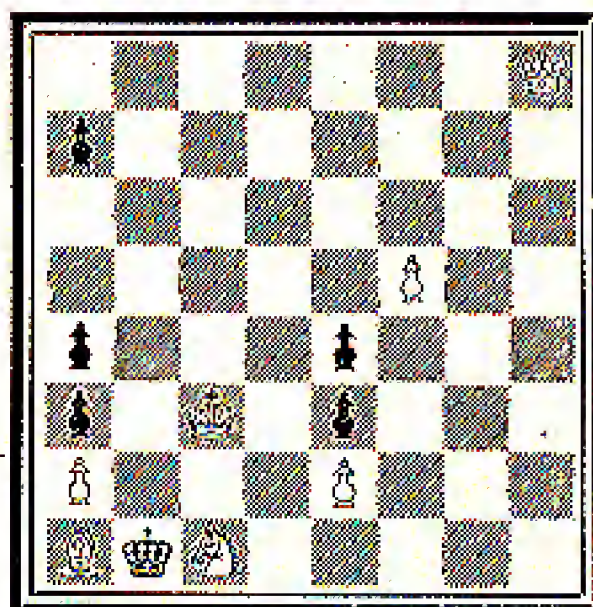


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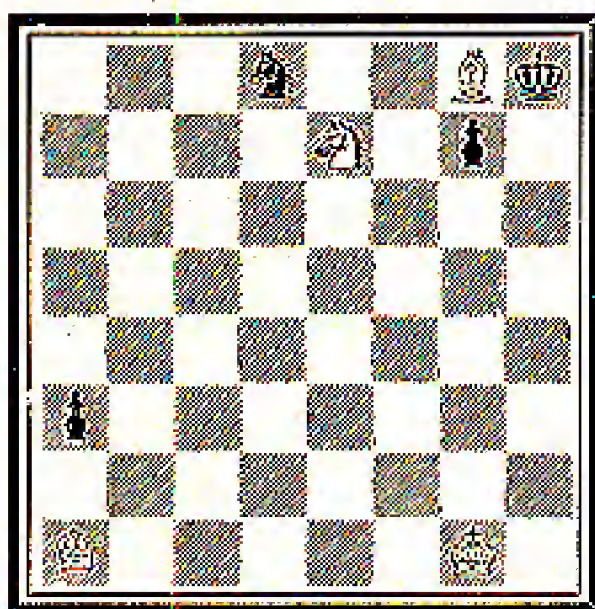


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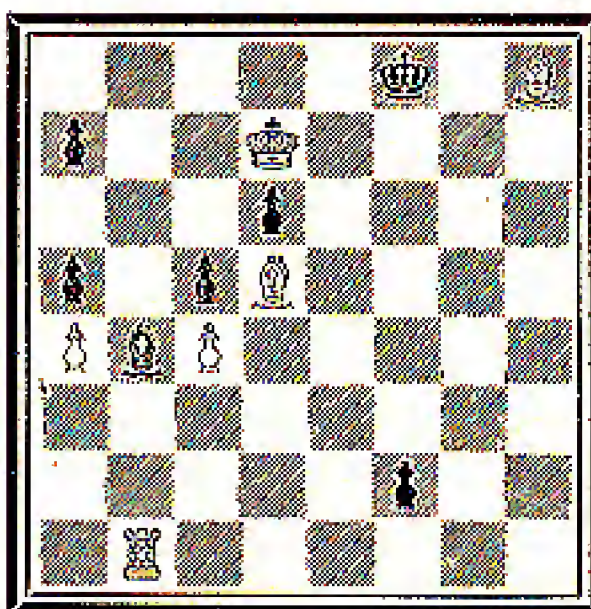


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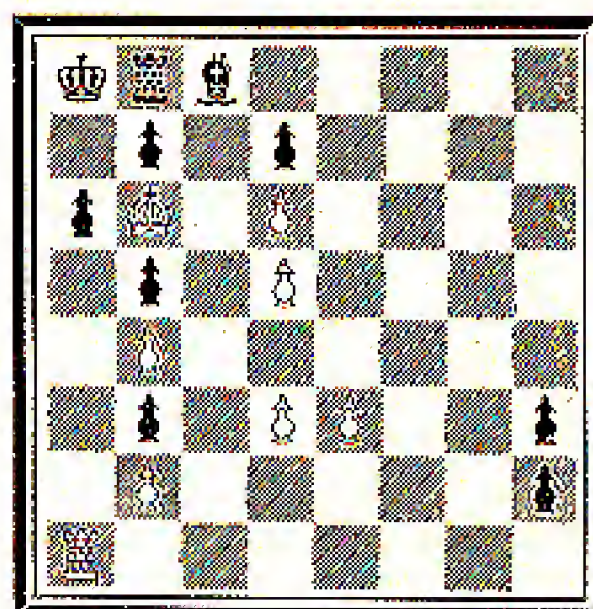


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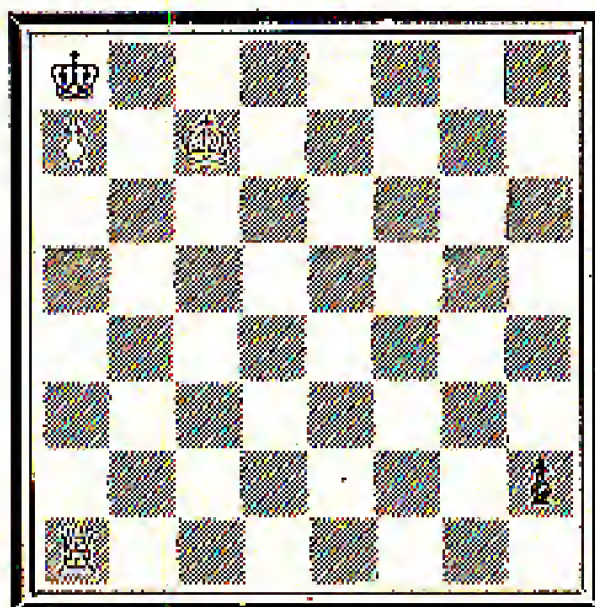


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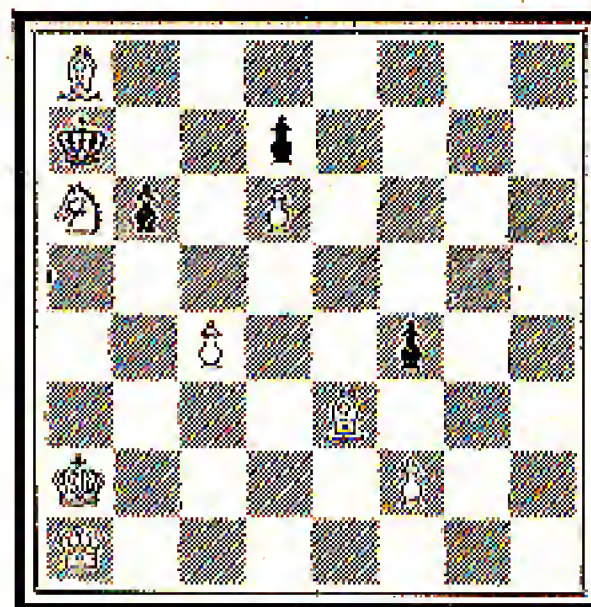


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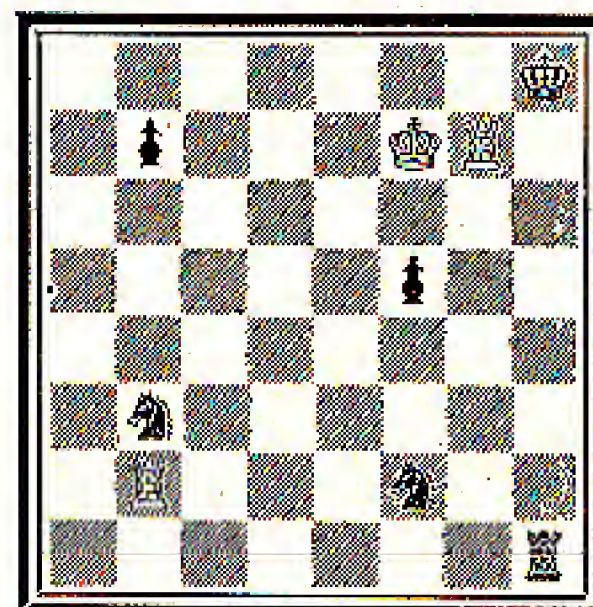


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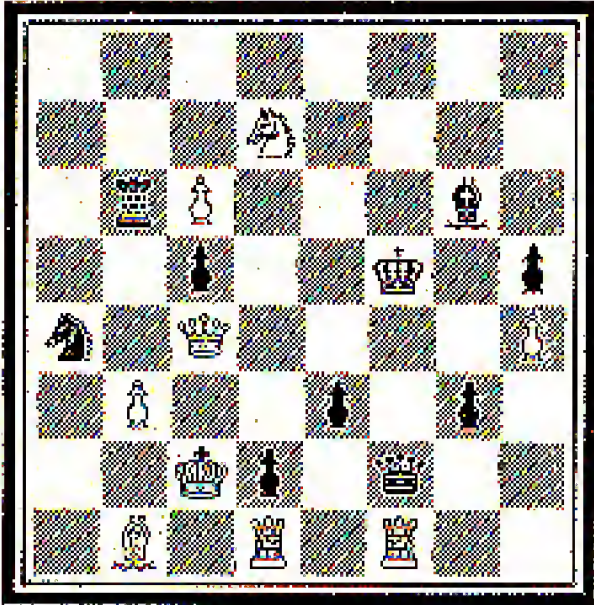
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Quoted Section

Problems by Alain C. White

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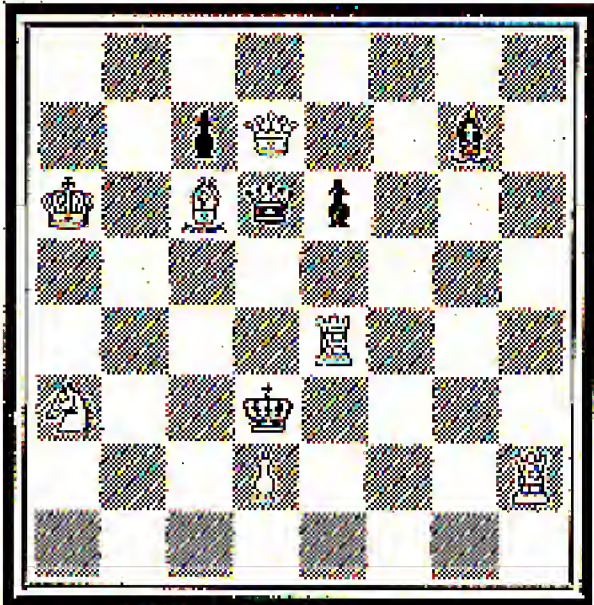


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First Prize, "Good Companions"

Meredith Ty., May, 1918

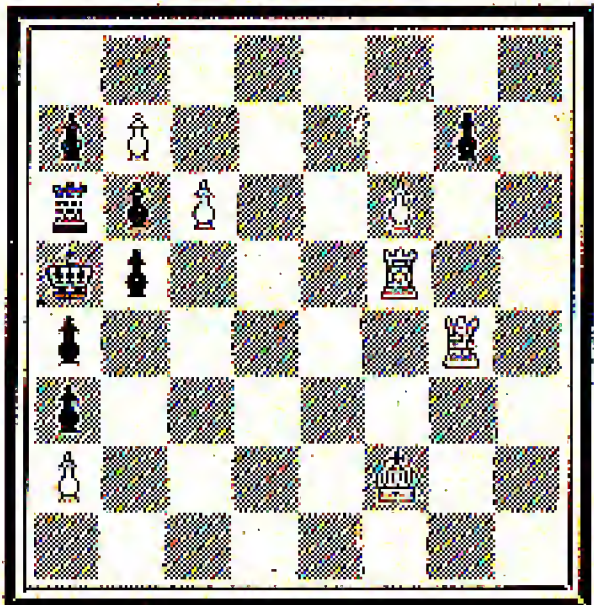


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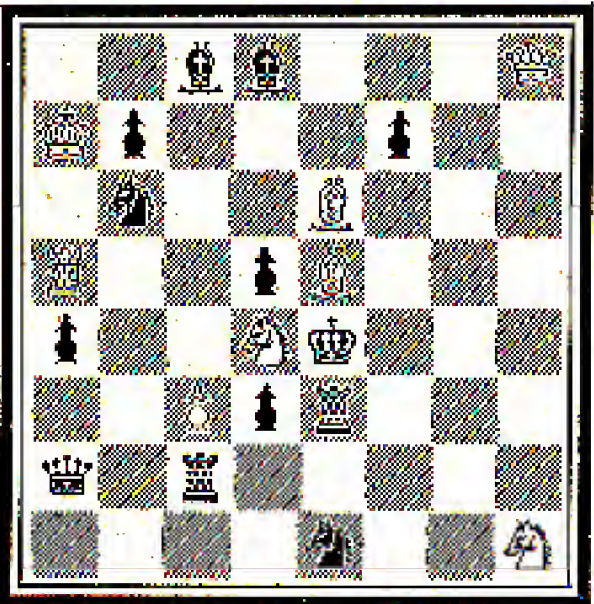
N. S.-B.," 1912



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"Les Tours de Force," 1906

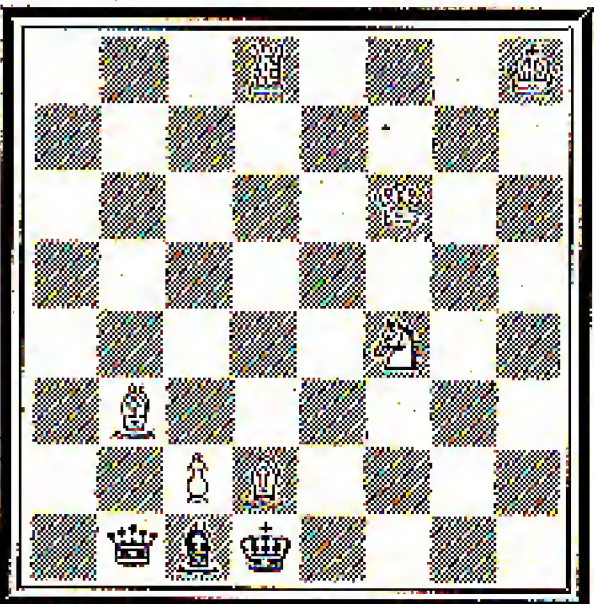


Mate in 2

No. 1568

"Good Companions' Folder"

Mar., 1920

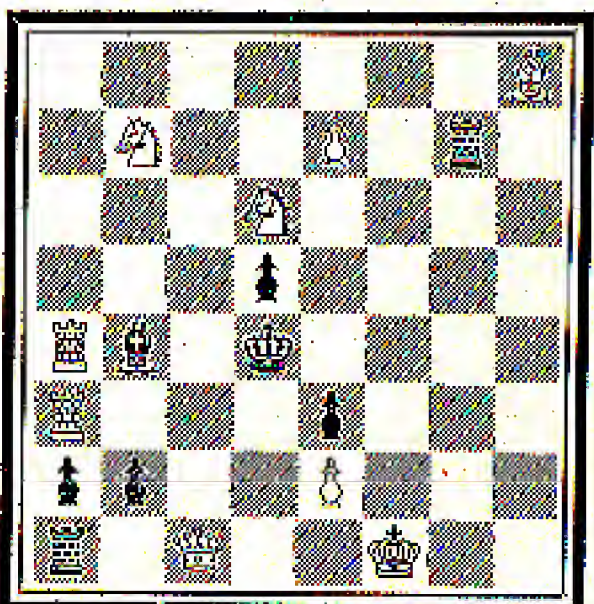


Mate in 2

No. 1571

"Bauernumwandlungs-

Schachaufgaben," 1907

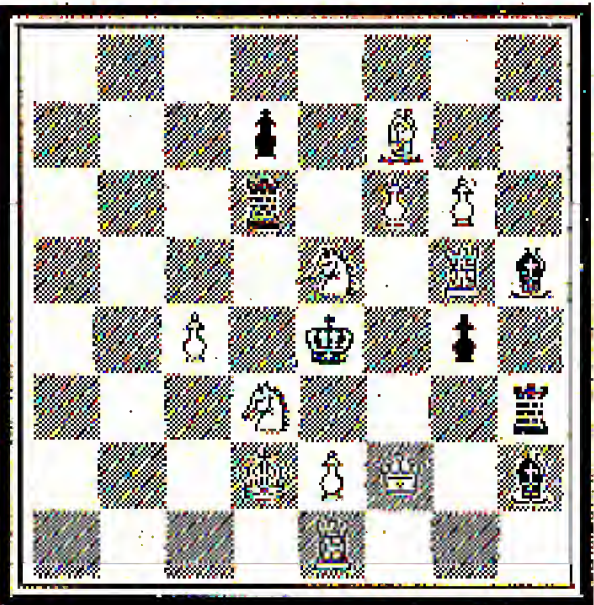


SELFmate in 2

No. 1566

Second Prize, "Good Com-

panions" Block Ty., Apr., 1918

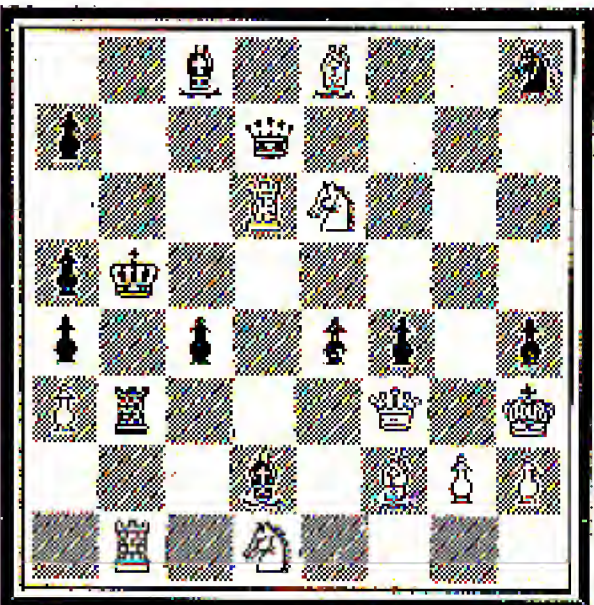


Mate in 2

No. 1569

"Good Companions' Folder"

May, 1920

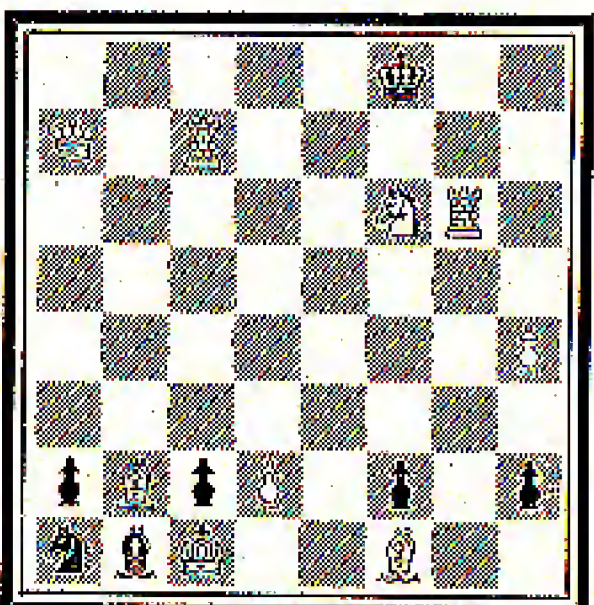


Mate in 2

No. 1572

"Les Mille et Un Mats

Inverses," 1907



SELFmate in 3

THESE PROBLEMS ARE NOT SCORED ON THE SOLVERS' LADDER

43; V. Rosado 79; W. C. Dod 75; C. E. Winnberg 47, 20; A. B. Hodges 57; *I. Rivise 43; F. Grote 6, 22; T. L. Goddard 24; Bill Clubb 19; W. D. Gibbs 16; R. W. Hays 8.

Congratulations to A. Sheftel who completes his second successful Ladder climb, and to our good friend Dr. Dobbs, whose fine Grimshaw study, No. 1494, was judged the best two-er of the quarter!

SOLUTIONS

No. 1492 by Geoffrey Mott-Smith: 1 Qf2 (Two points)

Very adequate presentation of complementary pin play, and in a gleam, no less—Rothenberg. Nice alternate pins—Dobbs. Geoffrey's gleamy gleams gleam—Patz.

No. 1493 by the Problem Editor: 1 Kf4 (Two points)

Crosscheck play is a surprise; problem is aptly dedicated—Rothenberg.

No. 1494 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Qh6 (Two points)

First-class two-er—Keeney. Beautiful unpin combined with mutual interference—Patz. Grimshaw interference in pleasant setting—Rothenberg. Unpinning of the Black S adds a pretty twist to the Grimshaw—Fairley.

No. 1495 by F. Gamage: 1 Qa1 (Two points)

Good thematic triple cross-check—Dobbs. Pretty mates and a good theme, though the key is indicated by 1... RxKt—Keeney. Precise crosscheck strategy with Mr. Gamage's infallible touch—Rothenberg.

No. 1496 by I. and M. Hochberg: 1 Bc1 (Two points)

No. 1497 by I. and M. Hochberg: 1 Be4 (Two points)

The problems probably resemble one another as much as the Hochberg brothers—Keeney. Lovely Merediths nicely presenting related themes—Rothenberg. Neat Bishop and Rook interference—Patz. Show the nice distinction between the Grimshaw and Novotny—Dobbs.

No. 1498 by Rudolf Popp: 1 Rd8 (Two points)

Triple lateral flights well rendered—Dobbs. Old but new—Keeney. Neat echoes—Patz.

No. 1499 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Bh6 (Two points)

Good thematic key—Dobbs. Splendid key and beautiful variations—Keeney. Cross-checks are a nice feature—Patz. Combination of pin and crosscheck play—Rothenberg.

No. 1500 by F. W. Watson: 1 Qa1 (Two points)

Excellent mutate key—Dobbs. The use of ambush strategy in a mutate is not common—Rothenberg. Nice changed mate and good key—Keeney.

No. 1501 by Percy Bowater: 1 Qh4 (Three points)

1... PxQ; 2 Sxf4ch. 1... KxS; 2 Qxg4ch. 1... Ke5; 2 Qxg5ch (threat). 1... Sc7ch; 2 SxSch.

Admirable models in the mainplay—Dobbs. Excellent key. Very glad to see Bowater back—McKenna. The usual Bowater dose of devastating tries is present—Rothenberg.

No. 1502 by R. Cheney: 1 Qh6 (Three points)

1... Ke3; 2 Sc5xe6ch (threat). 1... Rc4xS; 2 Pc3ch. 1... Rg5xS; 2 Qf6ch. 1... Ke5; 2 Qf6ch.

Complex pin play—Dobbs. Brilliant direct and indirect pins—Keeney. Multiple pin conception, surpassed only by No. 1504—Rothenberg. Four artistic pins—Sheftel.

No. 1503 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Sf5 (Three points)

1... KxS; 2 Qc6. 1... Kd5; 2 Se3ch. 1... Pd2; 2 Qc6ch. 1... Ra6; 2 Pc3ch.

Appealing quiet second move—Keeney. Good model mates, with nice quiet move after the sacrifice is accepted—Rothenberg.

No. 1504 by A. D. Gibbs: 1 Rb5 (Three points)

1... Ke5; 2 Sg2. 1... threat; 2 QxRch.

This splendid symmetrical pin play construction coupled with a surprising cross-mate, gets my vote—Rothenberg. Beautiful pins—Sheftel. Quadruple pinmate after the flight—Dobbs.

No. 1505 by O. A. Holt: 1 Sg4 (Three points)

1... Pxr; 2 Re2

Simple single-liner—Rothenberg. Neat evasion of stalemate—Patz. Cute successive sacrifices—Dobbs.

No. 1506 by Aurel Tauber, should have been designated as "Mate in 3," as announced in our January issue.

Solution: 1 Ba8; 2 Bb8; 3 Mate accordingly (Three points) A tasker in rather economic setting—Rothenberg. See Mr. Tauber's article elsewhere in this issue—Editor.

No. 1507 by the Problem Editor: 1 Bg6 (Two points)

No. 1508 by F. W. Watson: Intended a fine mutate solution by 1 Qb6, but cooked by 1 Bh1. The author's correction arrived just too late for publication—Editor. (Two points each for keys)

No. 1509 by M. Bukofzer and I. Horowitz: 1 Qf7 (Three points)

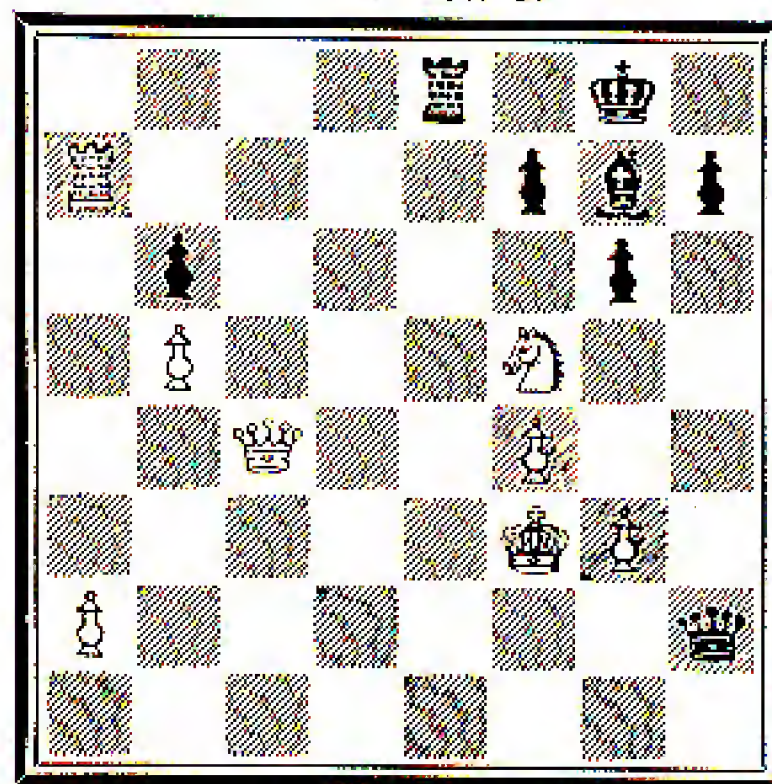
1... Pbl(Q); 2 Qd5ch; 3 Qc5. 1... Pbl(R); 2 Qc7ch; 3 Qd8. 1... Pbl(B); 2 Qh5ch; 3 Qg5. 1... Pbl(S); 2 Qa2ch; 3 Qa1.

The gamut of Pawn promotion is always pleasing in a sui—McKenna. Clever continuity—Sheftel. Quadruple promotion ingeniously rendered—Dobbs. This is one of Horowitz's showpieces, sent to us through the kindness of Mr. P. L. Rothenberg. Mr. Bukofzer supplied the basic setting, and Mr. Horowitz made it workable. Possibly it has been published before, but it deserves to be re-diagrammed—Editor.

Nos. 1510-1518 Solutions withheld because of the special Christmas journey.

Pistyan Tournament—1912

C. Schlechter



F. D. Yates

Black to make his 40th move

Black played 40... Q-R4ch; 41 P-Kt4, Q-R8ch; 42 K-Kt3, Q-Kt8ch and finally drew by perpetual check.

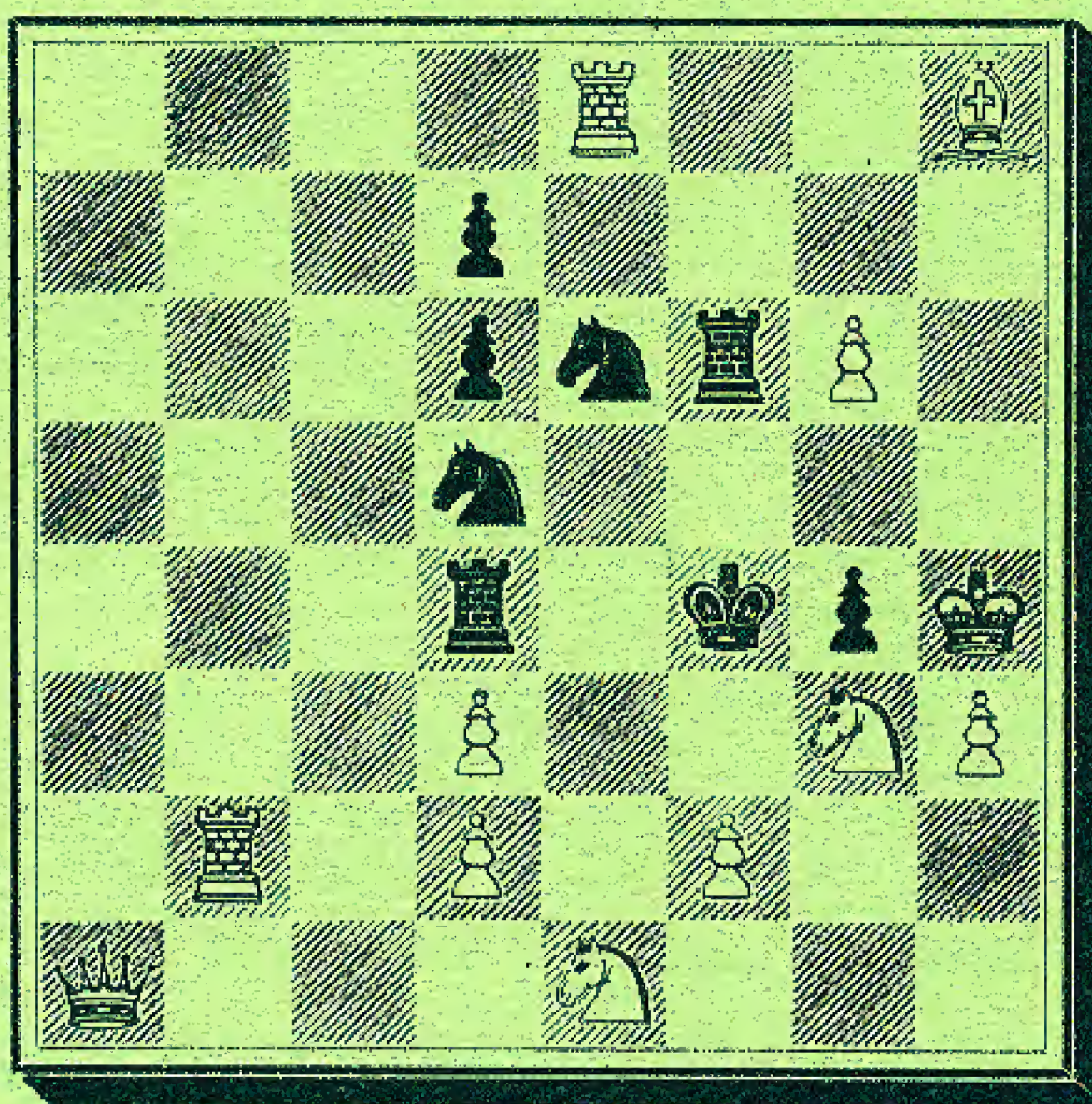
A brilliant win can be forced.

40... Q-R8ch; 41 K-B2 (41 K-Kt4, Q-R4 mate), Q-K8ch; 42 K-B3 and now the "coup de repos" K-R1!!! and white is lost. If 43 QxP, Q-K7 mate, and if the Kt moves, then 43... R-K6ch; 44 K-Kt2, RxPch; 45 K-R2, Q-Kt8 mate.

The
CHESS
REVIEW

HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM

A. D. GIBBS
Rochester, N. Y.



WHITE MATES IN THREE MOVES

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
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The CHESS REVIEW

I. A. HOROWITZ
FRED REINFELD
Editors

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CHESS CONSCIOUSNESS GROWING

Many of our readers have seen the superb seven-page spread given to chess in the January 29 issue of *Life*. Two pages were given to photos of beautiful chess pieces, four pages to a photographic reproduction ("in glorious technicolor," as it were) of Marshall's win against Tchigorin in one of the Monte Carlo Tournaments; and a final page dealt with the recent Intercollegiate chess matches . . . a hot-headed reader called *Life* to task the next week because of a fancied error, but he had to eat his words . . . The recent Maurice Evans' revival of *Richard II* featured a chess game in progress during one of the scenes; but the position (as seen through opera glasses) was one never before seen on land or sea . . . In *The Earl of Chicago*, the inevitable antique ivory chess set appears in the inevitable English castle . . . The most recent issue of *Arts and Decoration* featured a handsome and practical set of pieces on a chessboard for its front cover . . . chess cartoons are becoming more popular, and the stereotyped theme (one of the players growing a full-fledged beard while his opponent "thinks") is at last getting a well-earned retirement.

"There is a stability about chess," writes Howard Vincent O'Brein in *Column Review*, "a quality of permanence that is cheering to people who must endure the disappearance of one anchorage after another. Boundaries may shift, nations may vanish, the rules of lesser games may be altered from year to year; but chess, immune to all the assaults of time, goes serenely on its unchanging way, played exactly as it was when Robespierre rushed from the Cafe de la Regence to join the march on the Bastille."



MOPEY DICK AND THE DUKE.

"This game is ruining my job, Mopey—I should of gone up and seen a fella."

—World-Telegram

As we go to press, we are able to give the names of the players who have qualified from the Preliminary sections of the U. S. Championship:

Section A: G. Shainswit, A. S. Pinkus
Section B: S. N. Bernstein, M. Green
Section C: H. Seidman, F. Reinfeld

JOHN F. BARRY PASSES ON

On April 9, Boston's most notable chess player, John F. Barry, died at his home in West Roxbury, after several months' illness.

Mr. Barry was born in Dorchester, December 12, 1873. He served as Clerk of the Municipal Court for 28 years and in the meantime studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1905. In 1917 he resigned to take up the practice of law.

His record as one of America's outstanding chess player's is best attested by the long string of brilliant victories he achieved in the series of Anglo-American cable matches in the '90s and in the first decade of the present century.

He regarded chess simply as a recreation, always declining to make it a profession. He did, however, play a match with J. W. Showalter for the U. S. Championship, but the latter retained the title. He also played and lost a match with Pillsbury, but won the distinction of being the only man in the world who was ever four games up, at one time, in a match with that distinguished opponent.

Barry's weekly chess column was a feature of the *Boston Transcript* for a quarter of a century, having had its inception in 1915.

BLINDFOLD EXHIBITION AT THE HARVARD CLUB

Symptomatic of the welcome revival of chess interest at the Harvard Club in New York, was the recent interesting blindfold exhibition given by Emerson W. Axe (Harvard '20). Mr. Axe played six games, winning three and drawing three games. A good example of his trenchant style follows:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

E. W. Axe (Blindfold) White		G. Cobb and B. Sage Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	14 B-Kt1	P-KKt3
2 P-QB4	PxP	15 Kt-K4	KtxKt
3 Kt-KB3	P-K3	16 QxKt	BxB
4 P-K3	Kt-KB3	17 KtxB	P-K4
5 BxP	B-K2	18 Q-R4	P-KR4
6 Kt-B3	P-B4	19 Kt-K4	Q-K2
7 O-O	O-O	20 Kt-B6ch	K-B1
8 P-QR3	PxP	21 Q-Kt5	K-Kt2
9 PxP	Kt-B3	22 KtxPch	Resigns
10 B-KKt5	Q-B2	If 22 . . . K-Kt1;	
11 Q-Q3	P-QR3	23 Q-R6 is devastating.	
12 QR-Q1	R-K1		
13 B-R2	Q-Q3		

TWO CLASSIC ATTACKS

Here are two games from the recent Hampstead Invitation Tournament in England, which illustrate in varied ways the formation of a powerful attack against the hostile King. In both cases, Black handles the opening listlessly and soon finds himself under heavy pressure.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

P. S. Milner-Barry

M. Blum

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-QB4	16 P-K5	Kt-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	17 P-KB4	P-QKt3
3 P-Q4	PxP	18 P-R5!	P-QKt4
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	19 B-Q4	R-Kt1
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	20 P-QKt4	R-K1
6 B-K2	P-QR3	21 R-R3!	P-B3
7 P-QR4	Kt-B3	22 R-R3	R-Kt2
8 B-K3	Q-B2	23 B-Q3	P-B4
9 Kt-Kt3	Kt-QR4?	24 K-R1	K-R1
10 KtxKt	QxKt	25 P-Kt4	P-Kt3
11 O-O	B-K2	26 R-KKt1	R-KKt1
12 Q-Q2	O-O?	27 Q-B3	PxP
13 Kt-Q5!	Q-Q1	28 RxP	Q-K1
14 KtxBch	QxKt	29 BxKKtP	Resigns
15 P-KB3	P-Q4		

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Sir G. A. Thomas

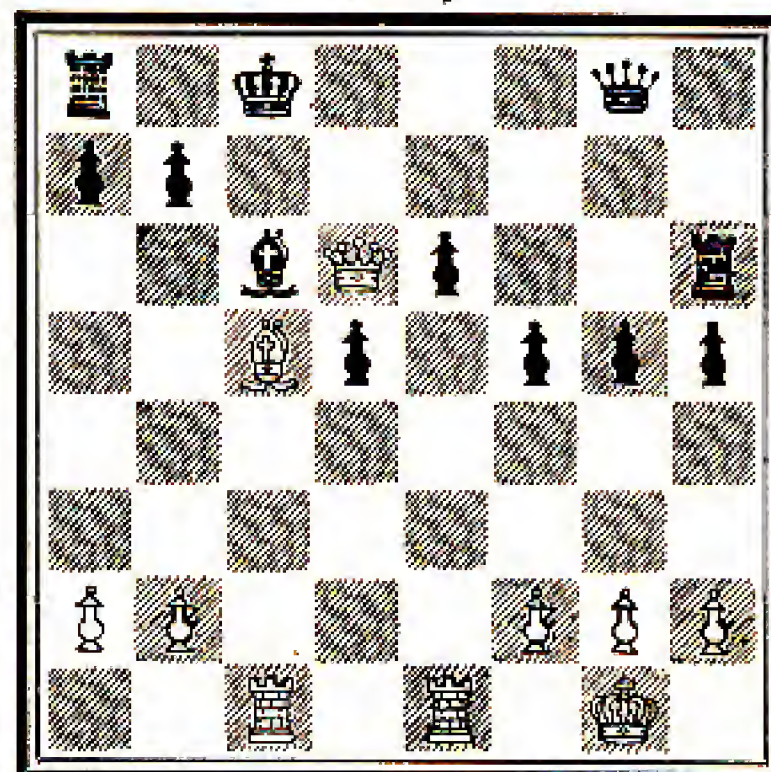
W. Ritson Morry

White

Black

1 P-K4	P-QB4	12 Kt-QR4	Kt-R3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	13 Kt-B5	BxKt
3 B-Kt5ch	B-Q2	14 BxB	Kt-B4
4 Q-K2	Kt-QB3	15 QR-B1	P-Kt4
5 O-O	P-KKt3	16 BxKt!	BxB
6 P-K5!	P-Q4	17 Kt-Q4	K-Q2?
7 P-Q4	PxP	18 KtxKt	PxKt
8 P-B4!?	PxP e.p.	19 P-K6ch!	PxP
9 KtxP	P-K3	20 Q-K5	Q-KKt1
10 B-Kt5	B-K2	21 Q-Q6ch	K-B1
11 B-K3	P-KR4	22 KR-K1	R-R3

Morry



Thomas

23 B-Kt6!!	R-R2	26 B-Q4	P-R3
24 RxBch!	PxR	27 Q-Kt6ch	R-Kt2
25 QxBPch	K-Kt1	28 B-K5ch	Resigns

The U. S. Championship

Mr. L. Walter Stephens, Chairman of the Tournament Committee, supplements last month's article on the tournament with the following changes and additional details:

1. Mr. Gustave Littman, the Southern Chess Association Champion, Mr. Weaver W. Adams, the New England ranking player and Mr. David Polland, former American Chess Federation Champion, have been seeded and are permitted to play in the Final Championship Tournament without qualifying in the preliminaries.

2. The prizes for the Tournament have been increased to a total of \$1500.00 as a maximum as follows:

First Prize	\$600.00
Second Prize	\$400.00
Third Prize	\$250.00
Fourth Prize	\$150.00
Fifth Prize	\$100.00

3. The Committee has also decided to pay bonuses to non-prize-winning players of \$8.00 per point for each game won and \$4.00 for each drawn game.

4. All players in both the Men's Tournament and in the Women's Tournament both in the Preliminaries and Finals must be citizens of the United States.

5. The pairings for the successive rounds will follow exactly the Berger system of pairings following the drawing. No inter-change of rounds will be made to suit the occasion.

Those who have not sent contributions to the tournament and would like to do so, can send in their remittances to L. Walter Stephens, at the Hotel Alamac, 71st Street and Broadway.

An unfortunate error crept into last month's account of the tournament conditions. The sentence "We have made a time limit of 36 moves per hour and 18 moves each hour thereafter, instead of 40 moves per hour in the last tournament," should of course have read "We have made a time limit of 36 moves the first two hours and 18 moves each hour thereafter, instead of 36 moves the first two hours as in the last tournament."

The entry list for the Preliminaries was disappointingly small in number but gratifyingly high in playing strength. The players were divided into three sections as follows:

Group A—G. Shainswit, A. S. Pinkus, M. Saltzberg, E. S. Jackson, Jr., D. Hallman, E. T. McCormick, B. Winkler and N. Bernstein.

Group B—G. N. Treysman, S. Bernstein, M. Green, J. Soudakoff, B. Friend, W. Murdoch, K. Forster, P. B. Banister and T. Barron.

Group C—F. Reinfeld, H. Seidman, O. Ulvestad, J. Feldman, W. Frere, J. S. Battell, J. Khotinlansky, J. Fulop and Miss A. Raettig. Jackson and Treysman subsequently dropped out, leaving the keenest "dog-fight" to Group C.

Miniature Games

Metropolitan Team Championship, Boston 1939

DUTCH DEFENSE (in effect)

W. W. Adams		Chauvenet	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-Q3	9 QxB	B-K2
2 P-Q4	P-KB4	10 R-K1	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	11 Kt-Kt5!	Q-Q2
4 KtxP	P-B3	12 B-Q2	P-QB4
5 B-Q3	B-B4	13 Kt-K6	P-B5
6 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3	14 Q-KKt3	B-Q3
7 KtxKtch	KPxKt	15 P-B4	B-K2
8 O-O	BxB	16 QxP	Resigns

(The winner of this game is a schoolboy; let's hope his opponent here is not one of his teachers!)

Cape Town 1940

RUY LOPEZ

Kollnick		Schur	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	7 PxP	KKtxP??
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	8 Q-Q5	B-Kt2
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	9 B-Kt3	KtxKP
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	10 QxB	Kt-B4
5 O-O	P-Q3	11 KtxKt!	KtxQ
6 P-Q4	P-QKt4	12 BxPch	Resigns

New York 1925

MUZIO GAMBIT

F. Reinfeld		Amateur	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	11 P-K5	B-K3
2 P-KB4	PxP	12 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2
3 Kt-KB3	P-KKt4	13 P-Q5	PxP
4 B-B4	P-Kt5	14 PxPch	KxP
5 O-O	PxKt	15 Q-B5ch	K-B2
6 BxPch	KxB	16 QR-Q1	Q-K2
7 QxP	B-R3	17 RxKt	QxR
8 P-Q4	P-Q3	18 QxKtch	K-Kt1
9 BxP	BxB	19 Kt-Q5	QxKt
10 QxBch	Kt-B3	20 Q-Kt5 mate	

CHESS IN THE LYNN HIGH SCHOOLS

It is interesting to know that all six of the secondary schools in this New England City have flourishing chess clubs. In one of these schools, Cobbet Junior High, there are eighty chess players although the faculty advisers have been playing for only two years. Chess is steadily becoming a favorite extra-curricular activity in many schools in this country; but the intense enthusiasm for the game in Lynn is something decidedly out of the ordinary.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CHESS FEDERATION

By W. M. P. MITCHELL

1940 marks an epoch in the history and development of American chess, since it witnesses the formal organization and birth of the United States of America Chess Federation, the first united body of chess followers, I think, which this country has achieved. Under the able and enthusiastic leadership of its first president, George Sturgis of Boston, we hope and expect to bring together eventually under one head all classes of chess players throughout the United States, and to perform on this continent the same function which has been accomplished by our British cousins through the medium of the British Chess Federation during the past thirty-five years.

Our organization is now complete, but is still a mere shell within which we shall strive to gather the various units of our hitherto scattered American chess world. We desire to enlist these units in the form which shall appear most practical and most permanent; as State associations, as chess clubs, as individuals, or as all these combined.

We urge all state-wide chess organizations to take immediate steps to affiliate with the new Federation on the basis of their total enrolled membership, insofar as this may be practicable. We urge the country's chess clubs, and in particular the larger and more influential metropolitan clubs, to affiliate with the Federation in like manner, either directly or through their State associations where these exist. Lastly, we urge all individual chess devotees, whether they are active players, passive "kibitzers," or mere stay-at-home enthusiasts, to join our Federation in their individual capacities, where they are not members of organized clubs or State bodies, or where for any reason they cannot affiliate as members of such clubs or bodies.

Any such individual players or followers of the Royal Game are hereby invited to send their names and addresses to me at 17 Milton Road, Brookline, Massachusetts; or to Mr. Sturgis at 111 Devonshire Street, Boston; or to Mr. Ernest Olfe at 1111 North 10th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. They will be duly enrolled as members of the Federation, and will be billed accordingly for one dollar's annual dues by our Secretary or Treasurer—a small enough contribution to the cause of national chess efficiency and unity!

We realize furthermore that there exists a vast body of chess players in this country who,

either from choice or through residential environment, confine their chess activities to correspondence play. We appeal to such players to identify themselves likewise with our Federation, either as individuals or through their various leagues and associations, such as the Correspondence Chess League of America, of which I am proud to be a Director and Life Member.

FINE'S TOUR

Reuben Fine has recently returned from an exceptionally successful tour, as may be seen from the following figures (won, lost and drawn games are indicated by the respective symbols +, — and =; while B indicates blindfold games):

JAN.

27, Philadelphia... 8B: +5, =3
29, Richmond... 22: +21, =1
31, St. Louis... 21: +20, =1
1B: +1

FEB.

2, Tulsa... 15: +14, =1
1B: +1
4, Dallas... 27: +27
1B: +1
10, Mexico City... 6 (serious games): +5, =1
12, Mexico City... Consultation game vs. Araiza and Soto-Larrea =1
13, Mexico City... 20: +19, =1
15, Mexico City... 23: +22, —1
16, Mexico City... 8 (serious games): +7, =1
17, Mexico City... 51: +47, =4
18, Cuernavaca... 19: +18, =1
19, Monterrey... 14: +14
2B: +2
22, Denver... 12: +12
2B: +2
24, Chicago... 31: +26, —1, =4
2B: +1, =1
25, Detroit... 25: +25
27, Minneapolis... 37: +34, —1, =2
28, Winnipeg... 29: +29
2B: +2

MAR.

2, Montreal... 15: +15
1B: +1
4, Ottawa... 21: +21
1B: +1

Total: 397 ordinary games, comprising 376 wins, 18 draws and 3 losses. 21 blindfold games, comprising 17 wins, 4 draws and no losses.

Marshall Chess Club Championship

MARSHALL CHESS CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP 1939-40		Fine	Hanauer	Marshall	Polland	Seidman	Lasker	Reinfeld	Green	Bernstein	Donovan	Collins	Santasiere	Goldwater	Ragosin	Knorr	Heal	Howard	Score
1.—R.	Fine	—	1	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	14 — 2
2.—M.	Hanauer	0	—	1/2	0	1	1	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13 — 3
3.—F.	Marshall	1/2	1/2	—	1	1/2	1	0	0	1	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	12 — 4
4.—D.	Polland	1/2	1	0	—	1/2	0	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	1	11 — 5
5.- 6.—H.	Seidman	0	0	1/2	1/2	—	1	1/2	1	1/2	0	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	10 1/2 — 5 1/2
5.- 6.—Dr.	E. Lasker	0	0	0	1	0	—	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	10 1/2 — 5 1/2
7.—F.	Reinfeld	0	0	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	—	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	0	1	10 — 6
8.—M.	Green	1	0	1	0	0	0	1/2	—	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	1/2	9 — 7
9.-10.—S.	Bernstein	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	—	1/2	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	8 1/2 — 7 1/2
9.-10.—J.	Donovan	0	1/2	0	1/2	1	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	—	0	1/2	1	1	1/2	1	1	8 1/2 — 7 1/2
11.—J.	Collins	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	1	—	0	1/2	1	1	1	1	7 1/2 — 8 1/2
12.—A.	Santasiere	0	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1	1/2	1	—	1/2	1	1/2	0	1	7 — 9
13.-14.—W.	Goldwater	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	—	0	1/2	1	1	3 1/2 — 12 1/2
13.-14.—H.	Ragosin	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	1	1/2	1	3 1/2 — 12 1/2
15.—T.	Knorr	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	1/2	—	1	1/2	3 — 13
16.—E.	Heal	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1/2	0	—	0	2 1/2 — 13 1/2
17.—K.	Howard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	1	—	2 — 14

The splendid field assembled for this tournament would have done credit to many an international tourney. The superior style in which Fine achieved his victory, therefore deserves all the more credit. Hanauer was the only player who proved to be a serious menace. Marshall made the most of a happy combination of a youthful style and rich experience. Polland, Lasker, Seidman and Reinfeld ran a pretty even race most of the way, with honors going to Polland because of his greater steadiness. Bernstein and Santasiere had the double misfortune of being in poor form and at the same time goading on their opponents to their best chess. Donovan, a very gifted young player, made an admirable score, and Collins likewise produced some excellent chess. Another interesting score is that of Heal!

The close competition resulted in a great many interesting games, as may be seen from the following selection. Many of the games, by the way, have important theoretical value.

(The crucial game!)

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

(Notes by Reuben Fine)

R. Fine	M. Hanauer
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	....

Whether this or 3 PxP is chosen is ultimately a matter of taste.

3	PxP
4 KtxP	B-B4
5 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3
6 P-KR4	P-KR3
7 Kt-B3	Kt-Q2
8 B-Q3	....

There is a cute little trap after 8 B-QB4: 8 ... Kt-B3; 9 Q-K2, P-K3; 10 Kt-K5, B-R2? 11 KtxKBP! and the Black K will soon breathe his last. 10 ... KtxKt should be played.

8	BxB
9 QxB	KKt-B3
10 B-Q2	P-K3
11 O-O-O	Q-B2
12 K-Kt1	....

More usual is 12 KR-K1 (see e.g. Spielmann-Capablanca, New York, 1927); the superiority of the text will soon become clear.

12	O-O-O
13 P-B4	B-Q3

The development of this B appears very natural but is in reality premature because by deferring it Black reserves the option of playing the B to QB4 in one move. Best is 13 ... P-B4; 14 B-B3, PxP; 15 BxP, B-B4 etc., with about an even game.

14 Kt-K4 KtxKt
15 QxKt P-QB4

If White's K were still at QB1, 15 . . . Kt-B3; 16 Q-K2, B-B5 would force the exchange of Bishops and destroy White's minimal advantage.

16 B-B3 Kt-B3
17 Q-K2 P-R3

Or 17 . . . PxP; 18 BxP, B-B4; 19 BxB, QxB; 20 Kt-K5, Q-B2; 21 P-B5! and Black's position is still quite difficult.

18 Kt-K5 BxKt

This has obvious drawbacks, but a plausible alternative is hard to find.

19 PxB Kt-Q2
20 R-Q6 Kt-Kt1
21 KR-Q1 Kt-B3
22 P-R5 KR-Kt1

Intending . . . RxR.

23 Q-K3 Kt-Q5?

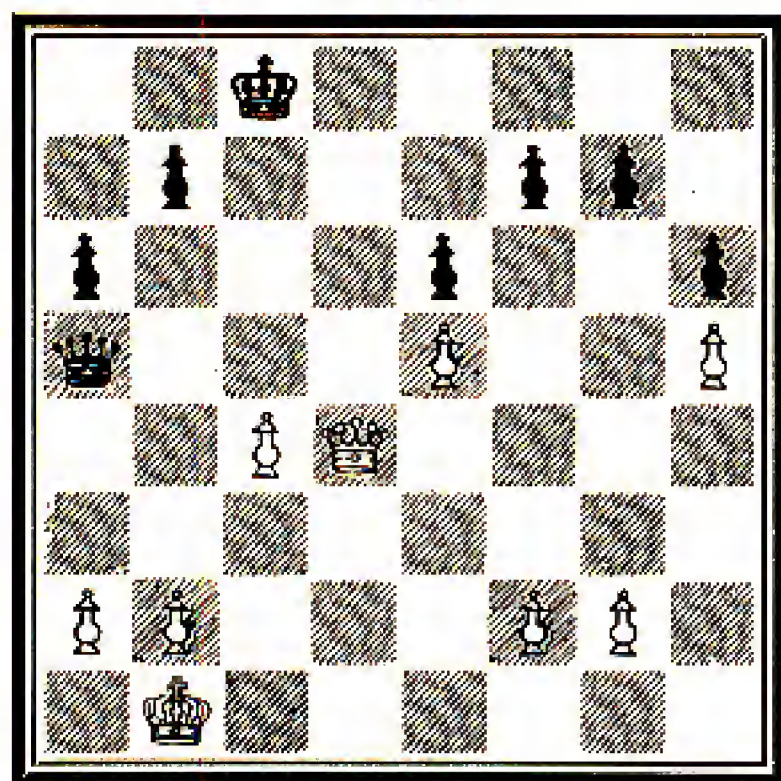
Getting panicky before the ship starts sinking. The first principle of the defense of cramped positions is to react only to specific threats. Consequently, despite its unappetizing appearance, 23 . . . P-QKt3 should have been played. If then 24 Q-K4, K-Kt2 and if 24 Q-B3, RxR; 25 RxR, Kt-Kt1 (not 25 . . . K-Kt2; 26 RxKt!, QxR; 27 QxPch) and through the ice Black is skating on may be thin it is still far from cracked.

24 RxRch RxR
25 BxKt PxB

There is no way in which the pin can be used. If 25 . . . Q-Kt3; 26 BxP! RxRch; 27 K-B2, Q-Q1; 28 B-Kt6, Q-Q2; 29 Q-B5ch wins Black's Rook. Relatively best was 25 . . . Q-Q2; 26 Q-KKt3, PxP; 27 QxP, P-Q6; 28 QxRP, Q-B3 but White should win in the long run.

26 RxP RxR
27 QxR Q-R4

Hanauer



Fine

28 P-KKt4!

The key move. White now has all his Ps defended (by the centralized Q) and will proceed to get his K into the game. 28 P-R3 would have been weaker, for after 28 . . . Q-K8ch; 29 K-R2, Q-K7; 30 P-Kt4, Q-B6 the win is much more than what annotators like

to call "a question of technique." E.g. after 31 Q-B5ch, K-Kt1; 32 Q-KB8ch, K-R2; 33 QxKtP, Q-Q6! Black should draw.

28 . . . Q-K8ch

28 . . . Q-Kt5 was better.

29 K-B2 Q-K7ch
30 K-Kt3 K-Kt1
31 K-Kt4

Threatening to march the K to Kt6, which Black can hardly prevent.

31 . . . Q-K8ch
32 K-R4 Q-K7
33 K-R5 Q-B6

If now 34 K-Kt6, Q-B3ch.

34 Q-B5!

Decisive.

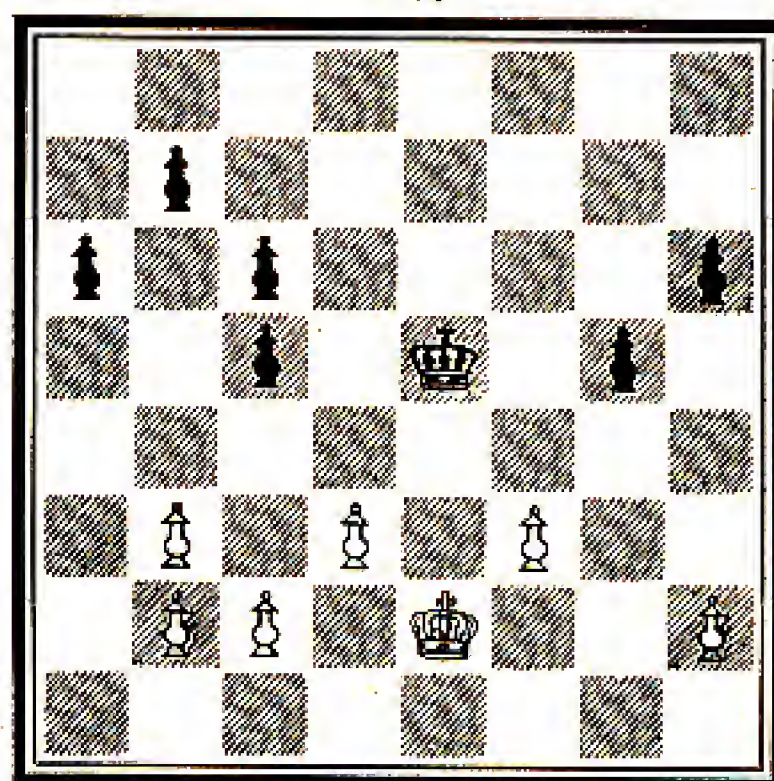
34 . . . Q-K7
35 P-QKt4 Q-Q6

The last chance: if 36 K-Kt6?!, Q-Q1ch; 37 Q-B7ch, QxQ mate!

36 Q-Q6ch	QxQ	39 P-B5	PxP
37 PxQ	P-KKt3	40 PxP	P-K4
38 K-Kt6	K-B1	41 P-Q7ch	Resigns

A "SIMPLE" ENDING

Fine



Bernstein

Despite all appearances to the contrary, it is by no means easy for White to draw. His Pawns on the K-side are disunited, while on the other wing Black is at least two tempi ahead (i.e. in case of a deadlock on the K-side Black has two extra moves at his disposal).

The first winning plan which comes to mind consists of maneuvering against the weak K-side Ps. Thus, e.g. 1 . . . K-B5; 2 K-B2, P-Kt5; 3 PxP, KxP; 4 K-Kt2, P-KR4; 5 K-B2, K-R6; 6 K-Kt1, P-R5; 7 K-R1 but now no further progress is possible.

However, instead of 2 . . . P-Kt5, Black might try 2 . . . P-KR4; 3 K-K2, P-Kt5; 4 PxP, PxP; 5 K-B2, K-Kt4; 6 K-Kt3, P-Kt3; 7 K-B2, K-R5; 8 K-Kt2, P-Kt4; 9 K-Kt1, K-R6; 10 K-R1, P-Kt6; 11 PxP, KxP; 12 K-Kt1. Thus this variation would also result in a draw but it furnishes an important hint for a winning scheme: if White's Pawns on the Queen's side were weakened, i.e., if his QBP were at QB3 the K could march over (after 12 K-Kt1) and gobble up a Pawn. Consequently Black's first

effort is to induce a Pawn advance on the Q-side.

1 K-Q5
2 K-Q2 P-QR4

Since Black can only force White to push up his QBP at the point of a gun he is going to try the reverse of his first plan, i.e. weaken White's Q-side Ps, force the White K to stand guard over them, exchange and finally shift over to the other wing. Why the text was necessary will soon be seen.

3 K-K2 P-Kt4
4 K-Q2 P-B5

If Black's P were still at QR3, White could draw here by 5 QPxP, PxP; 6 P-Kt4.

5 KtPxP

This loses, but so does everything else. In view of the surprise which this end-game aroused when it was played it is interesting to examine the other variations:

I 5 P-B3ch, K-Q4 (better than 5 . . . K-B4; 6 P-Q4ch, K-Q4; 7 K-B2); 6 KtPxPch, PxP; 7 P-Q4 (7 PxPch, KxP; 8 K-B2, P-R5), K-K3; 8 K-K3, K-B4; 9 K-B2, K-B5; 10 K-K2, P-R4; 11 K-B2, P-Kt5; 12 PxP, PxP; 13 K-K2, K-Kt4; 14 K-B2, K-R5; 15 K-Kt2, P-R5; 16 K-R1, K-R6; 17 K-Kt1, P-Kt6; 18 PxP, KxP; 19 K-B1, K-B6; 20 K-K1, K-K6; 21 K-Q1, K-Q6; 22 K-B1, P-R6!; 23 PxP, KxP; 24 P-R4 (if 24 K-Kt1, K-Q7 or 24 K-Q1, K-Kt7), K-Kt5 (24 . . . KxP; 25 K-B2 would only draw); 25 K-B2, KxP; 26 K-B3, K-Kt4 and wins.

II 5 P-B3ch, K-Q4; 6 QPxPch, PxP; 7 K-B2, P-B4! (7 . . . PxPch would only draw); 8 PxPch, KxP; 9 P-Kt3ch (if 9 K-Q2, K-Kt6; 10 K-B1, P-B5; 11 K-Kt1, P-R5; 12 K-B1, P-R6; 13 PxP, KxBP winning), K-Q4; 9 K-Q3, P-B5ch!; 10 K-B2, K-B4; 11 K-Kt2, PxP; 12 KxP, P-R5ch; 13 KxP, K-B5; 14 K-R5, KxP; 15 K-Kt6, K-Q6 and Black gets there first.

III 5 K-K2, P-B6! (the simplest); 6 PxPch, KxP; 7 K-Q1, P-R5 and again White will have to give up two Pawns to stop the QRP.

5 PxP
6 PxP

Again there is only a choice of evils. If 6 P-B3ch, K-B4; 7 P-Q4ch (if 7 K-B2, PxPch; 8 KxP, P-R5), K-Kt4; 8 K-B1, K-R5; 9 K-B2, P-R4; 10 P-R3, P-R5 and the Black King again penetrates to Kt6 where he must win a P eventually.

6 KxP
7 K-K3 P-R5
8 K-K4?

He could have put up much more resistance with 8 P-B4!, when the win becomes exceedingly problem-like, if not problematic. The main variation then is 8 . . . PxPch (not 8 . . . P-B4; 9 P-Kt3ch! draws immediately); 9 KxP, K-Q5!; 10 K-B3! P-R4!! (10 . . . P-B4; 11 K-K2, P-B5; 12 K-Q2, P-B6ch; 13 K-B1! and no win is possible); 11 K-K2, K-K5; 12 K-B2 (any Pawn move is fatal), K-B5; 13 K-K2, K-Kt4! (Black must lose a move); 14 K-B2, K-Kt5; 15 K-Kt2, K-B5; 16 K-B2, P-R5; 17 K-K2, K-Kt5; 18 K-B2, K-R6; 19 K-Kt1, P-B4; 20 K-R1, P-B5; 21 P-B3 (else P-B6), K-Kt5; 22 K-Kt2, P-R6ch!; 23 K-B2, K-B5; 24 K-K2, K-K5; 25 K-Q2, K-B6; 26 K-K1, K-K6! (not 26 . . . K-Kt7 because Black wins the RP but gets stuck in the corner); 27 K-Q1, K-Q6; 28

K-B1, P-R6; 29 PxP, KxP; 30 P-R4, K-Kt5 and Black will one by one tempo!

8 P-B4

Now it's simple. If White goes after the Black Ps all he gets is the traditional last meal of the condemned man. 9 K-B5, K-Kt5; 10 K-Kt6, P-B5; 11 P-B3ch, K-Kt6 etc.

9 P-B4 PxP
10 KxP K-Q5
11 P-R4 P-B5
12 P-B3ch K-Q6
13 K-B5 K-B7
14 Resigns

(P. S. The variations given above are so enormously complicated that I am not at all sure that there is no flaw in the analysis!)

—Reuben Fine

(An unconventional game, and one of great theoretical value.)

ENGLISH OPENING

(Notes by M. Hanauer)

M. Hanauer	M. Green
White	Black
1 P-QB4	P-K4
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
3 P-KKt3	P-Q4
4 PxP	KtxP
5 B-Kt2	Kt-Kt3

The Kt cannot be maintained at Q4 by . . . B-K3, e.g. 6 Kt-B3, Kt-QB3; 7 O-O, B-K2; 8 P-Q4! Black has now a choice of three lines, all unsatisfactory:

I 8 . . . PxP; 9 KtxP, QKtxKt; 10 BxKt! (Hanauer-Balint, U. S. Championship Preliminaries 1938).

II 8 . . . PxP; 9 KtxP, KKtxKt; 10 PxKt, KtxKt; 11 PxKt, P-QB3; 12 R-Kt1, Q-Q2; 13 Q-R4, O-O; 14 P-Q5! (Hanauer-Horowitz, Marshall C. C. - Manhattan C. C. Match, 1937).

III 8 . . . KtxKt; 9 PxKt, P-K5; 10 Kt-K1, P-B4; 11 P-B3, PxP; 12 BxP, O-O; 13 B-B4! (Hanauer-Kashdan, U. S. Championship, 1938).

6 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
7 O-O	B-K2
8 P-Q3	O-O
9 B-K3	P-B4

Horowitz's idea: to keep back the B at QB1, continuing . . . B-B3, . . . Q-K2 and . . . R-Q1 with an eventual . . . Kt-Q5 and . . . P-B4. (See his game vs. Santasiere, The Chess Review, November, 1939, P. 236.)

10 P-QR4

A special attempt to refute the above line.

10	P-QR4
11 BxKt	PxB
12 Q-Kt3ch	K-R1
13 P-K3!	. . . . .

White's play has kept Black from controlling Black's Q4. The text prevents Black from controlling Black's Q5. Of course, if 13 . . . QxP? 14 QR-Q1, Q-R3; 15 Kt-QKt5 etc.

13 P-B5!

The correct counter.

14 P-Q4!?!

An adventurous P sacrifice, innocent in appearance, and not entirely necessary, since Kt-K4 would do well enough.

14

15 BPxKP

16 KtxP

An error: KtxKt at once was better.

17 RxR

18 PxKt

19 K-R1

BPxKP

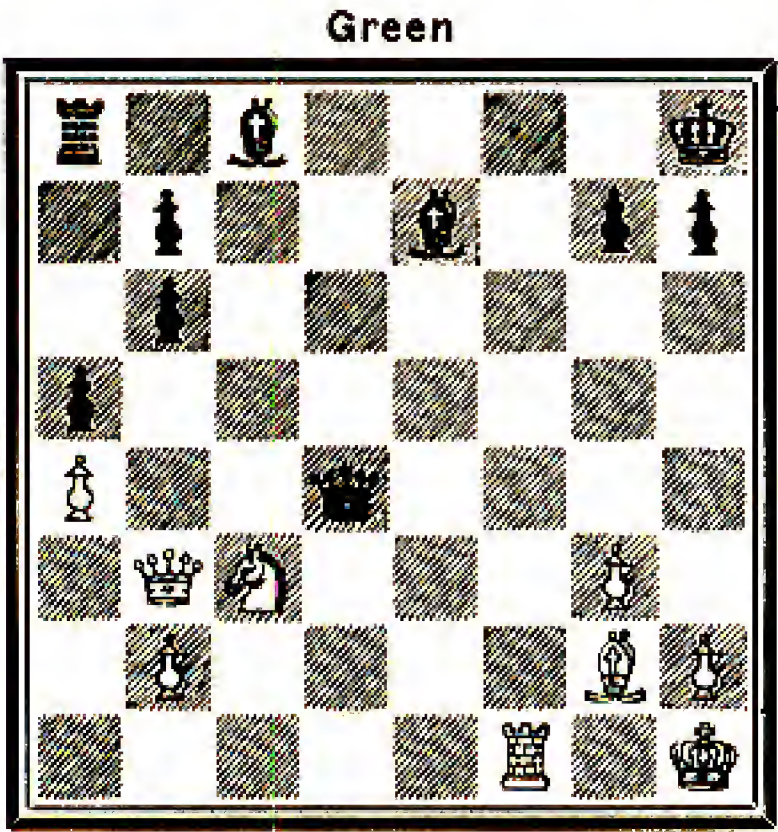
PxP

RxRch?

KtxKt

QxPch

.



All this is logical and consequent—but now what? Black cannot develop his QB at Q2 nor at Kt5:

I 19 . . . B-Q2; 20 Q-B7! R-K1; 21 QxB or 20 . . . KB moves; 21 R-Q1.

II 19 . . . B-KKt5; 20 Q-B7! B-QB4; 21 P-KR3! Q-K6; 22 PxB, Q-R3ch; 23 Q-R5.

19 Q-Q3

20 R-K1! B-Kt5

If 20 . . . B-Q2; 21 Q-B7, R-K1; 22 Kt-Q5.

21 Q-B7! Resigns

For if 21 . . . B-KB1; 22 B-Q5.

(Man beats Fine — that's news!)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by M. Green)

M. Green	R. Fine
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt5

Fine has had great success with this variation. My reply is an attempt to transpose into the Exchange Variation of the Q. G. D. (which I believe gives White a slight advantage).

5 PxP

KtxP

P would transpose into the Nimzovich

as for example in Fine's game against

in the U. S. Championship Tourna-

1938. Fine claims that the text line

r been played before.

O-O

KtxKt

B-K2

P-QB4

10 O-O

11 Q-K2

12 KR-Q1

13 PxP

P-QKt3

B-Kt2

Kt-B3

...

13 P-Q5 is met cleverly by 13 . . . PxP; 14 PxP, QxP; 15 B-Kt5, Kt-Q5! 16 PxKt, BxB; 17 PxP, QxP and Black has a P plus without too much discomfort — enough for Fine!

13

14 P-K5

15 QR-Kt1

16 B-KB4

17 B-K4

18 Q-B2

PxP

Q-B2

QR-Q1

Kt-R4

B-B3

P-Kt3?

The only move that can really be criticized. 18 . . . P-KR3 was necessary, as will be seen later on in the game.

19 RxR

20 R-K1

RxR

.

Not only following Nimzowich's idea of over-protection, but having in mind the possible utilization of this R later on (see move 30).

20

Q-Kt2

At this point I realized that I had somewhat the better of it—but how to continue?? I had already consumed an hour and three-quarters to Fine's hour (40 moves in two hours being the time limit), and I felt that after this last move he was going to put the pressure on, and turn the game in his favor—as he so often does in such positions!

21 P-KR4!

22 BxB

23 P-R5

Kt-B5!

QxB

Kt-Kt3?!

This move didn't look right. Yet it threatens the exchange of Qs and a winning end-game.

24 B-Kt5!

BxB

"Alas! If only 18 . . . P-KR3 had been played!"

25 KtxB

26 Q-B1!

Q-R5

Q-R5

If 26 . . . QxP; 27 Q-B4, R-B1; 28 Kt-K4 wins.

27 Kt-K4

K-Kt2

Forced. He can't permit Q-R6.

28 Kt-B6!

P-KR3

29 R-K4, winning the Q, was threatened.

29 PxP

30 R-K4

31 Q-R3!

PxP

Q-Kt4

R-Q8ch

A last stab. It's all rapid transit from now on.

32 K-R2

33 QxBP

Q-B8

.

Even stronger than QxPch.

33

34 Q-B7ch

35 KtxKt

36 K-Kt3

37 R-Kt4

38 R-B4ch

39 Q-Q6

40 Q-B8ch

K-B2

Kt-Q2

R-R8ch

Q-Kt4ch

Q-K2

K-Kt2

Q-K1

.

It's a check, and it's the 40th move! Black resigns.

A victory over a grandmaster is not conducive to modesty—I hope this explanation excuses the personal nature of the comments!

(A curiously abrupt finish with an ironic twist.)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

F. J. Marshall		S. N. Bernstein	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	14 Kt-K5	Kt-Kt5
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	15 B-B4	KtxKt
3 P-B4	P-K3	16 BxKt	B-Q3
4 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	17 BxB	QxB
5 B-Kt5	B-K2	18 Kt-R4	R-K2
6 P-K3	O-O	19 Kt-B5	R-B2
7 Q-B2	P-QR3	20 KR-K1	Q-B1
8 PxP	PxP	21 P-K4	PxP
9 B-Q3	R-K1	22 KtxP	B-B4
10 O-O	Kt-B1	23 Kt-Kt5	Q-Q1
11 Q-Kt3	P-B3	24 Q-Kt3	P-B3
12 QR-B1	Kt-Kt3	25 Q-Kt3ch	Resigns
13 KBxKt	RPxB		

(Note the sudden transition from beetle-browed positional chess to direct attack.)

ENGLISH OPENING

A. E. Santasiere		F. Reinfeld	
White		Black	
1 P-QB4	P-K4	22 Kt-Kt3	B-B2
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	23 Kt-B3	Kt(1)-R2
3 P-KKt3	Kt-B3	24 Kt-R4	P-KKt3
4 B-Kt2	B-Kt5	25 R-B2	K-Kt2
5 Kt-B3	O-O	26 Kt-B3	KtxKtch
6 Q-B2	R-K1	27 BxKt	Kt-Kt4
7 O-O	P-Q3	28 K-Kt2	R-R1
8 P-Q3	B-Kt5	29 R-R1	RxR
9 B-K3	B-QB4	30 KtxR	Q-R1
10 P-KR3	B-R4	31 Q-K2	Q-R6ch
11 P-KKt4	BxB	32 K-Kt1	R-R1
12 BPxB	B-Kt3	33 B-Kt2	Q-R7ch
13 P-K4	Kt-Q5	34 K-B1	Kt-R6
14 Q-Q2	P-KR4	35 Q-B3	Q-Kt8ch
15 P-K3	Kt-K3	36 K-K2	KtxR
16 Kt-R2	PxP	37 KtxKt	R-R7
17 PxP	Kt-Kt4	38 B-B1	B-K3
18 Q-K1	Kt-Q2	39 K-K1	P-KKt4
19 P-Kt4	Kt-B1	40 P-R4	P-Kt3
20 Kt-K2	P-QB3		Resigns
21 Q-Q2	P-B3		

The championship of the Bronx Chess Club has been won by A. L. Friedman. Here is an interesting game from the tourney:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

S. Steinfeld		A. L. Friedman	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	12 Q-K4	Kt-B4
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	13 QxR	KtxBch
3 P-B4	P-B3	14 K-K2	PxKt
4 P-K3	P-K3	15 B-Kt5	Q-B2!
5 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	16 KR-Q1	Kt(5)xBP
6 B-Q3	PxP	17 RxKt	KtxR
7 BxBP	P-QKt4	18 KxKt	Q-B5ch
8 B-Q3	P-QR3	19 K-B2	PxPch
9 Q-K2	P-B4	20 KxP	B-R6ch!
10 P-K4?	PxP		Resigns
11 P-K5	Kt-Kt5!		

(An unconventional, tough battle.)

SICILIAN DEFENSE

Dr. E. Lasker		S. N. Bernstein	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	21 P-Q6	Q-Q1
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	22 KtxPch	QxKt
3 P-B3	P-Q4	23 QxKt	QxQ
4 PxP	QxP	24 PxQ	R-B4
5 P-Q4	QKt-B3	25 P-Q7	R-Q1
6 B-K2	PxP	26 B-R5	RxKP
7 PxP	B-Kt5ch	27 BxPch	K-Kt2
8 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	28 R-Q3	R-Kt4
9 O-O	Q-Q3	29 P-KKt3	R-Q4
10 P-QR3	B-R4	30 RxR	BxR
11 Q-R4	O-O	31 B-K8	P-QR4
12 B-KKt5	P-QR3	32 R-B7ch	K-Kt1
13 BxKt	PxB	33 K-B2	B-B3
14 QR-Q1	P-Kt4	34 R-K7	P-K4
15 Q-Kt3	B-B2	35 B-B7ch	K-B1
16 Kt-K4	Q-K2	36 R-K8ch	RxR
17 Q-B3	B-Kt2	37 BxR	Resigns
18 P-Q5	B-K4	If 37 ... K-K2; 38	
19 KtxB	KtxKt	P-Q8(Q).	
20 P-B4	QR-B1		

BRONX COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP

The Empire City Chess Club, located at 464 East 157th Street at Third Avenue, Bronx, N. Y. announces that it will hold a tournament to determine the Championship of Bronx County for 1940-1941.

This contest will be preceded by an Elimination Tournament for the purpose of reducing the number of contestants to no more than fifteen. This Tournament will be arranged in groups of eight or ten and will begin play as soon as the first group is formed, on or about May 1st.

The leaders of each group will qualify for the Finals.

Play will be conducted on days suitable to the majority of the participants.

Registration for the Elimination Tournament is now open and will close on or about July 1st. There is a charge to non-members of fifty cents for the Elimination Tournament. For the Finals there will be a charge of \$2.00.

Former Bronx County Champions will not have to play in the Elimination Tournament.

Those interested will please communicate with the Director of the Tournament, c/o the Empire City Chess Club and give their first, second and third choice of days.

The Club rooms are now open on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings but will be open daily for the accommodation of the tournament. Any chess player residing in Bronx County or a member of a Bronx chess club is eligible to compete.

The prizes will be as follows:

- (a) A gold pin.
(b) Forty Dollars in cash.
(c) Free membership in the Empire City Chess Club for a year.
- (a) Twenty Dollars in cash.
(b) Free membership for one year.
- (a) Ten Dollars in cash.
(b) Free membership for one year.
- (a) Five Dollars in cash.
(b) Free membership for one year.
- Free membership for one year.

Manhattan Chess Club Championship

CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB

1939

CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT MANHATTAN CHESS CLUB 1 9 3 9	1. Nadell	2. Moskowitz	3. Rosenzweig	4. Jackson	5. Soudakoff	6. Pinkus	7. Platz	8. Shainswit	9. Blumin	10. Avram	11. Pearl	12. Simonson	13. Feldman	14. Denker	15. Phillips	16. Tenner	Score	Place
F. Nadell	—	0	1	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	10 1/2— 4 1/2	3-4
J. Moskowitz	1	—	1	1	1/2	0	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	11 — 4	2
P. Rosenzweig	0	0	—	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3 —12	15
E. S. Jackson, Jr.	0	0	1	—	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1/2	1	0	*	0	5 1/2— 8 1/2	12*
J. Soudakoff	1/2	1/2	0	1	—	0	1	0	0	1/2	1	0	1/2	0	1/2	1	6 1/2— 8 1/2	10
A. S. Pinkus	1/2	1	1	1	1	—	0	0	1	1	1	0	1/2	0	1	1	10 — 5	5
Dr. J. Platz	1/2	0	1	1	0	1	—	1/2	0	1/2	1	0	1/2	1	1/2	1	8 1/2— 6 1/2	8
G. Shainswit	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	1/2	—	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	10 1/2— 4 1/2	3-4
B. Blumin	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1/2	—	0	1	1/2	1	0	0	1	7 — 8	9
H. Avram	0	1/2	1	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1	—	1	1	1	0	1	1	9 — 6	7
F. A. Pearl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0 —15	16
A. Simonson	1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1	1/2	1/2	0	1	—	1	0	1	0	9 1/2— 5 1/2	6
J. Feldman	0	0	1	0	1/2	1/2	1/2	1/2	0	0	1	0	—	0	1/2	0	4 1/2—10 1/2	14
A. S. Denker	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	0	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	—	1	1	12 1/2— 2 1/2	1
H. M. Phillips	0	0	1	*	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1	0	1	0	1/2	0	—	1	6 — 8	11*
O. Tenner	1/2	1/2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	—	5 —10	13

*One game not played.

(Incisive play by White!)

FRENCH DEFENSE

O. Tenner
White

J. Feldman
Black

1 P-K4	P-K3	15 KtxKt	B-K4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	16 Q-QR4	PxKt
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	17 B-QKt5	R-K3
4 B-Q3	P-B4	18 QR-Q1	B-Kt2
5 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	19 P-QB3	R-KKt3
6 B-K3	BPxP	20 P-KB4	P-Q5?!
7 KKtxP	P-K4	21 R-B2	Q-R5
8 KtxKt	PxKt	22 PxP	Q-R6
9 PxP	KtxP	23 B-Kt5!	RxB
10 Q-B3	B-QKt5	24 B-B6	BxB
11 O-O	O-O	25 QxB	R-KB1
12 Q-K4	P-KB4	26 Q-K6ch	K-R1
13 QxKP	R-K1	27 Q-K7	Resigns
14 Q-Q4	B-Q3		

(A strikingly original game which mirrors the interesting personality of the winner.)

Manhattan C. C. Championship 1939-1940

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by A. C. Simonson)

Dr. J. Platz
White

A. C. Simonson
Black

1 P-K4	P-QB4	4 KtxP	Kt-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3
3 P-Q4	PxP	6 B-K2	P-K4?!

Although this move is unpardonably bad as chess, I think that anything is forgivable to get away from the dull, routine "book" moves.

7 Kt-Kt3

8 B-B3

B-K3

.....

A very poor way of preventing . . . P-Q4. It takes an active B out of play. Much better was the developing move B-KKt5.

8

P-QR4

Watch this baby grow . . .

9 B-K3

P-R5

. . . and Grow . . .

10 Kt-B1

P-R6

. . . and GROW!

11 P-QKt3

Kt-QKt5

12 O-O

P-Q4

13 PxP

B-KB4

The QP could have been captured by Black, but he preferred additional complications.

14 Kt-Q3

P-K5?!

15 R-K1

.....

Better was 15 KtxKt, BxKt; 16 Q-Q4, Q-K2 (16 . . . BxKt? 17 QxB, PxP; 18 Q-K5ch, Q-K2; 19 QxB with an easily won game); 17 B-Kt5, BxKt; 18 QxB, O-O; 19 KR-K1, QR-B1; 20 Q-Q4, Q-Q3; 21 BxKt, QxB; 22 QxQ, PxQ; 23 BxP, BxB; 24 RxB, RxP; 25 R-Kt4ch, K-R1; 26 R-Q4, R-K1; 27 P-Kt3, R(1)-K7; 28 P-Q6, R(K7)-Q7; 29 R-Q1, RxRch; 30 RxR, R-QB1; 31 K-Kt2 and wins.

15

QKtxQP

16 KtxKt

QxKt

17 Kt-B4

QxQ

18 BxQ

B-QKt5

White is quite weak on dark squares, thanks to the Trojan work done by Black's QRP.

19 R-KB1 B-B6 23 RxB Kt-Q4
20 R-Kt1 O-O-O 24 Kt-Q4 B-Kt3
21 B-B1 B-Q7 25 Kt-Kt5 P-B4
22 Kt-K2 BxB 26 KtxP

Just a loan . . . which will be repaid.

26 Kt-B6
27 R-R1 P-Kt4!

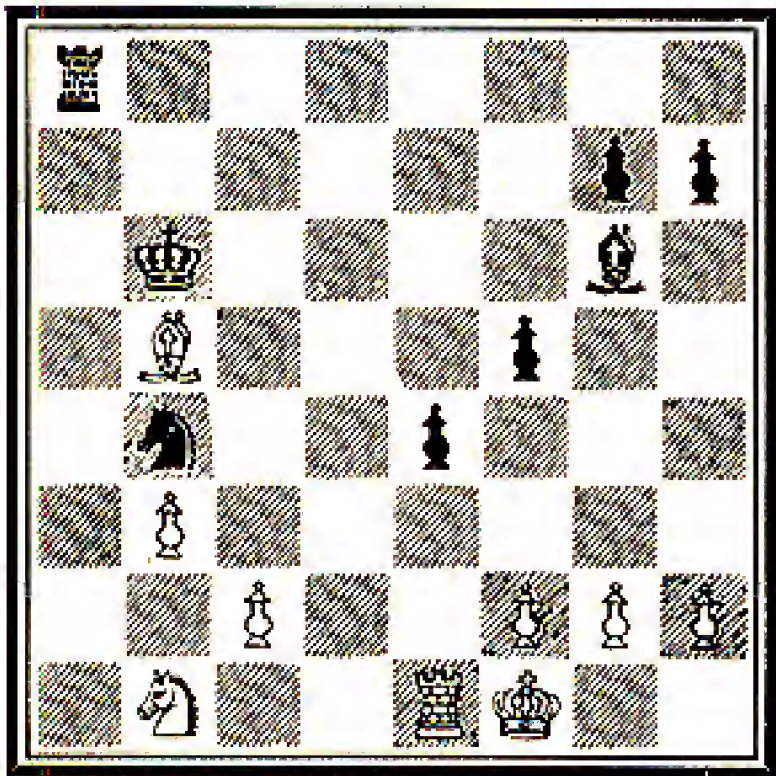
This move immobilizes White's forces quite effectively.

28 R-K1 K-Kt2
29 B-K2 K-Kt3
30 K-B1 R-R1
31 Kt-Kt1 KtxP
32 BxP

Hoping for 32 . . . KxB; 33 RxKt with a won game.

32 Kt-Kt5
33 RxR RxR

Simonson



Dr. Platz

34 B-R4

If 34 P-QB4, Kt-Q6; 35 R-Q1, R-R7; 36 R-Q2 (if 36 Kt-Q2? B-R4; 37 P-B3, P-K6 and wins), R-R8; 37 R-Q1, B-R4; 38 P-B3, PxB; 39 PxB, BxP; 40 RxKt, RxKtch; 41 K-B2, B-K5 and Black should win with his superior position.

34 KtxP
35 R-Q1 R-QB1
36 Kt-Q2 K-R4!

I consider this quiet move the best of the game. It prevents Kt-B4ch (. . . RxKt) which would allow White to rapidly consolidate his forces and obtain an even game.

37 B-Q7 R-B4 42 R-Q7 KxP
38 P-Kt4 P-B5 43 Kt-Kt6 RxP
39 B-B5 BxB 44 RxP R-K4
40 PxB P-K6 45 PxB PxB
41 Kt-B4ch K-Kt5 46 R-Kt2 Kt-Q5

47 R-Kt2ch K-B6

47 . . . KxR would also win, but not as quickly: 48 Kt-B4ch, K-B8; 49 KtxR, K-Q8; 50 Kt-Q3, K-Q7; 51 Kt-K1, P-R4; 52 P-R4 (if 52 P-R3, P-R5; 53 Kt-Kt2, Kt-B6 wins), P-K7ch; 53 K-B2, Kt-B4; 54 Kt-B3ch, K-Q8; 55 Kt-K1, KtxP etc.

48 Kt-R4ch K-Q6
49 R-Kt1 P-K7ch
50 K-B2 R-B4ch
51 K-Kt2 K-Q7
52 Kt-Kt6 P-K8(Q)

53 Kt-B4ch K-K7
Resigns

(Black allows a break-through with fatal results.)

INDIAN DEFENSE

B. Blumin J. Soudakoff
White Black

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3 18 Q-Q2 R-R3
2 P-QB4 P-K3 19 Q-K1 R-B1
3 Kt-QB3 B-Kt5 20 Kt-B4 Q-Q3
4 Q-B2 Kt-B3 21 Q-Kt3 Kt-B2
5 P-K3 O-O 22 P-K4 Kt-K2
6 P-QR3 BxKtch 23 P-B5 Q-Q1
7 QxB P-Q3 24 B-B3 BPxP
8 Kt-B3 Q-K2 25 PxB PxB?
9 B-K2 P-QR4 26 P-Q5 Kt-B4
10 P-QKt3 Kt-K5 27 PxB! KtxQ
11 Q-B2 P-B4 28 PxBtch K-R1
12 O-O B-Q2 29 RxQ RxR
13 B-Kt2 QR-K1 30 Kt-Kt6ch PxBt
14 QR-Q1 B-B1 31 P-B8(Q)ch RxQ
15 Kt-K1 P-Q4 32 RxRch K-R2
16 Kt-Q3 R-B3 33 PxBt Resigns
17 P-B3 Kt-Kt4

(Black loses too much time.)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

G. Shainswit O. Tenner
White Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4 17 Q-R6 Q-R6
2 P-QB4 P-K3 18 P-B5 Q-B1
3 Kt-QB3 Kt-KB3 19 PxB RPxB
4 B-Kt5 QKt-Q2 20 BxB QxQ
5 PxB PxB 21 BxBch K-R2
6 P-K3 B-Kt5 22 BxQ R-R1
7 B-Q3 P-B4 23 B-B4 Kt-Kt3
8 Kt-B3 Q-R4 24 B-K5 R-B1
9 O-O P-B5 25 R-B4 RxB
10 B-B2 BxKt 26 RxRch K-Kt3
11 PxB QxBP 27 QR-B1 Kt-Q2
12 R-B1 Q-R4 28 R-Kt7ch K-R3
13 Kt-K5 O-O 29 R-Kt8 P-Kt4
14 P-B4 R-K1 30 R-B4 K-R4
15 KtxKt KtxKt 31 R-B7 K-R3
16 Q-R5 P-KKt3 32 B-B4ch Resigns

BOSTON NOTES

The Boston City Club finished in first place in the Metropolitan League team match tournament with the excellent score of 17½ points out of a possible 18. A total of ten teams participated. Among its other activities the City Club is now playing a correspondence match by air mail, with the Havana Chess Club, with six on each side. Frank J. Marshall, former United States champion, is scheduled to visit Attleboro where he will give a simultaneous exhibition against players from the Southeastern Massachusetts League on April 9th. Harlow B. Daly is leading in the Massachusetts State Tourney (7 wins and no losses) in a field of 16. The finals in the Interscholastic tournament will be played shortly at the City Club with Pittsfield, Springfield, Worcester, New Bedford, Boston and Lynn represented in the first round.

Chess Masters, Beware!

By GEORGES KOLTANOWSKI

Upon my return from Mexico City last June to Guatemala, I found a letter waiting for me from Mr. Ernest Olfe, Secretary of the American Chess Federation, in which he asked if I would not agree to come to Milwaukee to spend the summer holidays there and see how great the interest was for chess by the children on the playgrounds. Having heard on my last tour through the United States of the Milwaukee plan for promotion of chess, I thought it a good idea to get in closer touch and see what they were really doing. I therefore jumped at the occasion to be able to come to Milwaukee.

Now that I am at close range with the working of the chess department and the children in action on the playgrounds, I am simply flabbergasted. Never could I have imagined that chess could be organized to such a great extent and on such a solid basis as here in Milwaukee.

During the course of my travels, I have come across many schools where chess has been taught, but then it is understandable that children will take to chess when it is taught as a part of their regular school curriculum. But to think that during the period of summer holidays, children between the ages of seven to fourteen and even older will clamor for chess boards and sets on the playgrounds during the greatest imaginable heat at all hours of the day is unbelievable. Usually it is considered in other countries that everything lodged in the United States is just mere bluff. I will admit that before seeing this well organized method of teaching chess, I was not quite convinced of its value. But after the Tournament held last Wednesday in which seven hundred thirty boys and girls took part, and after meeting the thousands of children I have taught chess on the playgrounds, I can only take my hat off to the pioneers of this great promotion for the fine game of chess.

Seven hundred thirty boys and girls participated at one time. Some schools walked as far as four and one-half miles to get to the playground where the Tournament was held, which, by the way, was organized by the *Milwaukee Journal* in conjunction with the Milwaukee Public Schools, Department of Municipal Recreation, under the supervision of Miss Dorothy C. Enderis and direction of Mr. D. B. Dyer, the real brain trust of chess in schools in Milwaukee. Seven hundred thirty

players, some of whom did play King takes King or castling with the Queen. But, I doubt if any masters' tournament game was fought with a greater fighting spirit than these youngsters fought their games. Even I was surprised at the way some of them would fight their games to such a bitter end, and a draw only came when each had only one King left. Could anything be fairer than that?

There they sat on the grass, with the board between them, the sun blazing down so that I, just coming from Central America, received a brown tan. But that did not worry them. At each end of a round (they played, by the way, the single elimination system) most of the children ran to have a cool drink of water and came back in time for the next round. Even the players had their bunch of supporters like in any other sport. At one moment the supporting spirit knew no bounds. When I ruled one player out, his supporters hooted me all over the place. But they became quite good friends with me, all shaking hands, when they heard that I would come and teach them how to play chess.

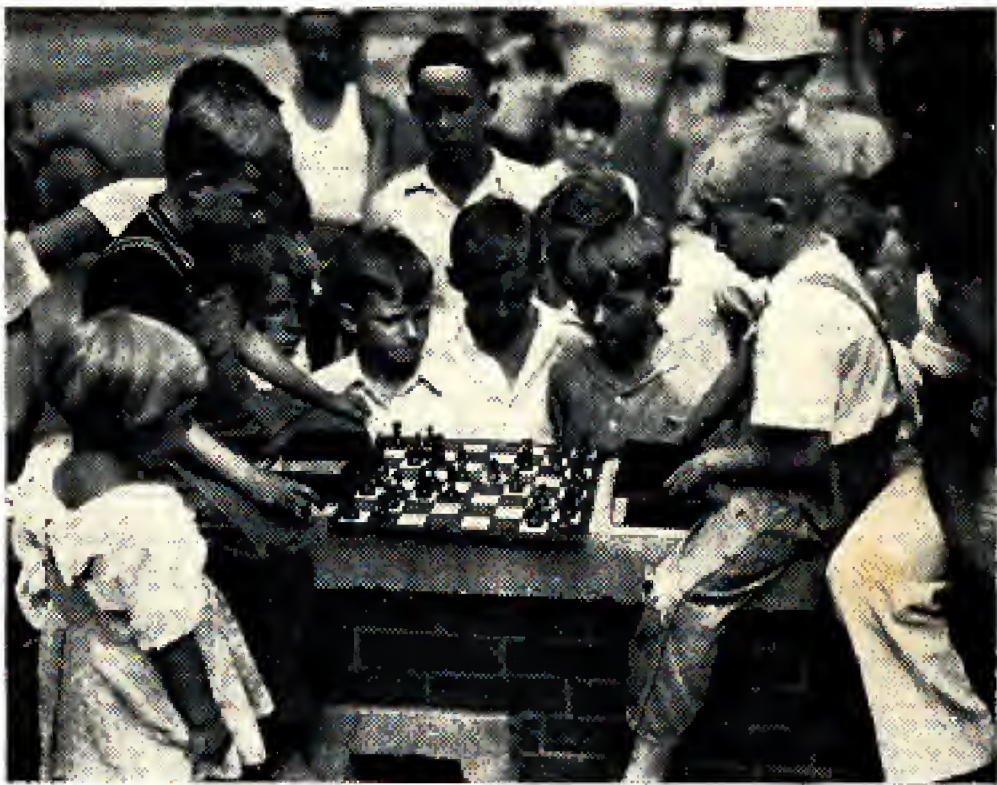
The organization of this tournament was one of the best I have ever seen. Everything ran very smoothly. The *Milwaukee Journal* was so impressed by the great amount of entries and the keenness of the competition, that it has definitely taken upon itself to arrange this event annually, thus proving that chess is not an old man's game.

It is not for me to return the game to the question of the value chess has in our lives, but it is certainly pleasing to find that in Milwaukee every year five thousand or more new chess players are developed on the playgrounds. Within five years I am certain that Milwaukee will not only have the greatest amount of chess players in the United States, which I think it has already, but will also turn out the best players in great majority. They say that the threat is more dangerous than the fulfillment; therefore, I can only say to the other towns, "Wake up before it is too late. The Milwaukee system is the best."

According to Sidney Skolsky's column, George Brent is an expert chess player. It would be interesting to see a match between him and Ray Milland, who is generally considered one of Hollywood's best chess players.

Chess in Holland

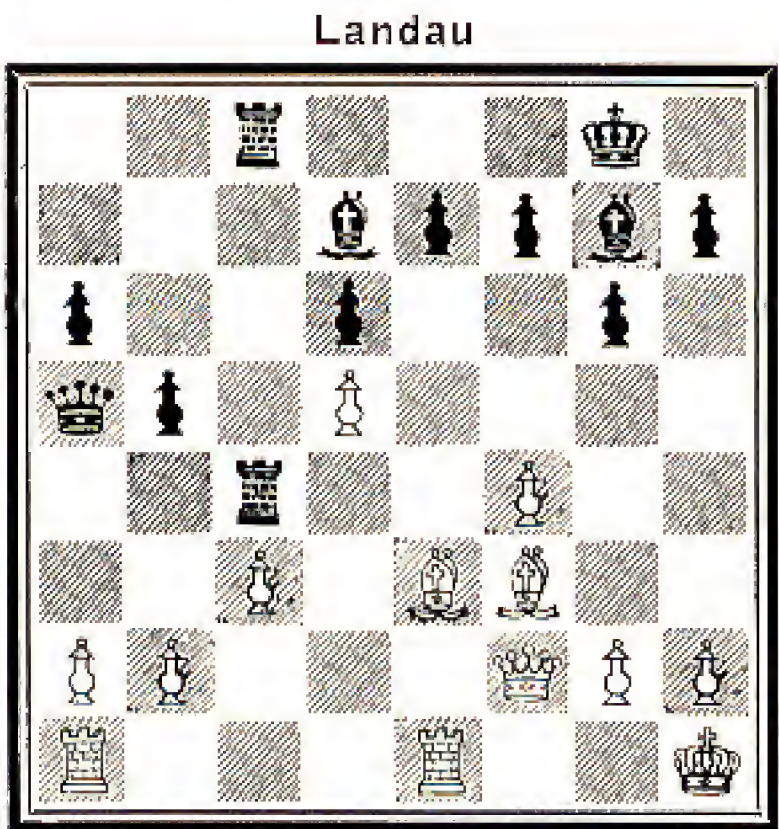
Despite (or because of?) the ever-growing war tension, chess continues to become more and more popular in Holland and there is a steady round of interesting master chess in continual progress. An instance of Dutch enthusiasm for chess is seen in the fact that quite a few of the leading papers published long accounts of all the games of the Keres-Euwe Match, each game appearing with very detailed notes the day after it was played, sometimes taking more than two full columns—and this despite the inordinate demands made upon today's newspapers by war news!



CHess IN MILWAUKEE

Delft 1940
SICILIAN DEFENSE

Dr. M. Euwe		S. Landau	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	10 K-R1	R-B1
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	11 Kt-Kt3	P-QR3
3 P-Q4	PxP	12 B-B3	Q-B2
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	13 Kt-Q5	KtxKt
5 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3	14 PxKt	Kt-R4
6 B-K2	B-Kt2	15 KtxKt	QxKt
7 O-O	O-O	16 P-B3	R-B5
8 B-K3	Kt-B3	17 Q-Q2	P-QKt4
9 P-B4	B-Q2	18 KR-K1	KR-B1



Landau has overlooked the following move, which wins some material.

19 Q-KB2!	Q-Q1	22 B-B2	RxB
20 B-K2	R-R5	23 RxR	P-Kt5
21 B-Q1	R-K5	24 P-B5!	QKtPxP

Leads to an exciting finish.

25 BPxP	QBPxP	30 B-Kt1	RxRch
26 PxBPch!	K-B1	31 RxR	Q-R4
27 QR-K1	B-KB3	32 R-KB1!	Q-B6
28 BxP	R-B8	33 Q-Kt6	Resigns
29 Q-Kt3	B-Kt2		

(Who's attacking?!)
Dutch Club Match 1940

A. J. de Ruyter		A. Snoep	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	19 Q-K3	P-R3!
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 KtxPch	QxKt
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	21 QxQ	BxQ
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	22 Kt-B7	BxKR
5 P-K5	KKt-Q2	23 KtxR	BxR
6 P-KR4	P-KR3	24 PxB	K-K2
7 B-K3	P-QB4	25 Kt-Kt6	K-K3
8 Q-Kt4	K-B1	26 Kt-R4	B-Q5
9 R-R3?	PxP	27 K-Q3	B-R2
10 BxQP	Kt-QB3	28 B-Kt2	P-QKt4
11 Kt-B3	KtxB	29 Kt-B3	R-Q1
12 QxKt	Q-Kt3	30 Kt-K2	K-K4
13 Kt-QKt5?	B-B4	31 Kt-B1	P-Kt3
14 Q-KB4	BxPch	32 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3
15 K-Q2	B-B4	33 Kt-Q2	K-B5
16 P-QKt4	B-K2	34 Kt-Kt1	K-Kt6
17 KKt-Q4	KtxP!	35 B-B1	....
18 QxKt	B-B3	Resigns	

(Fabulous time pressure takes its toll!)

Played in a Club Match 1940

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

(Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)

Dr. M. Euwe		S. Landau	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 BxB	QxB
2 P-QB4	PxP	16 P-K5	KR-Q1
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	17 KR-Q1	....
4 P-K3	P-K3	B-K4!	was much
5 BxP	P-B4	stronger, establishing	
6 O-O	P-QR3	terrific pressure.	
7 Q-K2	P-QKt4	17	Kt-B1
8 B-Q3	B-Kt2?	18 KR-QB1	Kt-Kt3
9 PxP	Kt-B3	19 Kt-B5	Kt-Q5
10 P-QR4	P-Kt5	20 KtxKt	RxKt
11 QKt-Q2	BxP	21 Q-K3	QR-Q1?!
12 Kt-Kt3	B-K2	22 BxP	B-R1
13 P-K4	O-O	23 Kt-Kt3?	....
14 B-KKt5	Kt-Q2		

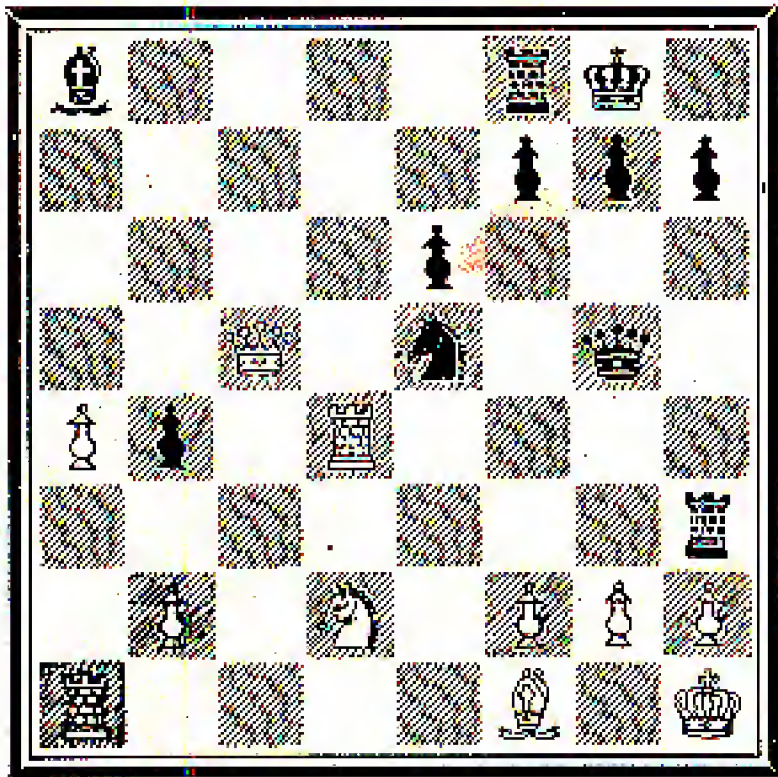
Simply B-B1 was in order.

23	R-K5
24 Q-B5?	....

Better was Q-Kt6, intending QxRch followed by R-B8.

24 Q-Kt4
Threatening . . . R-K8ch.
25 B-B1 KtxP
26 R-Q1 R-KB1?
Overlooking the pretty finish 26 . . . Kt-B6ch; 27 K-R1, R-R5! 28 RxRch, QxR; 29 P-R3 (or 29 PxKt, Q-Kt1), RxPch! 30 PxR, Q-Kt1 etc.
27 K-R1 R-R5
Threatening to win outright with . . . Kt-B6.
28 R-Q4 R-R6
29 Kt-Q2

Landau



Dr. Euwe

29 Kt-B6?!
The more prosaic . . . Q-R4 wins almost at once.
30 QxRch KxR
31 KtxKt RxKt
32 QR-Q1
Or 32 P-R4, R-R6ch etc.
32 K-K2
33 R-Q8 B-K5
34 K-Kt1 R-KR6
. . . R-QKt6 was quicker.
35 R(1)-Q7ch K-B3
36 R-KB8 B-Kt3
37 P-R5! R-QKt6
38 P-R6 RxP
If now 39 P-R7, Q-QB4 wins.
39 R(8)-Q8 Q-B5
40 P-B3 Q-K6ch
41 K-R1 B-R4

Or 41 . . . R-Kt8; 42 R-Q1, RxR; 43 RxR, P-Kt6 etc.
42 R-Q1 BxP 45 RxQ R-Kt8ch
43 R(8)-Q3 BxPch 46 B-B1 RxBch
44 BxB QxR 47 K-Kt2 R-QR8

(White resigns. The numerous time pressure blunders which mar this interesting game are of course by no means representative of the skill of these two fine players. —F.R.)
(de Schaakwereld)

VENTNOR CITY INVITATION
TOURNAMENT

In the summer of 1939, the first Ventnor City Invitation Tournament was held in the Sun Room of the Municipal Pier at Ventnor City, N. J. Admittedly an experiment, it turned out to be an event as enjoyable as it was distinguished. Twelve players were invited, and a splendidly balanced tournament resulted. Although none of the grandmasters were included, the play was of a high level and was characterized by its fighting quality. A young newcomer, Olaf I. Ulvestad from Seattle, contributed to the color and "fightingness" of the play.

The Committee in charge of this event has announced the date for this year's tournament, which will take place July 6th—14th, inclusive.

It is the policy of this Committee to extend invitations to masters of recognized ability and also to up-and-coming young players. The Committee has found that the sportsmanlike and gentlemanly manner of the players adds a great deal to the interesting character and genial atmosphere of the tournament.

Those who contributed towards the funds of this tournament last year, should have a warm feeling of having materially assisted at the inception of what should, soon come to be recognized as one of the premier events of American chess. Due to the fortunate conditions under which this tourney is conducted, actual tournament expenses are almost negligible, with the result that the players receive practically all the monies subscribed, thus bringing the prizes to a very satisfactory level. In addition, the ideal surroundings and climatic conditions all tend to make the week spent in Ventnor a memorable one, so that players who receive invitations consider themselves honored and fortunate.

Patrons and lovers of the game who desire to contribute to the funds of this event, this year, may send their checks to the General Secretary, Mr. Gerald H. Phillips, 116 N. New Haven Avenue, Ventnor City, N. J. The entry list is fully made up now, and is to be announced very shortly.

CALIFORNIA NOTES

The championship of the Northern California Chess League has been won by the Russian Chess Club. Here are the details:

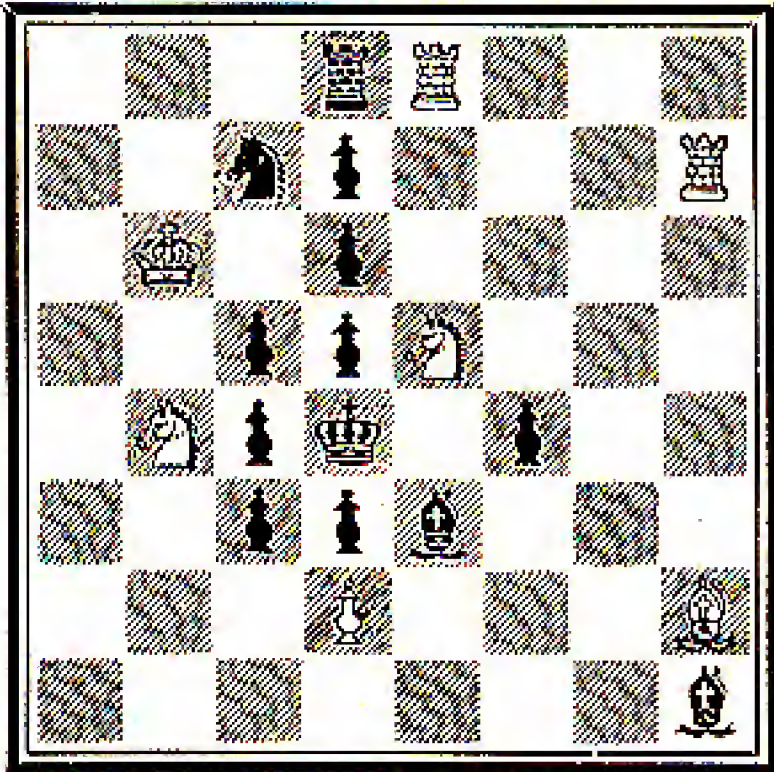
Russian Chess Club	4½—½
Mechanics Institute	4—1
Castle Chess Club	3½—1½
San Francisco	1½—3½
University of California	1½—3½
Alameda	0—5

In the Mechanics Institute Championship the title was annexed by Harold W. Simon, with V. Pafnutieff, second, and V. Lapiken, third.

Chernev's Chess Corner

TODAY'S MENU:
A CONDITIONAL
A REMARKABLE SELF-MATE
TWO DAINY MINIATURES

T. M. Brown



White mates in 8 without capturing any Black Pawns.

- 1 Kt(K5)-B6ch

2 PxBch

3 R-R4ch

4 R(R4)xBch

5 B-K5ch

6 R-Rch

7 RxxKtch

8 Kt-B6 mate
- PxKt

PxP

B-K5

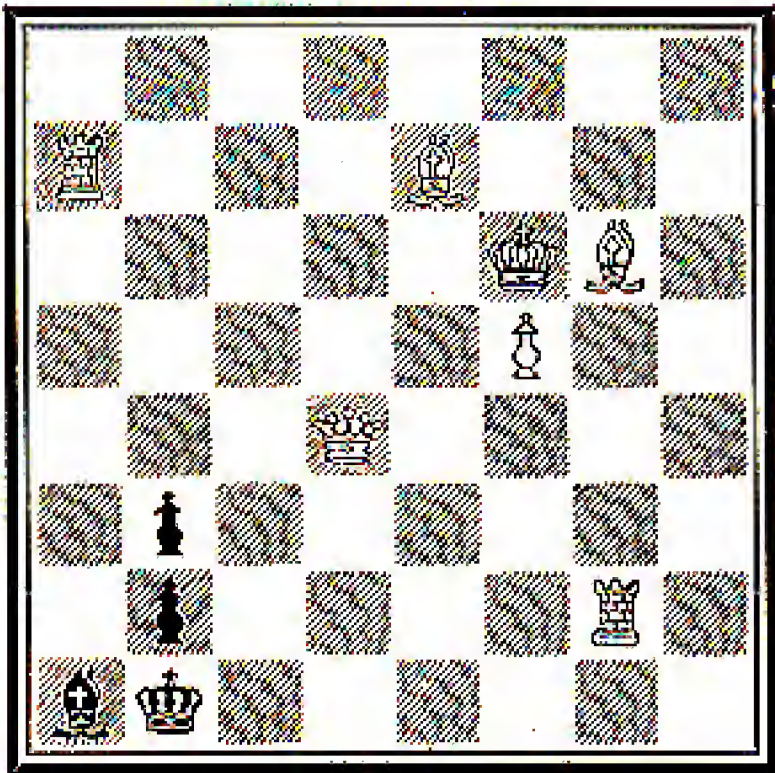
PxR

PxB

Kt-Q4

PxR

K. Flatt



Self-mate in 10

- 1 B-B8

2 Q-Q2ch

3 R-R7

4 B-B6

5 R-Kt8

6 K-Kt7

7 P-B6

8 P-B7

9 B-Kt6ch

10 Q-R6
- K-B8

K-Kt8

K-R7

K-Kt8

K-R7

K-Kt8

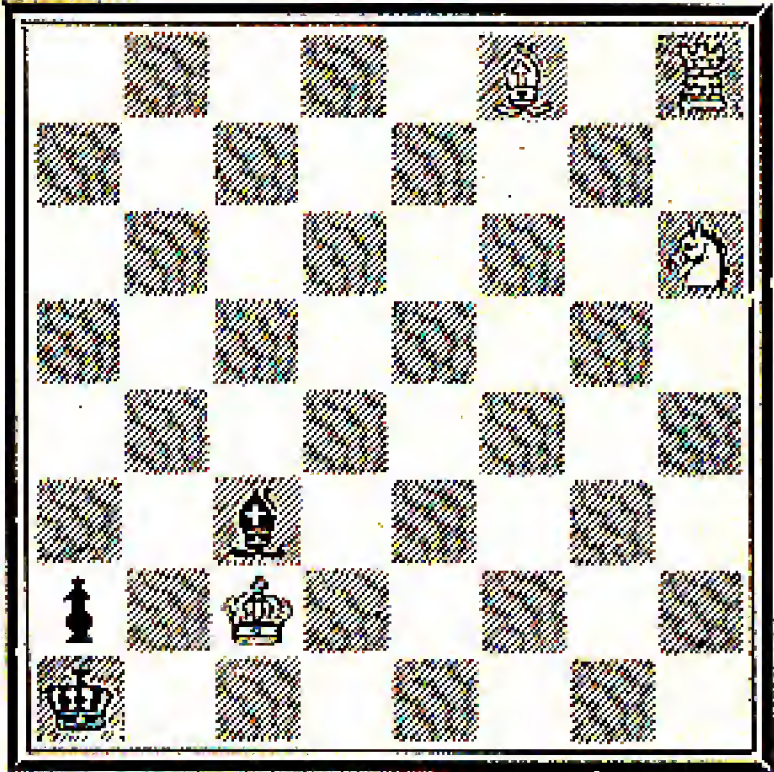
P-B6

P-B7

K-Kt8

K-R7

Cheron



Mate in 3

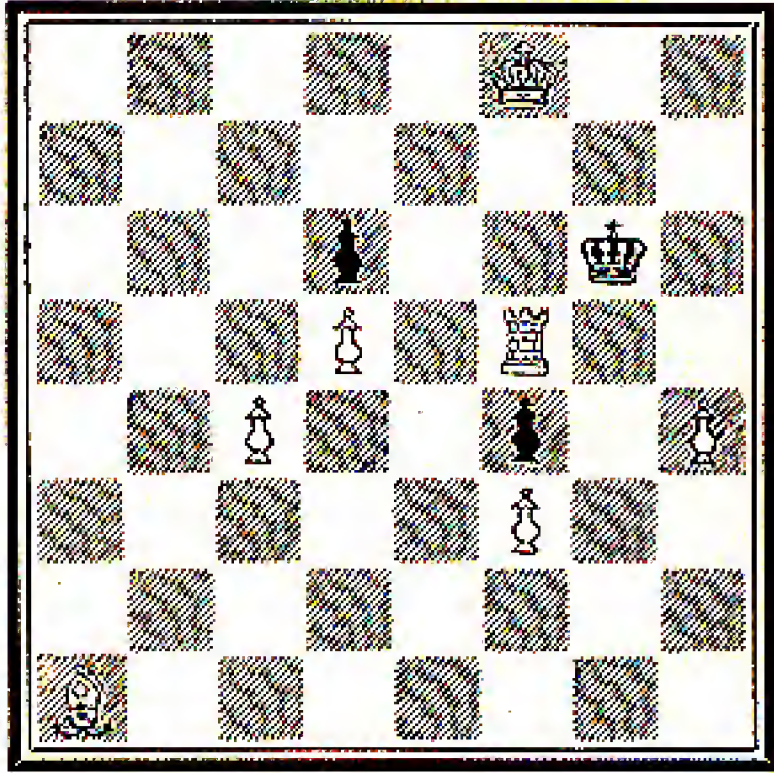
- 1 Kt-B5

2 Kt-Kt7

3 BxB mate
- BxR

BxKt

Dobrusky



Mate in 3

- 1 B-R8

2 K-Kt7

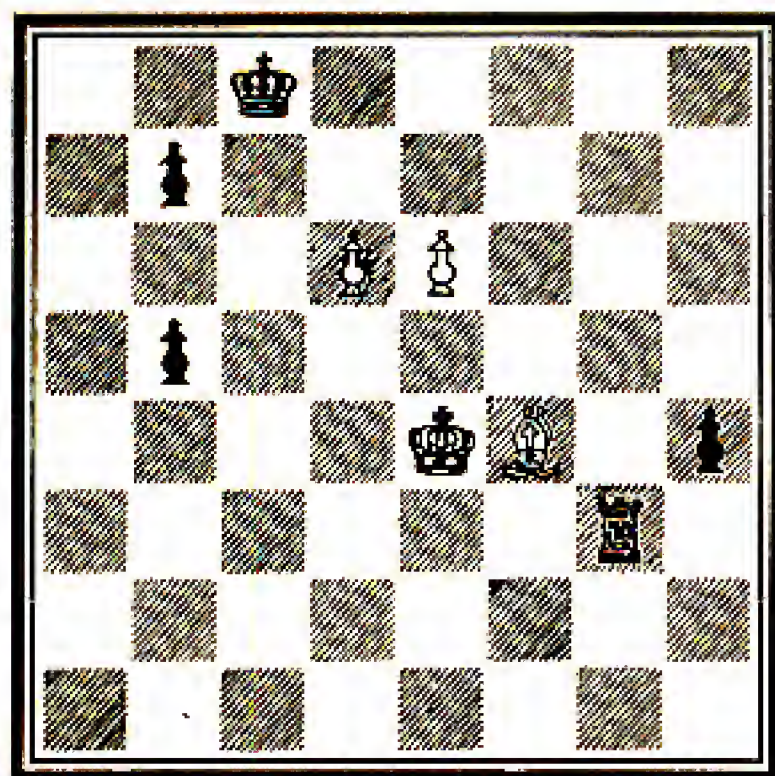
3 K-Kt6 mate
- KxR

K-K4

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This organization completed one of its most successful seasons last March with the following results:

Team	Matches		Games	
	W.	L.	W.	L.
1.-2. Consol. Edison	7 1/2	1 1/2	26	-10
1.-2. N. Y. Times "A"	7 1/2	1 1/2	25 1/2	-10 1/2
3. Chase National	7	-2	25 1/2	-10 1/2
4. Bell Tel. Lab.	6 1/2	-2 1/2	24	-12
5. Real Estate Bd.	6	-3	22	-14
6. New York Tel. Co.	4	-5	18 1/2	-16 1/2
7. N. Y. Times "B"	3	-6	16	-20
8. Brooklyn Edison	2	-7	11	-25
9. Am. Tel. & Tel.	1 1/2	-7 1/2	8 1/2	-27 1/2
10. Journal-American	0	-9	2	-33



White to play and win

Robert Willman has sent us the above recent composition. It has some very pretty points and each piece is used to the best advantage; and in addition, the reader can derive some interesting pointers which will be of value for over-the-board play.

It is important to remember that the player with the Bishop must keep his Pawns on the opposite-colored squares. Thus if White were to play 1 P-K7? he would be completely stymied after . . . K-Q2.

The solution:

1 B-K5 R-Kt1

White threatened to win at once with P-Q7ch followed by B-B6ch.

2 P-Q7ch K-Q1

3 B-B6ch K-B2

4 K-Q5 R-QR1

Forced: White threatened B-K5ch followed by K-Q6.

5 BxP P-Kt5

6 B-Kt3ch!

White wants to bring his K to K5 without allowing Black to reply . . . P-Kt6.

6 K-Q1

7 K-Q6 R-R3ch

8 K-K5 R-R1

Best. If 8 . . . R-R4ch; 9 K-B6, P-Kt6; 10 B-R4, R-R1; 11 K-B7ch, K-B2; 12 P-Q8(Q)ch and wins.

9 K-B6 P-Kt6

10 B-K5

Not 10 B-B2, K-B2; 11 B-Kt6ch, K-Q3 and draws. The text threatens K-B7.

10 R-R4

If 10 . . . R-R7; 11 B-Q4 wins.

11 B-Q4 R-QKt4

12 K-Kt6!

13 B-B6ch

14 P-K7!!

15 K-B7 and wins.

R-Q4

K-B2

KxP

Book Reviews

WHITE TO PLAY AND WIN

By WEAVER W. ADAMS

\$.75

About the turn of the century, Boston gave us a strikingly original chess theorist, Franklin K. Young. Now the same city presents us with a chess thinker who is equally original but has the merit of being much closer to actual practice. This reviewer cannot agree with the central thesis of the book, believing as he does that our knowledge of chess is still inadequate to enable us to affirm that the first move is sufficient of an advantage (some theorists have claimed that it is not an advantage, while others have almost claimed that it is a disadvantage!!) to win the game.

Nevertheless, it can emphatically be said that this is an extremely interesting and readable book, packed with stimulating ideas which will help many amateurs to vitalize and improve their play. An especially attractive feature is the great number of elegant games which are used for illustrative purposes. —F.R.

PRACTICAL ENDGAME PLAY

By FRED REINFELD

\$2.00

We have had many endgame treatises which deal with fundamental "book" positions. The unfortunate thing is that such positions crop up once in the proverbial lifetime as far as the amateur is concerned, so that such books do not help him much in his own games. Reinfeld's book is therefore a pioneer in spirit, outlook, method and content. For what he has in mind is to deal with the kind of endings that *occur in actual play*. His book has therefore an immense value for players who want to improve their over-the-board play. The book is systematically divided into four instructive divisions: Transition to a Won Ending; Transition to a Lost Ending; Missed Opportunities; Defending Difficult Positions.

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These topics are illumined by the painstaking analysis and discussion of 62 characteristic endgame positions, all taken from actual play. The usefulness of the book is greatly enhanced by two exhaustive indices of types of endings and endgame motifs. —I.A.H.

The Keres-Euwe Match

(One careless move practically decides the issue.)

Match 1939-1940

(Tenth Game)

INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)

P. Keres	Dr. M. Euwe
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5
4 Q-B2	Kt-B3
5 P-K3	....

5 Kt-B3 is generally considered stronger, in order to prevent ... P-K4. However, Keres wants to try a different variation.

5	P-K4
6 PxP	....

Better than 6 P-Q5 (as in Keres-Alekhine, Dresden 1936).

6	KtxP
7 B-Q2	P-Q3
8 P-QR3	BxKt

8 ... B-R4; 9 P-QKt4, B-Kt3 also deserved consideration; but in that event the KB would always be in acute danger.

9 BxB	O-O?
10 Kt-B3?	....

Both players overlook that White can obtain a clear advantage with 10 P-B5! After 10 ... R-K1; 11 O-O-O, P-Q4; 12 Kt-B3 White would have a very strong attacking position. Thus it is clear that Black should have played 9 ... Q-K2.

10	KKt-Q2
---------	--------

In order to maintain the strong Kt on K4 as long as possible. ... KtxKtch would be too risky because White can still castle Q side.

11 B-K2	Q-K2
12 R-Q1	KtxKtch

This exchange is now unobjectionable because White's Q side castling is impossible.

13 PxKt
---------	------

Somewhat risky. White accepts a weakening of his P position and virtually abandons K side castling, without obtaining compensating attacking chances on the KKt file. Sounder was 13 BxKt, Kt-K4; 14 B-K2, B-Q2 (14 ... B-K3? 15 P-B5!).

13	P-KB4
---------	-------

It is important to safeguard the KKtP at once. The text provides for ... R-B2.

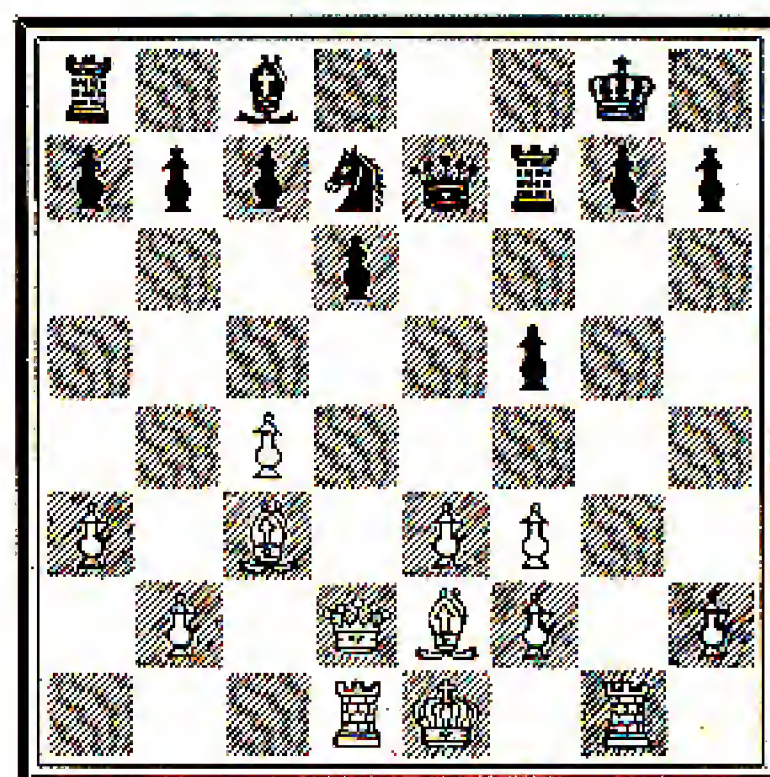
14 R-KKt1
-----------	------

After 14 O-O (intending K-R1 and R-KKt1) Black could seize the initiative with ... P-B5.

14	R-B2
15 Q-Q2	....

Preventing 15 ... P-QKt3? which would be answered with decisive effect by 16 Q-Q5 threatening QxR and RXPch.

Dr. Euwe



Keres

15	Kt-B3?
---------	--------

Indicated was 15 ... Kt-B4; 16 P-Kt4, Kt-K3; 17 P-B4, B-Q2 with a satisfactory game in every respect for Black.

16 P-B5!
----------	------

Black has overlooked this advance a second time, but not so White. And this time it is a much more serious matter than on move 10. The threat is 17 PxP winning a P.

16 ... PxP? would lose at once because of 17 Q-Q8ch etc. Nor does 16 ... Kt-K1 help because of 17 Q-Q5, K-R1 (17 ... B-K3; 18 QxKtP); 18 B-B4, R-B1; 19 PxP, PxP; 20 K-K2 with a winning attack.

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Black prefers to give up 2 Ps, hoping for counterplay on the K side.

16P-Q4

17 BxKtQxB

18 QxPB-K3

White threatened B-B4.

19 QxKtPQR-KB1

20 P-B4.

Directed against . . . P-B5.

20R-K2

21 R-Q2B-B2

22 QxRPP-QR5

With the double threat of . . . QxRP and RxP. Black is 3 Ps down, but he can regain 2 of them. However, the ending is untenable. The remaining play, during which both players were short of time until the 41st move, is easy to understand.

23 Q-Kt7RxP33 BxBRxB

24 Q-Kt2!P-Kt334 P-Kt4K-K2

25 Q-Kt5R-R635 K-Q2P-R4

26 QxQRxQ36 P-R5R-R3

27 R-Q4RxRPP37 K-B3R-R1

28 B-B3B-K138 P-B6R-R1

29 P-R4R-B339 P-Kt5P-R5

30 R-R1RxRch40 P-Kt6PxP

31 BxRK-B241 PxPP-R6

32 B-Kt7B-B342 P-Kt7P-R7

43 R-Q1R-Q1

The last chance.

44 RxRP-R8(Q)

45 P-Kt8(Q)Q-B8ch

46 K-Kt4Q-Kt7ch

47 K-R5Q-B6ch

48 K-Kt6.

(Another way was 48 Q-Kt4ch, QxQch; 49 KxQ, KxR; 50 K-Kt5 and White wins the ending thanks to the tempo move P-B3—J.B.S.)

48Q-Kt5ch

49 K-B7Resigns

(Translated from the *Haagsche Courant* by J.B.S.)

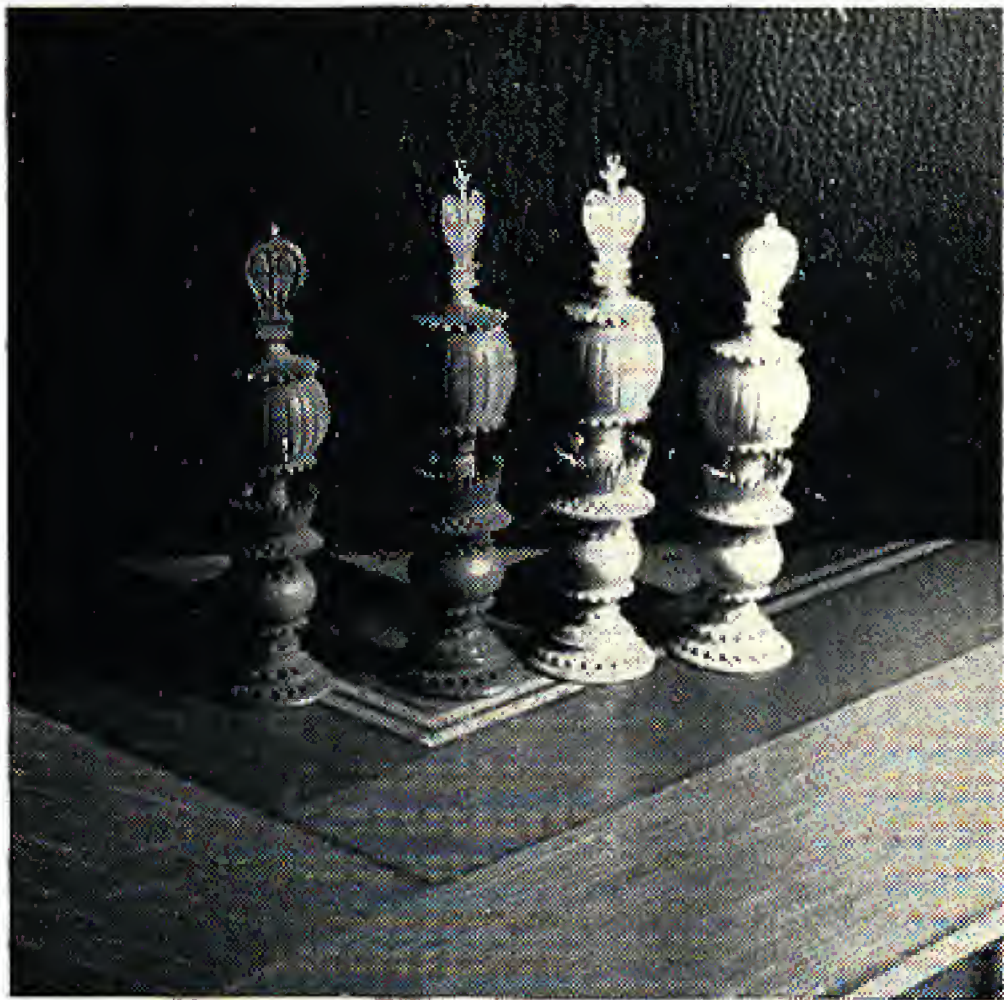
(*Surprise: Euwe's first move!*)

Match 1939-1940

(First Game)

RUY LOPEZ

Dr. M. Euwe		P. Keres	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	11 B-B2	Kt-K1
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	12 QKt-Q2	P-Kt3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	13 P-QR4	P-QB4
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	14 PxP e.p.	P-Kt5
5 O-O	B-K2	15 Kt-B1	KtxP
6 R-K1	P-QKt4	16 B-R6	Kt-Kt2
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	17 Kt-K3	B-K3
8 P-B3	O-O	18 PxP	R-Kt1
9 P-Q4	B-Kt5	19 P-Kt5	PxP
10 P-Q5	Kt-QR4	20 PxP	RxP



The above photo illustrates some of the pieces from an unusually handsome ivory chess set which we have for sale. Inquiries are invited, and should be addressed to THE CHESS REVIEW, 25 West 43rd Street, New York, N. Y.

21 B-R4R-B427 B-Kt5R-Q3

22 Q-Q2Q-Kt128 BxBQxB

23 KR-QB1R-B129 KtxPBxKt

24 RxRPxR30 PxBRxP

25 BxQKtRxB31 Q-K1Drawn

26 Kt-Q5B-Q1

Characteristic of the many sorrowful comments that have reached us on the death of Harold Morton was this one from our Problem Editor:

"Poor Morton! He was one of the most likable people in chess. I first met him in Cambridge ten years ago, and still remember how one time when we were hard up to find someone strong enough to give the Freshmen a simultaneous he leaped into the breach, broke a pressing-engagement, and devoted an evening to entertaining us dubs—without any reward, at that. We had a lot of good times over the board in his Boston days, and I can't get accustomed to the idea that he has really gone."

From Weaver W. Adams, Morton's friendly rival for many years: "Morton's death was very shocking. We shall miss his ready wit and genial company."

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Problem Department

By VINCENT L. EATON

Address all correspondence relating to this department to V.L. Eaton, 2237 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

QUESTIONS ABOUT PROBLEM MATTERS WILL BE ANSWERED IF ACCOMPANIED BY RETURN POSTAGE.

We report with sorrow the death of our able contributor and colleague, young Morris Hochberg. An invalid for many years, Mr. Hochberg had not allowed circumstance to down him: to speak only of his chess accomplishments, he had become an excellent solver, composer, and critic of problems, and for more than a year had collaborated (with his brother Isador) in editing the problem section of the **C.C.L.A. Bulletin**. It will seem strange to see the familiar initials "I. and M." no more over a problem, or in a solving list, or signed to a kindly letter. Our very deep sympathies go to the surviving family.

* * * * *

Results in our recent solving and composing tourneys are now being compiled, and they will appear in the May Review.

* * * * *

Our indefatigable contributor, Mr. P. L. Rothenberg, who likes to seek out the unusual in chess problem strategy, has worked out some interesting variations on an old Loyd theme which supply the material for this month's article. For the solver's and printer's convenience, we have grouped the "original" and "quoted" problems separately.

UNDERPROMOTION TO KNIGHT— FAR AFIELD

By P. L. Rothenberg

The theme is not original. I wish it were! It all started when Sam Loyd's fascinating, inimitable problems began to fire my limited imagination. Nos. 1591-4 inclusive appear, respectively as 616, 617, 618, and 619 in Alain C. White's "Sam Loyd and his Chess Problems." Loyd is quoted (p. 403): "I do not feel that I have done the subject justice in any of these illustrations, but they will suffice to give my readers a hint or two." Of No. 1591 Loyd says, in his usual style (p. 403): "If the capture seems a hopeless move . . . then it is obviously well concealed, and the most difficult key move that could be selected. The nature of the key move is of no consequence whatever . . ."

The theme involves White underpromotion to a Knight, which is so remote from the enemy King that it can neither check him nor control any of the King's adjacent squares. Nos. 1591-3 illustrate blocking of a Black piece, the first two directly, the last indirectly; and No. 1594 shows capture by the Knight alternatively of one of two defending Black pieces. I have tried to apply the theme to grab and clearance play. Collectively, these offerings are not at all enigmatic, for once the key of one problem is obtained, the solutions of the others follow with ease. They are therefore being presented rather as a study. Individually, some are difficult, and one can imagine how hard it was to compose them by examining closely the final position.

In No. 1582 we encounter the necessity of blocking a Black Pawn. Solvers may be interested in observing why 1 P-R8 (Q) does NOT work, and the proper key move does.

Nos. 1583-6, inclusive, deal with the "grab" theme, involving Black Pawn, Knight, Bishop, and Rook in order. No. 1583 is somewhat weak, having been composed to complete the cycle; No. 1584 shows grab of a Knight in an eight-spoke wheel; a semi-wheel was presented in Shinkman's pretty No. 1595.

No. 1585 is a Meredith with a number of tries, notably 1 P-R8(R). In No. 1586 we have a complete waiting position, with added variety from the key move, which opens the seventh rank and allows the Rook to have maximum mobility.

No. 1596 blends a chase of the Black Rook with blocking a Black Pawn, an idea carried out in slightly different form in No. 1587. In both these problems the promoted Knight is of aid in two thematic variations, rather than one.

No. 1588 doubles the grab theme, to include Bishop and Rook. Here, as in some of the other examples, there are some of the short mates that seem inherent in grab strategy. An amusing try is 1 QxB, RxB; 2 PxR stalemate! No. 1597 shows a twofold block of a Black Bishop by anticipation—a kind of doubling of the central idea of No. 1591. In No. 1589 we find another position without a set waiting move, and by extending the Black Queen's mobility we combine block and grab strategy. No. 1598 shows an allied idea: eliminating a Black Rook's control of a line by interposition of the promoted Knight.

No. 1590 illustrates the clearance idea. The set position does not show any immediate possibility of clearing the seventh rank, and the result may be surprising. Finally, No. 1599 masterfully presents the square-vacation theme, involving the "finding of a place under the sun" for the ambitious White Rook.

To be frank, I have not explored the field exhaustively; more may have been done, and much more, certainly, can be done. The lover of problems who follows this idea through its various forms of expression will invariably find the result most pleasing. The enigmatic aspects of problem chess fascinated Sam Loyd and continue today to fascinate his admirers.

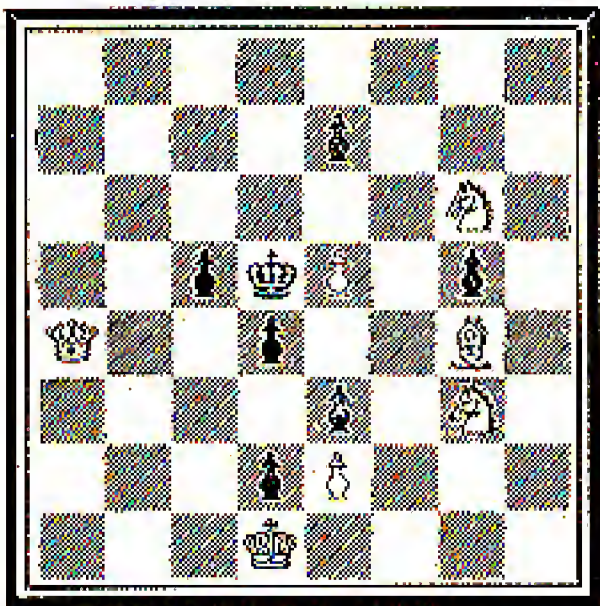
INFORMAL LADDER

(Maximum score for Nos. 1519-1536: 75)

*F. Sprenger 916, 29; W. O. Jens 852, 38; T. McKenna 795, 58; *W. Patz 779, 36; ****P. L. Rothenberg 683, 69; *J. Hannus 663, 34; G. Fairley 564, 63 (it was by Shinkman); K. Lay 571, 32; A. Tauber 519, 69; *I. Burstein 556; Dr. M. Herzberger 500; A.A.J. Grant 427, 42 (appreciate your painstaking accuracy, but keys only will suffice for solutions); J. M. Dennison 425, 47; ****Dr. G. Dobbs 417, 65 (your faithful contributions are much appreciated); B. M. Marshall 404, 21 (don't miss the

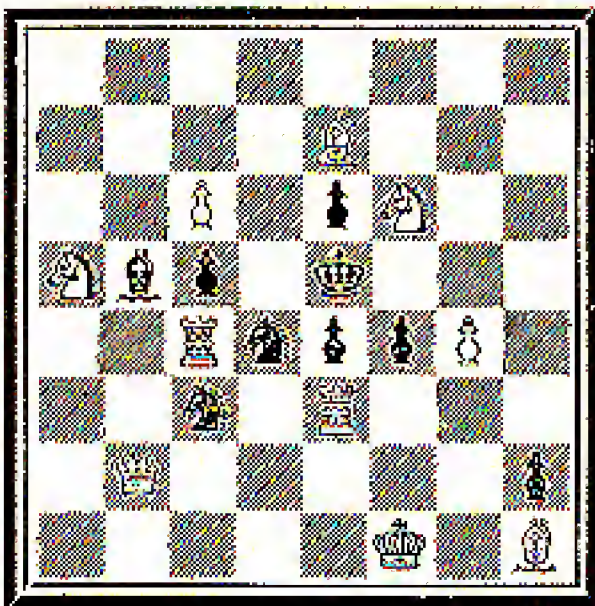
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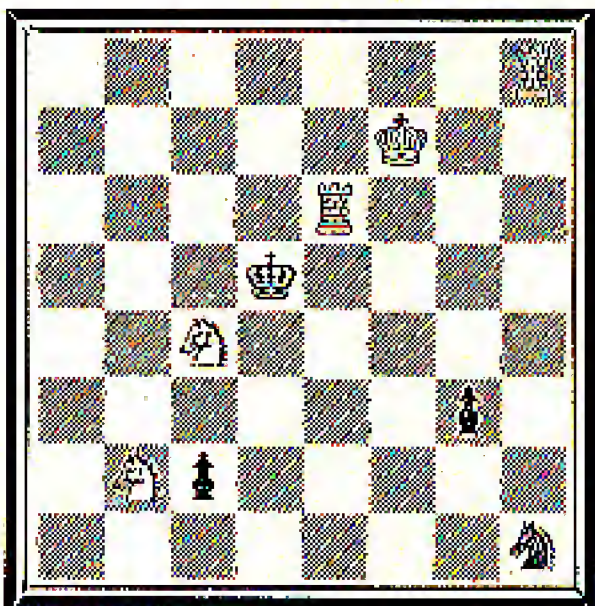
Mate in 2

No. 1576
THE PROBLEM EDITOR



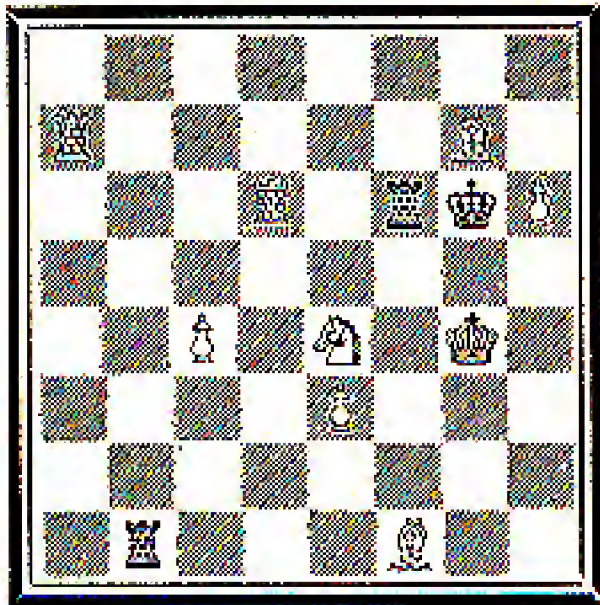
Mate in 2

No. 1579
OTTO WURZBURG
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Dedicated to The Problem Editor



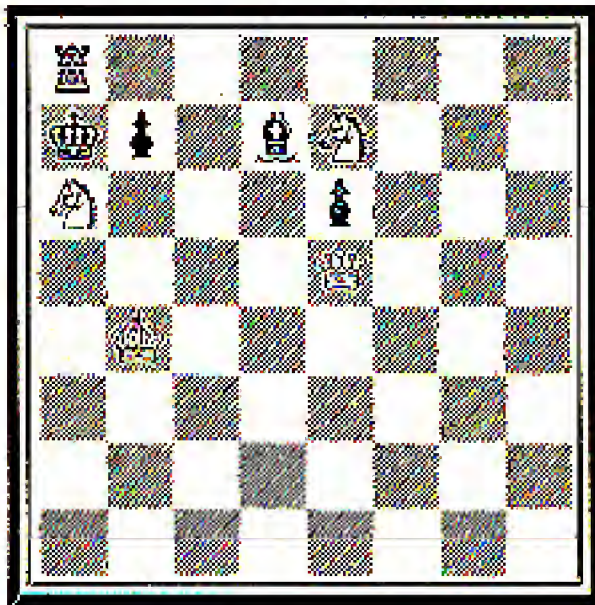
Mate in 3

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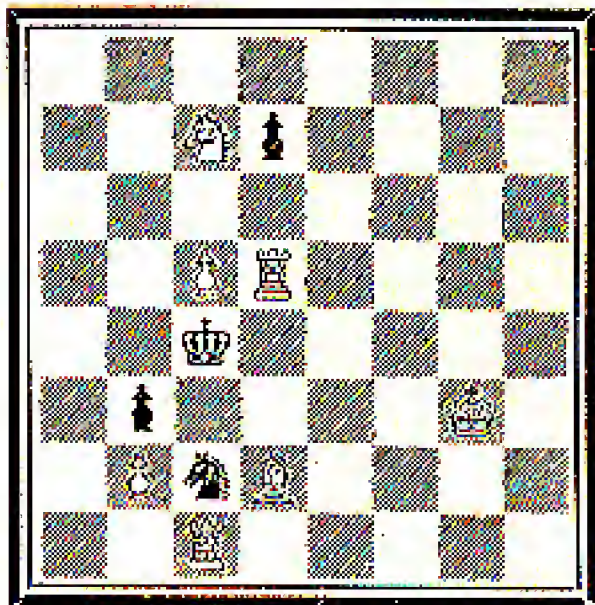
Mate in 2

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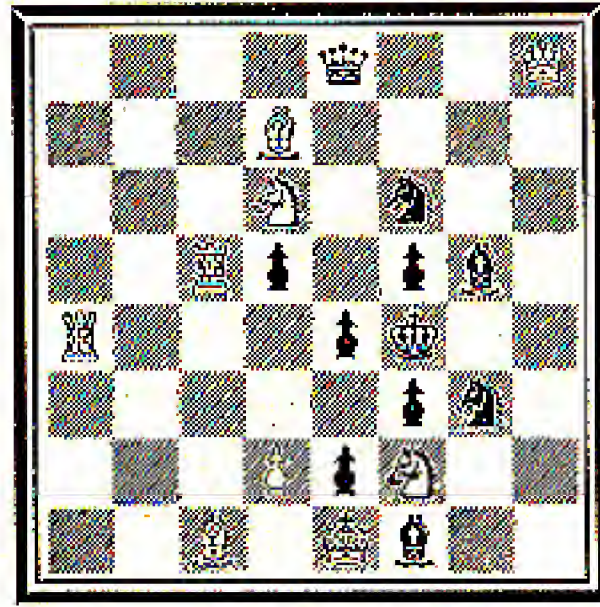
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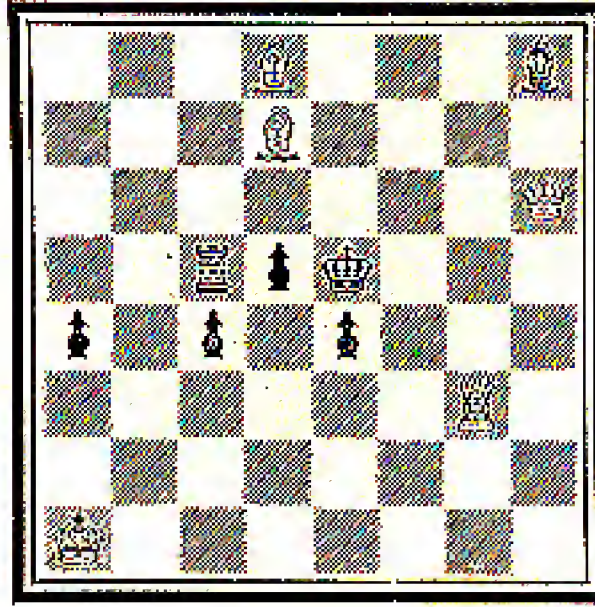
Mate in 4

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DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.



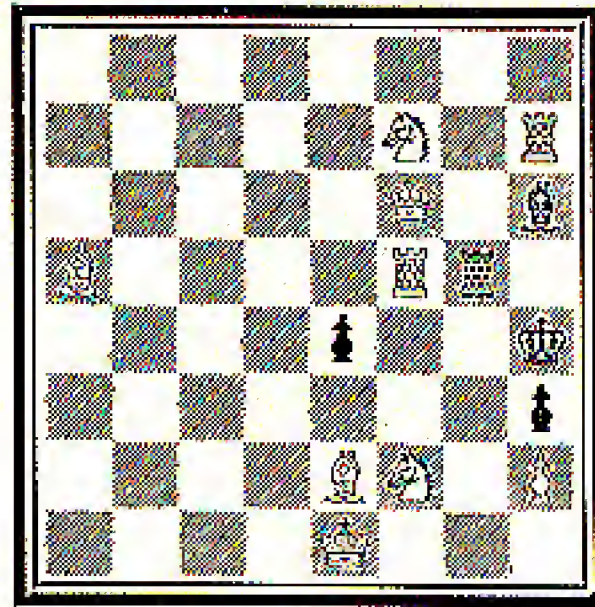
Mate in 2

No. 1578
AUREL TAUBER
New York, N. Y.



Mate in 2

No. 1581
DR. GILBERT DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.

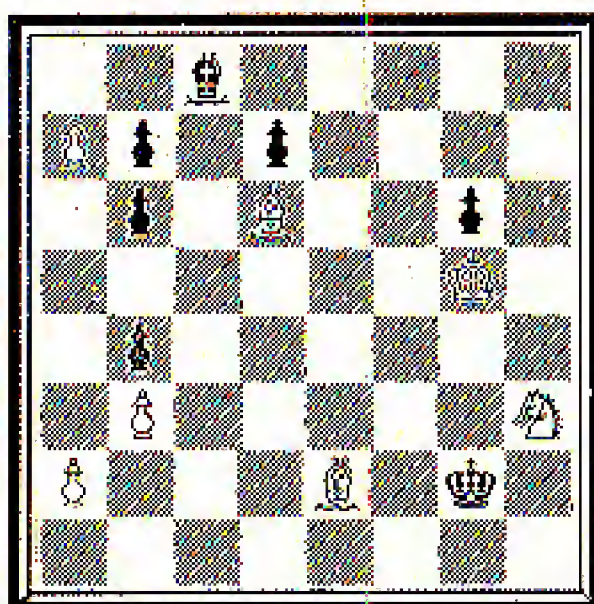


SELFmate in 5

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE MAY 25th, 1940.

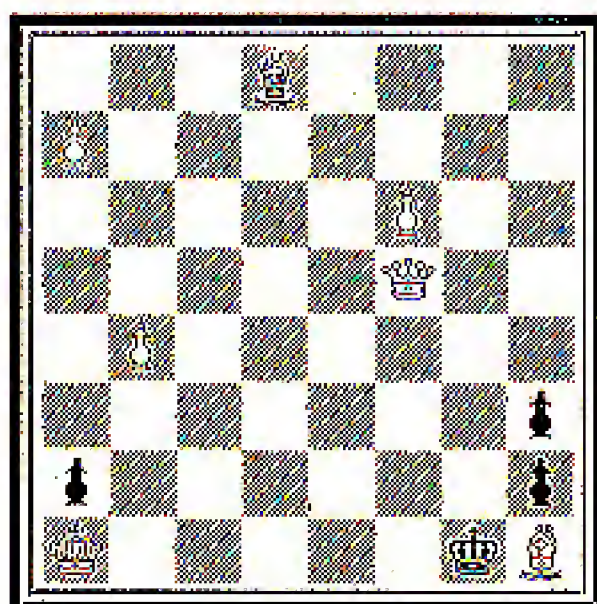
Original Section (cont'd)

No. 1582

P. L. ROTHENBERG and
THE PROBLEM EDITOR

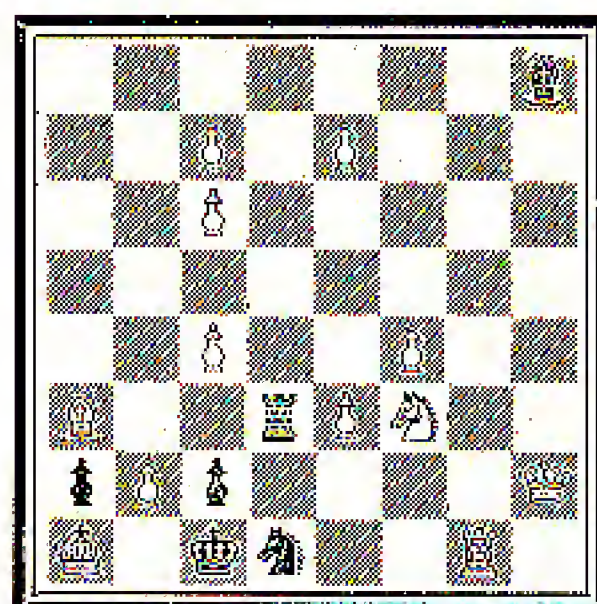
Mate in 3

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New York, N. Y.

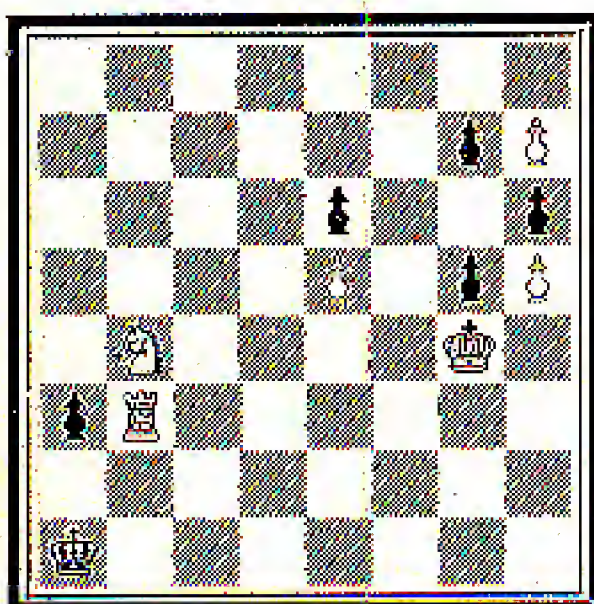
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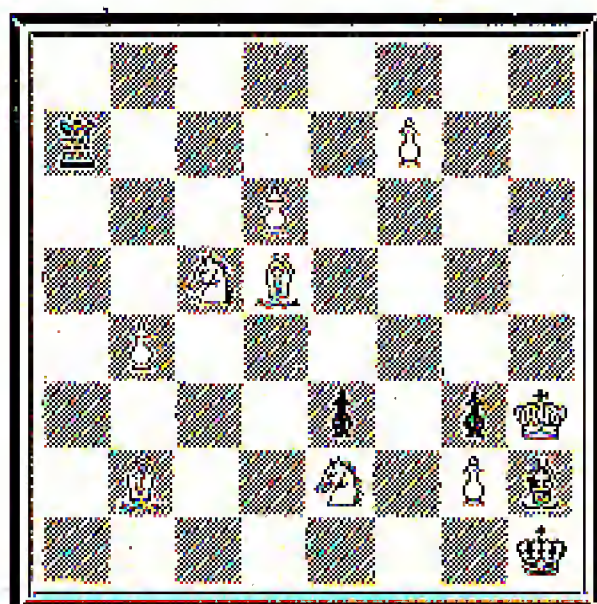
Mate in 3

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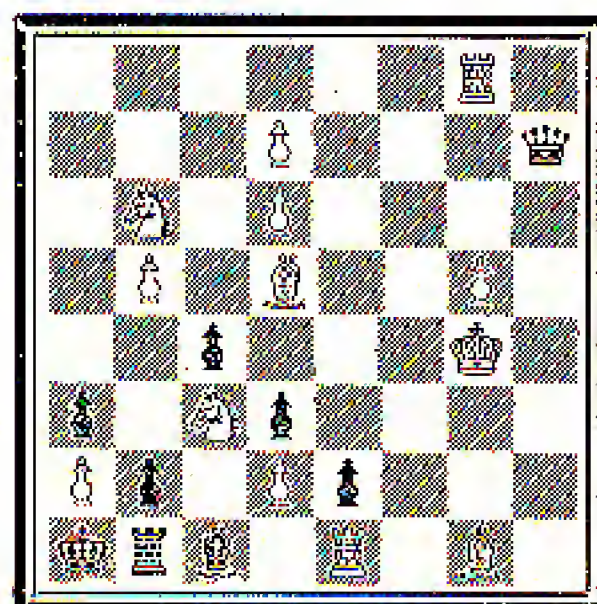
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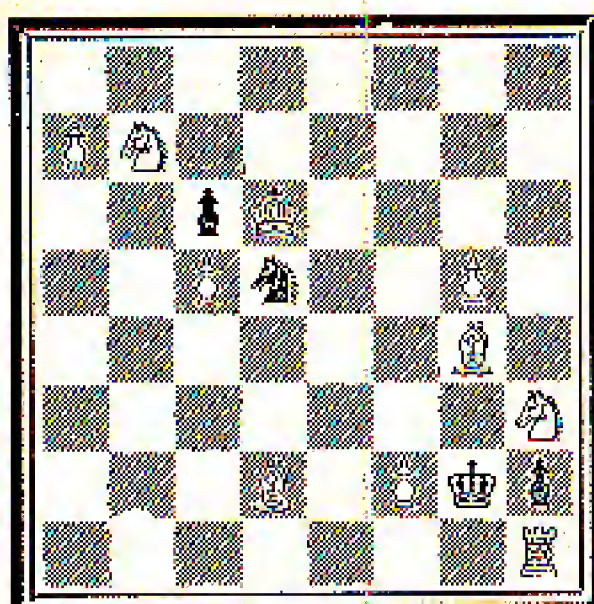
Mate in 3

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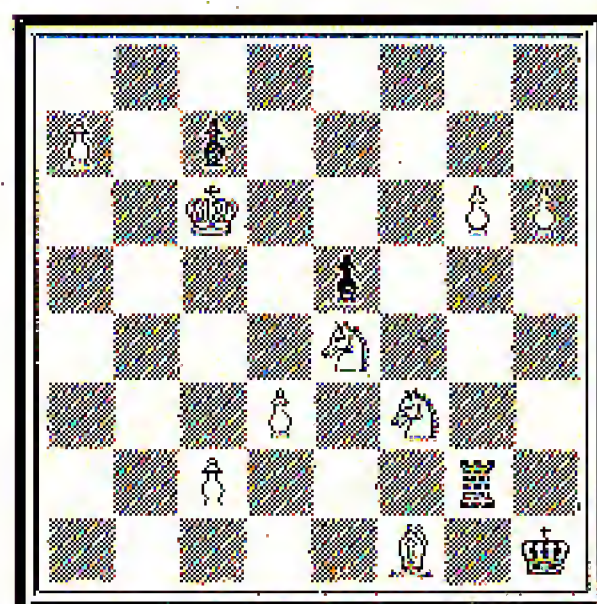
Mate in 4

No. 1584

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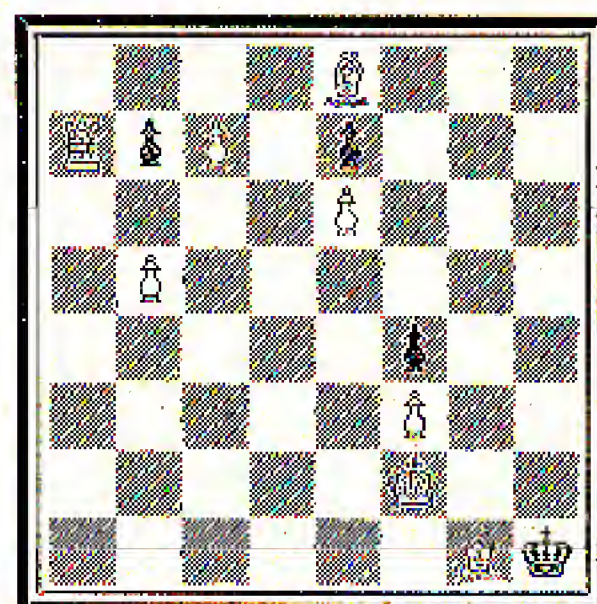
Mate in 3

No. 1587

THE PROBLEM EDITOR
In Memoriam: Morris Hochberg

Mate in 4

No. 1590

P. L. ROTHENBERG
New York, N. Y.

Mate in 3

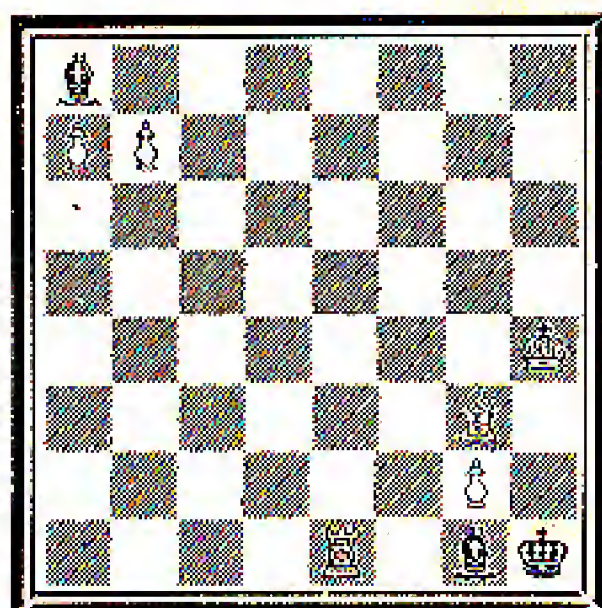
SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE MAY 25th, 1940.

Quoted Section

No. 1591

SAM LOYD

Holyoke Transcript, 1877

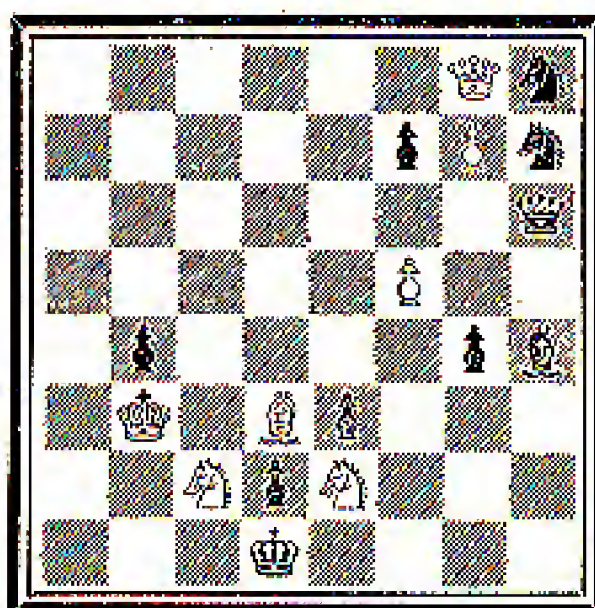


Mate in 3

No. 1594

SAM LOYD

American Chess Nuts, 1868

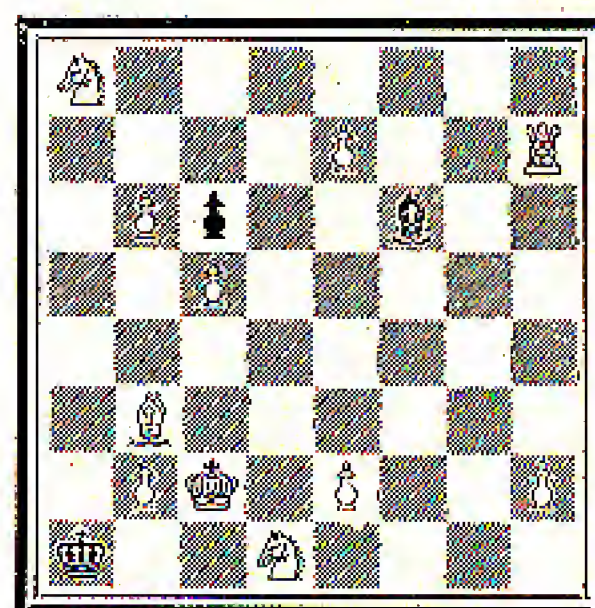


Mate in 4

No. 1597

H. and J. BETTMANN

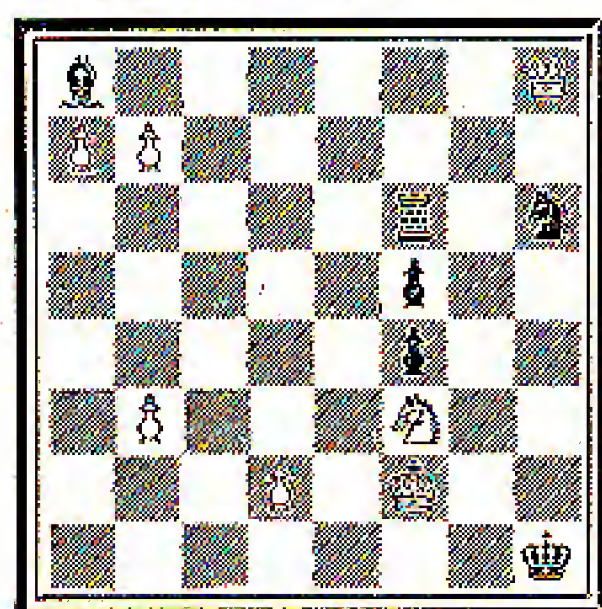
Baltimore American, 1883



Mate in 3

No. 1592

SAM LOYD

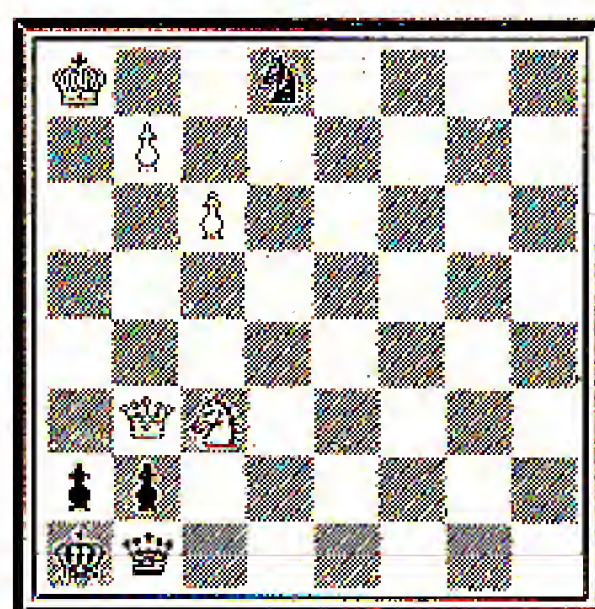
Second Prize,
Paris Tourney, 1867

Mate in 3

No. 1595

W. A. SHINKMAN

Mirror of American Sports, 1884

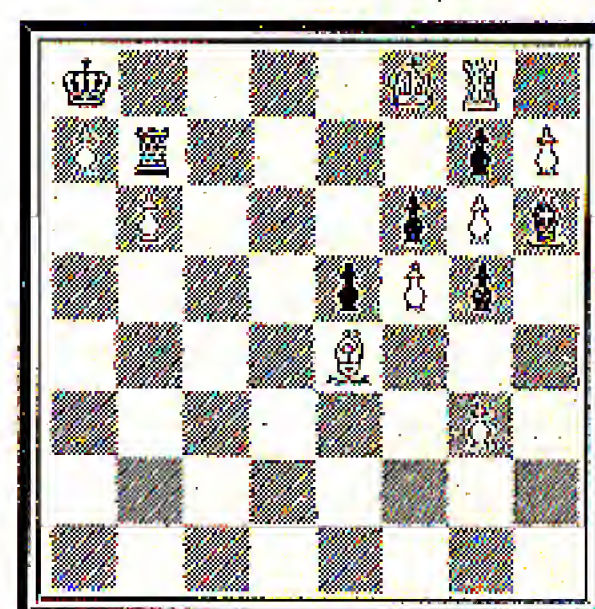


Mate in 3

No. 1598

E. FERBER

Deutsche Warte, 1904

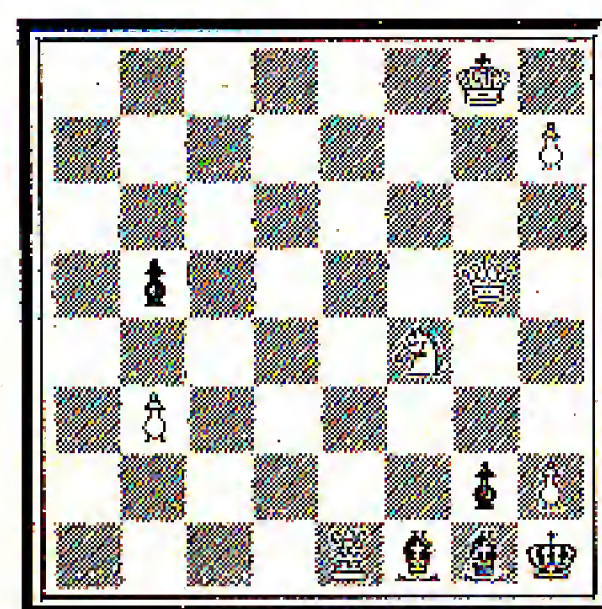


Mate in 3

No. 1593

SAM LOYD

Detroit Free Press, 1876

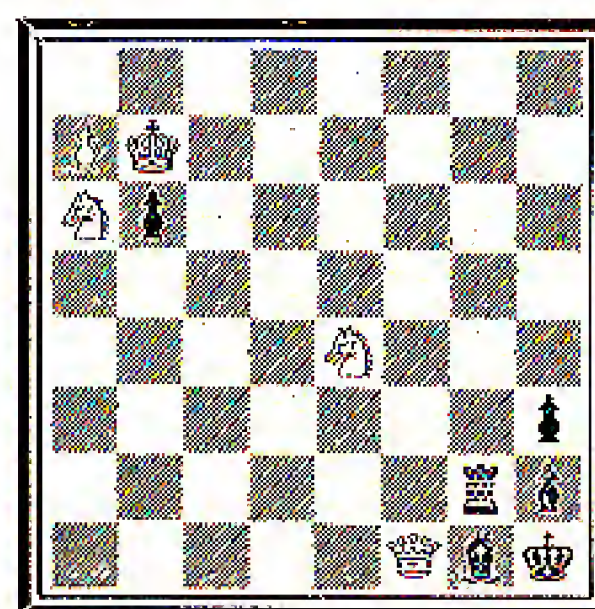


Mate in 3

No. 1596

W. A. SHINKMAN

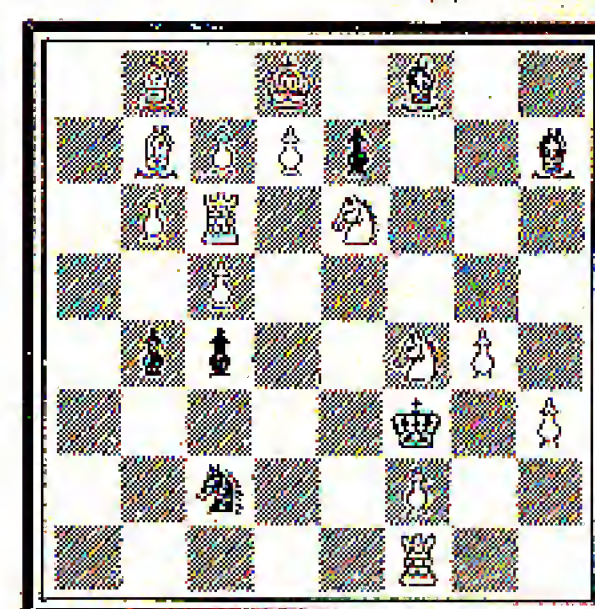
Chess Players' Chronicle, 1879



Mate in 4

No. 1599

H. WITTMER

First Prize "ex aequo,"
Olympic Tourney, 1936

Mate in 3

THESE PROBLEMS ARE NOT SCORED ON THE SOLVERS' LADDER.

May issue); Dr. W. F. Sheldon 423; P. A. Swart 321, 30; I. Sapir 328; ****H. B. Daly 251, 63 (Morton's death was a great blow); *Dr. P. G. Keeney 306 (correction received too late); ***I. Hochberg 193, 69; E. Popper 136, 63; *E. Korpany 148, 38; J. Donaldson 155, 17; A. Fortier 135, 27; R. Neff 101, 61; ****G. Plowman 94, 65; S. P. Shepard (am testing the problems) 117, 25; *I. Rivise 43, 63; C. E. Winnberg 67, 34; V. Rosado 79; W. C. Dod 75 (am tackling the two-Black-piece Knight wheel); B. L. Fader 63 (welcome; a fine start); A. B. Hodges 57 (hope to see you in Washington soon); **A. Sheftel 35; F. Grote 28; T. L. Goddard 24; J. Hudson (welcome; will write soon) 23; J. Dubin (welcome) 22; Bill Clubb 19; A. D. Gibbs 16 (excuse the misprint); R. W. Hays 8, 6 (good work; keep it up).

To Fred Sprenger, who makes another successful Ladder climb, and A. D. Gibbs, who takes the quarterly three-move prize with No. 1504, go sincere congratulations.

SOLUTIONS

- No. 1519 by J. M. Dennison: 1 Qa6 (Two points)
Neat way of unpinning S to discover check, closing the Black passageway—Marshall. Considerable play—Shepard. Amusing how a potent White force must allow Black checks before the coup de grace—Rothenberg.
- No. 1520 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Rg7 (Two points)
Complementary block play prettily echoed—Rothenberg. Good try by 1 Rg2—Patz.
- No. 1521 by Dr. G. Dobbs: 1 Sb3 (Two points)
Good halfpin crosscheck maneuvers in economic setting—Rothenberg. Permitting check and forcing selfblock—Marshall.
- No. 1522 by the Problem Editor: 1 Rxc3 (Two points)
- No. 1523 by Dr. P. G. Keeney: 1 Qd4 (Two points)
Dr. Keeney is apparently exploring the intricacies of the fascinating mutate—Rothenberg. Delightful, though the S at e1 reveals the key. Typical Keeney intrigue—Patz.
- No. 1524 by Dr. P. G. Keeney: 1 Qc5 (Two points)
Complete block! Good!—Patz. The Queen waits lazily for Black to destroy himself—Fairley.
- No. 1525 by Burney M. Marshall: 1 Bb2 (Two points)
Splendid interference play—Rothenberg. Fine unpinning and interference—Fairley.
- No. 1526 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Qh8 (Two points)
A neat idea which furnishes meat and substance for two cute miniatures—Shepard. Pretty ultimate task—Fairley.
- No. 1527 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Qa8 intended, but there is a cook by 1 Qd5 (Two points each). (The author notes that a Black Pawn should be placed on e4—which, however, spoils the "twin" effect.)
- No. 1528 by P. W. Watson: 1 Rd5 intended — a splendidly set mutate—but 1 Sc8ch cooks (Two points each).
- No. 1529 by Claude du Beau: 1 Rg3 (Three points)
1 . . . KxP or RxQ (threat); 2 Be6ch. 1 . . . Kf4; 2 QxP2ch. 1 . . . Rd4; 2 QxR. 1 . . . BxB; 2 QxBch.
Variations are fine in this confusing affair—Rothenberg. Had difficulty in finding the key—Patz.
- No. 1530 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Qh8 (Three points)
1 . . . Bb1; 2 Qh1.
Pin, block, and Zugzwang—McKenna. Excellent corner-to-corner play with a leaping Queen—Dennison. (See Mr. Tauber's article in the March Review—Editor.)
- No. 1531 by G. Fairley: Intended 1 Kh7 followed by 2 Kg6 or Kg8 and 3 Kg7 again, but cooked by 1 Kg6, Ke8; 2 Be8 and 3 Pd7 (Four points each).
- No. 1532 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Ra8 (Four points)
1 . . . PXP; 2 Rh8, Ka4; 3 RxB, Pb4; 4 Ra1 mate, a complete Rook "merry-go-round." 1 . . . Ke4; 2 Ra8-d8, etc.

This composer is certainly obtaining delectable results in the maximum range switchback theme. The sublime peripheral tasker—Rothenberg. Tauber is certainly hitting the corner pockets this month—McKenna.

- No. 1533 by Herbert Thorne: 1 Pe4 intended with difficult and entertaining variations, but 1 Qh3ch, Bh4; 2 Pe4! also appears to work (Four points each).
- No. 1534 by Geoffrey Mott-Smith: 1 Sd4; 2 Qd3; 3 Sb3ch; 4 Qd2ch; 5 Qc2ch; 6 Qc1ch; 7 Kh1 (Seven points).
- No. 1535 by Geoffrey Mott-Smith: 1 Bd5; 2 Qd3 (or b3); 3 Qe3ch; 4 Bb3ch; 5 Qc2ch; 6 Qd2ch; 7 Qc2ch; 8 Qc1ch; 9 Kh1 (Nine points).
- No. 1536 by Geoffrey Mott-Smith: 1 Be5; 2 Qd3 (or b3); 3 Qe3ch; 4 Qc2ch; 5 Bb4ch; 6 Qf2ch; 7 Qc2ch; 8 Qd2ch; 9 Qc2ch; 10 Qc1ch; 11 Kh1 (Nine points).
Here is one "purist" who was not afraid of the focal duals. The conceptions are brilliant—Rothenberg. A clever and pointed set—Fairley.
- No. 1537 by the Problem Editor: 1 Sh6
- No. 1538 by C. Premislo: 1 Qc7
- No. 1539 by F. A. L. Kuskop: 1 Pf4
- No. 1540 by George Hume: 1 Ka1
- No. 1541 by P. L. Rothenberg: The condition says "Mate in 1," and apparently White can play 1 Qc2. But we must demonstrate the legality of the position first. (Solvers were warned!) White has fifteen men; the others must have been captured by the doubled BPa3. If Black is supposed to have moved last, the position is impossible: the P's a7 and d7 have never stirred, the P's c4, f5, g4, and h3 could not have made captures (this would assume 17 White men) or moved forward from other squares (they are blocked), the P a3 could not have moved from a4 or b4 (the squares are occupied), and the BK has no possible last move. Hence it is Black's turn to move, and White has just played. To get his Pawns to e5, f6, g5, and h4, he must have captured Black's eight missing men with them) to get them past the P's c4, f5, g4, and h3 respectively). Had he played Pd4, Black would have had no previous move. Consequently we must conclude that he played Pb2-b4. Black's move prior to that having been Pb4xPh3. Therefore Black plays 1 . . . Pe4xP en passant, and White mates by 2 Bxb3. (A fuller explanation, with an ingenious game-proof by Mr. Rothenberg, will be mailed to solvers on request—Editor.)
- No. 1542 by W. C. Dod: 1 Rg8ch, QxR; 2 Bg7ch, SxR; 3 Qb7ch, RxQ; 4 Sf7ch. Clever building-up of a mate-position.
- No. 1543 by T. R. Dawson: (1) 1 . . . Qh1; 2 Bc8, Qa8; 3 Pe4 mate.
(2) 1 . . . BxPch; 2 Bd4, Ba5; 3 Pe4 mate.
- No. 1544 by Dr. P. G. Keeney: Intended 1 . . . O-O; 2 Pe7, Pb1(R); 3 Pe8(Q), Rb8; 4 Qc6 mate, but cooked several ways. The author noted, too late for correction, that the WK should be at e4.
- No. 1545 by Dr. P. G. Keeney: 1 . . . Pa1 (B); 2 Bg8, Pe1 (B); 3 Bh7 mate.

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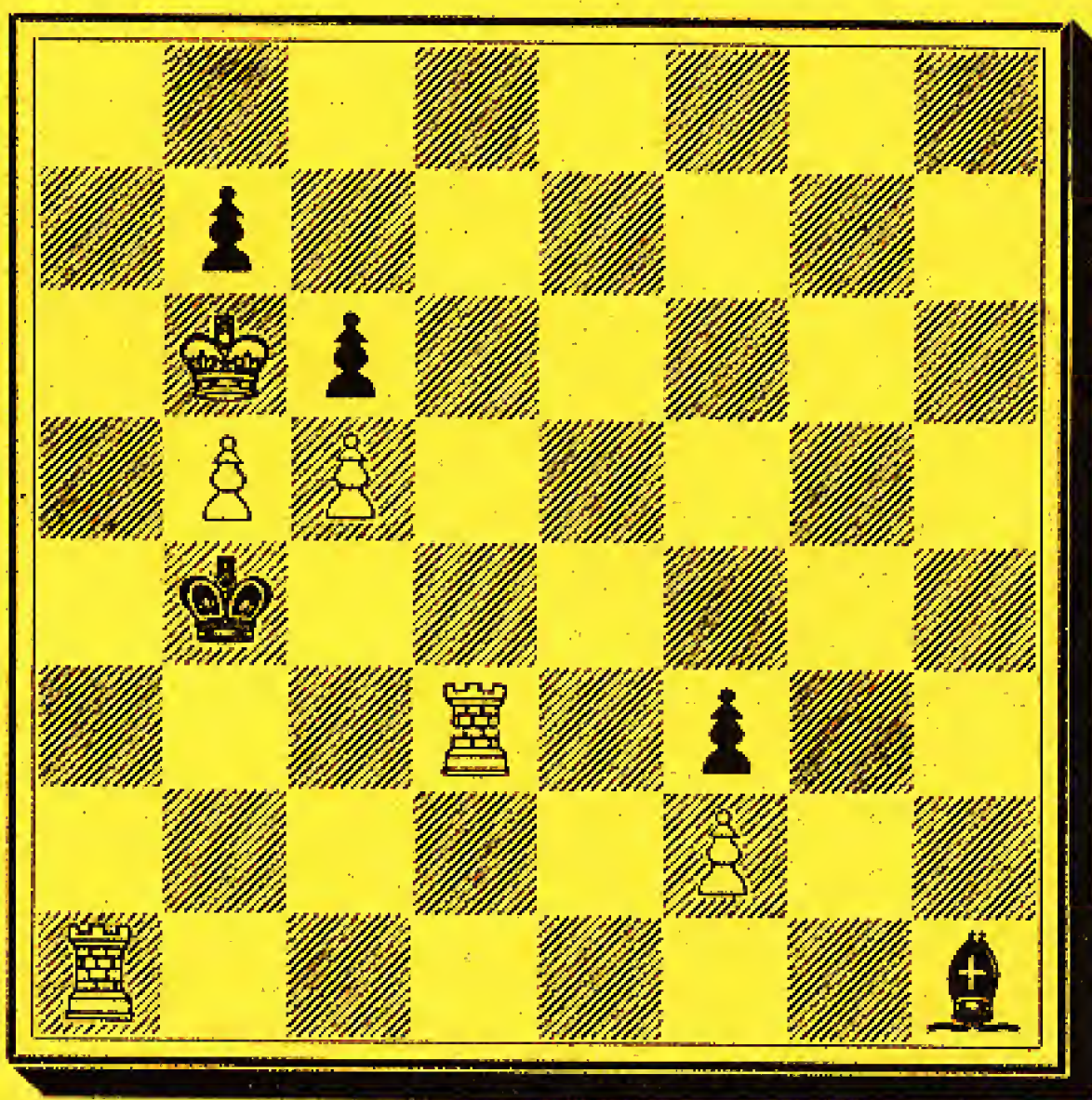
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AUREL TAUBER

New York, N. Y.



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I. A. HOROWITZ
FRED REINFELD
Editors

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APOLOGY

We wish to ask the indulgence of our readers for the delay in the appearance of this issue, due to a number of difficult circumstances. The June issue will appear within a smaller interval than usual, in order to make up for lost time, and will contain the problem solutions omitted in the present number.

THE POTENT PAWN

"We are chessmen in the hands of fortune,
and sometimes the pawn may check the king."

—*Ibn Khallikan* (1211-1282)

The leopard cannot change his spots,
Nor wailing loon his cry so strange.
The Ethiop can't change his skin
But many ways, a pawn can change.

You cannot check an avalanche
Nor check a bullet on the wing;
You cannot check on a busted bank,
But a lowly pawn can check a king.

So hail the mighty potent pawn,
He's 'mong the greatest ever seen;
For Essex didn't make Queen Bess,
But any pawn can make a queen.

—*Bill Jones*

BELIEVE IT OR NOT!

For the third time this year, the chess team of the California School for the Deaf has lost a match to the chess team of the California School for the Blind!



SAMMY RESHEVSKY, shown here in a characteristic attitude, wins U. S. title for third consecutive time. See story beginning Page 74.

ANOTHER CHILD PRODIGY?

"David Selznick's boy, Jeffrey, age 8, is said to be a brilliant youngster," Sidney Skolsky writes in the *New York Evening Post*. "He is a whiz at Chinese checkers, he can play backgammon better than Sam Goldwyn, and he can beat any producer at chess."

CHESS ON THE "ALTMARK"

"An Australian sailor who was on the *Altmark* stated," the *Australian Chess Review* reports, "'Boredom was really the worst problem. Charley Sogerblum, a naturalized Finn, made chessmen with a blunt table-knife and a bit of emery paper. At first only three or four could play, but all of us learned before we were rescued.'"

THE U. S. CHAMPIONSHIP

By FRED REINFELD

The Preliminaries

SECTION A

G. Shainswit	6-1
D. A. Hallman	5-2
A. S. Pinkus	5-2
M. Saltzberg	4-3
E. McCormick	3-4
N. Bernstein	2-5
B. Winkler	2-5
E. S. Jackson	0-7

Shainswit qualified rather easily. The other favorite, Pinkus, had an unexpectedly difficult time, mainly due to a setback at the hands of Winkler, and the surprise emergence of Hallman as a threat to the leaders. In fact, it required a 90-move (or was it only 70-move?!) defeat of Hallman by Shainswit (who displayed commendable sportsmanship in thus playing for a win when he did not need it) to create a tie between Pinkus and Hallman. The latter's success was well merited, however. In the ensuing tie-match, Pinkus rallied and won, going on from there to a brilliant showing in the Finals, once the cruel anxieties of the Preliminaries had been removed.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

D. A. Hallman

White

B. Winkler

Black

1 P-K4	P-QB4	16 B-Q2	B-Q1
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 B-B3	B-K2
3 P-Q4	PxP	18 Kt-Q4	P-Kt3
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	19 Q-K2	Kt-K1
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	20 Q-Kt4	Kt-B3
6 B-K2	P-K3	21 Q-R3	P-K4
7 O-O	B-K2	22 Kt(4)-B5!	PxKt
8 K-R1	O-O	23 KtxP	Kt-K1
9 P-B4	P-QR3	Or 23 . . . K-R1;	
10 Kt-Kt3	P-QKt4	24 PxP, PxP; 25 BxP,	
11 B-Q3	B-Kt2	R-B4; 26 Q-R6, R-	
12 Kt-K2	Kt-QKt5	KKt1; 27 BxKtch,	
13 P-QR3	KtxB	BxB; 28 QxBch etc.	
14 PxKt	R-B1	24 Kt-R6ch	Resigns
15 Kt-Kt3	Q-Q2		

(White's quiet browsing in the opening graduates into a slight case of murder.)

PETROFF DEFENSE

A. S. Pinkus

White

M. Saltzberg

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	6 P-Q3	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	7 B-Kt5	B-K3
3 KtxP	P-Q3	8 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2
4 Kt-KB3	KtxP	9 P-Q4	Kt-Kt3?
5 Q-K2	Q-K2	10 O-O-O	P-KR3?

11 BxKt	PxB	26 K-Kt1	K-Kt1
12 P-Q5	B-Kt5	27 Kt-K6	R-KR2
13 Q-Kt5ch	Q-Q2	28 KtxP	KtxP
14 R-K1ch	B-K2	29 KtxKt	Q-B3
15 Kt-Q4	K-B1	30 Q-Q4	P-R5
16 P-B3	B-B4	If 30 . . .	K-B1;
17 Q-K2	B-Kt3	31 Kt-B6.	
18 P-B4	P-KB4	31 R-K8ch	RxR
19 Q-B2	P-KR4	32 RxRch	QxR
20 B-Kt5	Q-B1	33 Kt-B6ch	K-B1
21 R-K2	P-R3	34 KtxQ	KxKt
22 KR-K1	PxB	35 QxQP	R-R3
23 RxB	P-Kt5	36 KxP	P-Kt4
24 Q-R4!!	PxKt	37 K-R3	R-R2
25 Q-B6	PxPch	38 Q-KB6	Resigns

SECTION B

S. N. Bernstein	6	-1
M. Green	5½-1½	
J. Soudakoff	5½-1½	
K. Forster	3½-4½	
W. Murdock	2½-5½	
B. Friend	2	-5
P. Banister	1	-6
T. Barron	1	-6

This section was lightened by the withdrawal of Treystman, but proved tough enough all the same. Bernstein did himself proud, producing some beautiful chess in addition to a fine score. Green was the other favorite, but here Soudakoff took over the role of Hallman, and made an excellent showing to create another tie. This was broken by a toss-up, won by Green.

(A Pawn sacrifice is refuted by a Pawn sacrifice!)

RUY LOPEZ

W. Murdock

White

J. Soudakoff

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	18 P-KKt3	Q-R4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	19 R-B2	P-B5
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	20 Q-K3	P-Q5
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	21 PxP	P-B4!
5 O-O	KtxP	22 PxP e.p.	KR-K1
6 P-Q4	P-QKt4	23 Q-QB3	P-Kt5!
7 B-Kt3	P-Q4	24 QxKtP	Q-R6
8 PxP	B-K3	25 Q-B3	R-K8ch!
9 P-B3	B-K2	26 QxR	QxPch
10 QKt-Q2	KtxKt	27 K-B1	B-R6ch
11 QxKt	Kt-R4	28 K-K2	R-K1ch
12 B-B2	P-QB4	29 K-Q2	P-B6ch
13 Q-K2	O-O	30 K-Q1	B-Kt5ch
14 P-KR4?!	BxP	31 R-K2	BxRch
15 KtxB	QxKt	32 QxB	Q-Kt8ch
16 P-KB4	B-Kt5		
17 Q-Q3	QR-Q1		Resigns

(A very well-played game by White)

INDIAN DEFENSE

S. N. Bernstein White		B. Friend Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	24 KtxR	QxQ
2 P-QB4	P-K3	25 BxQ	KxKt
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	26 QR-B1	B-Q3
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	27 B-B6	B-Q4
5 B-Kt2	B-Kt5ch	28 R-K3	P-QR4
6 B-Q2	Q-K2	29 B-Q4	P-Kt4
7 O-O	O-O?	30 B-B5	K-K2
8 B-Kt5	P-Q4	31 P-QR3	P-Kt5
9 Kt-K5	B-Q3	32 BxBch	KxB
10 Kt-QB3	P-B3	33 P-B3	R-QKt1
11 Kt-Kt4	QKt-Q2	34 R-B2	R-QR1
12 P-K4	PxKP	35 K-B2	R-QKt1
13 KtxP	K-R1	36 P-Kt4	R-QR1
14 R-K1	B-B2	37 K-Kt3	R-KKt1
15 P-Q5	BPxP	38 K-R4	P-B3
16 PxP	BxQP	39 K-R5	P-B4
17 Kt(K4)xKt	PxKt	40 PxP	PxP
18 B-R4	Q-Q3	41 R-Q3	R-QKt1
If 18 . . . BxB; 19 QxKt!!		42 P-QR4	R-Q1
19 KtxP	BxB	43 RxBch	KxR
20 Q-R5	Q-Q6	44 R-Q2ch	K-B5
21 KtxKt	B-B6	45 RxR	K-Kt6
22 B-B6ch	K-Kt1	46 R-Q2	KxP
23 Q-Kt5ch	Q-Kt3	47 K-Kt5	Resigns

SECTION C

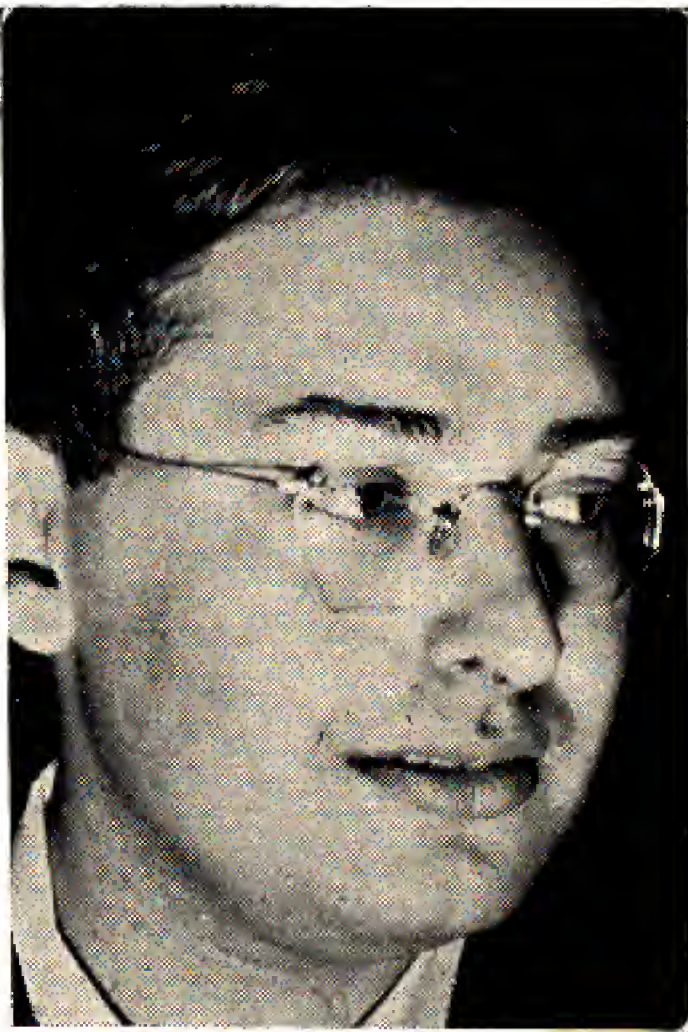
H. Seidman	7	-1
F. Reinfeld	6½-11½	
O. Ulvestad	6½-11½	
J. Battell	4½-3½	
J. Feldman	4	-4
J. Khotimlansky	3	-5
J. Fulop	2½-5½	
W. Frere	2	-6
A. Raettig	0	-8

This was recognized as a dog-fight from the start, with three outstanding contenders for the two qualifying places. Seidman played superior and on the whole steady chess, well deserving his place. Reinfeld and Ulvestad assembled their scores by strangely divergent methods, the former devoting himself to winning almost drawn endings, and the latter to winning almost lost games! The result was the same, and here a toss-up again decided the issue. For a while Feldman loomed as a threat, but three consecutive defeats to the leaders put an end to his chances, and ultimately he was overtaken by Battell, who thus turned in a most creditable performance.

(A reminder of man's mortality!)

FRENCH DEFENSE

H. Seidman White		O. Ulvestad Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	5 P-B4	Kt-R3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	6 Kt-B3	P-QB4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	7 P-QR3	B-R4
4 P-K5	P-QR3	8 B-K2	Kt-B3

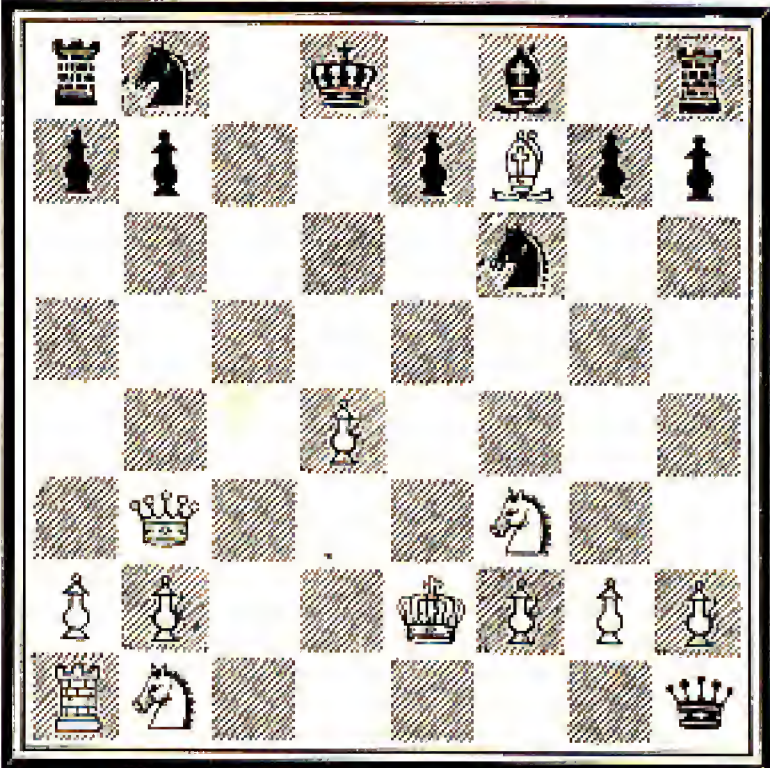


SEIDMAN

9 O-O	PxP	25 R-R3	P-R3
10 Kt-QR4	P-QKt4	26 PxBP	Q-Q3
11 Kt-B5	B-Kt3	White can now	
12 P-QKt4	Q-K2	mate in six: 27 QxP	
13 KKtxP	BxKt	ch! KtxQ; 28 RxKt	
14 PxB	QxP	ch, K-Kt1; 29 B-R7ch,	
15 B-K3	KtxKt	K-B2; 30 B-Kt6ch, K-	
16 BxKt	Q-K2	Kt1; 31 P-B7ch, RxP;	
17 P-KKt4	O-O	32 R-R8 mate.	
18 Q-K1	B-Q2	27 BxR	QPxB
19 Q-Kt3	K-R1	28 P-B3	R-B2
20 B-Q3	P-B4	29 K-B2	B-B3
21 PxP e.p.	PxP	30 QxPch	Resigns
22 P-Kt5	Kt-Kt1	For if 30 . . . Kt	
23 Q-R4	QR-B1	xQ; 31 RxKtch, R-	
24 R-B3	R-B5	R2; 32 P-B7ch etc.	

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

F. Reinfeld White		J. S. Battell Black	
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	6 PxP	Q-B2
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	7 Q-Kt3	B-K3?
3 P-B4	PxP	8 BxB!!	QxBch
4 P-K3	P-B4	9 K-K2	QxR
5 BxP	PxP	10 BxPch	K-Q1



Battell		Reinfeld	
11 QxP	Q-B8	15 Q-Q5ch	K-B2
12 QxR	QxPch	16 Q-B5ch	K-Q1
13 QKt-Q2	Kt-K5	17 B-K6	Resigns
14 QxKt	QxR		

The Finals

Since the recent American Championship Tournament was one of the most bitterly fought tournaments in all chess history, Sammy Reshevsky deserves even more credit for winning it than for his two previous victories in the same event. Reshevsky had need of all the skill and all the grit for which he is noted, as he was seriously ill during much of the tournament and played several games in agony. To add further point to this fine showing, Reshevsky repeated his feat of not losing a game throughout the tournament.

By pure chance, Reshevsky happened to be paired with Fine in the last round, the result being a dramatic struggle worthy of so tense an occasion. Reshevsky had fought his way to the top and gone into the lead by winning an exceptionally taxing game from Kashdan in 56 moves, defeating Pinkus in a beautiful game, then drawing with Reinfeld, and beating Kupchik in a tenacious battle which went no less than 81 moves; the upshot being that Reshevsky went into the final round a half-point ahead of Fine, needing only a draw to clinch the title. Fine wisely adopted an obscure variation in which Reshevsky seemed unable to find his bearings. It soon became clear that Reshevsky's game was hopeless, and one of the spectators told me later that there were tears in Reshevsky's eyes as he realized that he had a lost game. It must have been the most miserable moment of his life! But just at this point, where most players would have given up all hope, he kept on fighting, and an inexact move by Fine enabled the champion to draw this fateful game.

Fine once more justified his great reputation, although he was by no means in his best form. Superior technique and hard plugging had to make up for what was lacking, and he played with almost superhuman determination. In the course of three championship tournaments, it has now become quite clear that it is this element of superb pluck which above all separates Reshevsky and Fine from all their competitors.

Kashdan showed a welcome return to his grand form of about ten years ago, and actually led the tournament until the thirteenth round, when he lost the "war of nerves" to Reshevsky. In the following round, a loss to Adams (who produced a magnificent game) pulled him down still further. But it speaks well for Kashdan that he was the only player who was able to remain in the vicinity of Reshevsky and Fine!

Pinkus made a further approach to his su-



KASHDAN

perb form of the late '20s and played some of the most interesting and steadiest chess of the tournament to obtain his high place. Simonson, on the other hand, after his sensational showings in previous championships, was something of a disappointment. He started out poorly, but came up fast at the end and thus managed to join the ranks of the prize-winners. Only by more intensive study and practice can he do himself full justice.

Denker's start was likewise an unfortunate one, so much so that he was unable to make an even score until the eleventh round. But he finished strongly, ending up with a very creditable score. His games were perhaps the most interesting of the tournament. As for Kupchik, one has to pay tribute to his marvellously sure instinct for fine position play and his wonderfully quick sight of the board in all types of positions—valuable qualities for a player who has never bothered to make a thorough study of the openings, and who has to cede his competitors so much of a handicap in age.

The fighting character of the tournament is indicated by the quadruple tie for eighth place with a *negative* score! The players involved in this tie gave the tournament body just as does the string section in a great symphony orchestra.

Bernstein played perhaps the hardest fighting chess of this group, especially in overcoming the debilitating effects of a cold during the early rounds. Polland made a miserable start, and although he was likewise ill for several rounds, he made a game finish to pull out of the depths of the second division. Reinfeld's score was the most peculiar of all, as he won only one game and drew thirteen; his increased steadiness and resourcefulness may be attributed to a profound study of Reshevsky's games. Shainswit is a very gifted player, with all the poise of a veteran, and with a little luck he might well have come higher. His



L. WALTER STEPHENS, Tournament Director

desire to prolong a non-losing streak inherited from the Manhattan C. C. Championship probably militated against his putting forth his best efforts. Incidentally, mention should be made of his game with Woliston, which produced the most amazing position of the whole tournament!

Adams played extremely well after his heart-breaking start, in which he lost three games in a row, despite excellent positions in each (one of these was the unfortunate encounter with Simonson). At his best, Adams plays with a distinguished artistry which makes for fascinating chess. His endgame play is often of a high order, and now that he is on better terms with his clock, his scores should profit accordingly. Seidman is one of the most promising of our younger players, but for two-thirds of the way his score languished. A good finish, however, enabled him to end up with an excellent score.

Green and Hanauer were among the outstanding disappointments—Green because he started out very strongly and fizzled toward the end, while Hanauer seemed out of form from the start.

As far as the score is concerned, Woliston and Littman were quite outclassed, lacking the necessary experience for so formidable a contest. However, they put up a strong fight in many of their individual games, as for example Littman's 57-move draw against Kashdan, and his 62-move struggle against Reshevsky before surrendering.

It should be added that the following players were working during the tournament, and hence their scores should be viewed a bit charitably!—Pinkus, Simonson, Denker, Kupchik, Reinfield, Seidman (school!), Green and Hanauer.

The Women's Championship resulted in a splendid victory for Mrs. Rivero, whose fine score of 7-1 gave her a comfortable lead over her nearest competitors. In addition to the title, she received an engraved silver service tray donated by George Emlen Roosevelt, as well as the Hazel Allen Cup.

This account would not be complete without an acknowledgment of the unceasing labors on behalf of the tournament by the Tournament Director, L. Walter Stephens, and by Mrs. Stephens and Mrs. Marshall.

UNITED STATES CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNEY

PLAYERS		Reshevsky	Fine	Kashdan	Pinkus	Simonson	Kupchik	Denker	Bernstein	Polland	Reinfeld	Shainswit	Adams	Seidman	Green	Hanauer	Woliston	Littman	Won	Lost	Drawn	Score	
1.	S. Reshevsky	—	½	1	1	½	1	1	1	1	½	½	1	½	½	1	1	1	10	0	6	13	— 3
2.	R. Fine	½	—	½	½	1	0	½	1	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	5	12½	— 3½
3.	I. Kashdan	0	½	—	½	1	1	1	½	½	½	1	0	1	½	1	1	½	7	2	7	10½	— 5½
4-5.	A. S. Pinkus	0	½	½	—	1	½	0	½	½	½	1	½	1	½	1	1	1	6	2	8	10	— 6
4-5.	C. Simonson	½	0	0	0	—	1	½	0	1	½	½	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	4	4	10	— 6
6-7.	A. Kupchik	0	1	0	½	0	—	½	½	½	½	½	1	1	1	½	1	1	6	3	7	9½	— 6½
6-7.	A. S. Denker	0	½	0	1	½	½	—	1	0	½	0	1	1	1	½	1	1	7	4	5	9½	— 6½
8-11.	S. N. Bernstein	0	0	½	½	1	½	0	—	1	½	½	0	0	1	0	1	1	5	6	5	7½	— 8½
8-11.	D. Polland	0	½	½	½	0	½	1	0	—	1	½	1	½	0	1	0	½	4	5	7	7½	— 8½
8-11.	F. Reinfeld	½	0	½	½	½	½	½	½	0	—	½	½	½	½	½	½	1	1	2	13	7½	— 8½
8-11.	G. Shainswit	½	0	0	0	½	½	1	½	½	½	—	½	½	½	½	1	½	2	3	11	7½	— 8½
12-13.	W. W. Adams	0	0	1	½	0	0	0	1	0	½	½	—	0	1	½	1	1	5	7	4	7	— 9
12-13.	H. Seidman	½	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	½	½	½	1	—	½	½	1	1	4	6	6	7	— 9
14-15.	M. Green	½	0	½	½	0	0	0	0	1	½	½	0	½	—	½	1	½	2	6	8	6	— 10
14-15.	M. Hanauer	0	0	0	0	0	½	½	1	0	½	½	½	½	—	½	1	1	2	6	8	6	— 10
16.	P. Woliston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	½	0	0	0	0	½	—	1	2	12	2	3	— 13
17.	G. Littman	0	0	½	0	0	0	0	0	½	0	½	0	0	½	0	0	—	0	12	4	2	— 14

WOMEN'S CHAMPIONSHIP

Mrs. Rivero	7	—1
Miss Karff	5½	—2½
Mrs. Gresser	5	—3
Dr. Weissenstein	5	—3
Mrs. Bain	4½	—3½
Mrs. McCready	4½	—3½
Mrs. Harmath	2½	—5½
Miss Raettig	1	—7
Miss Wray	1	—7

(Alfred Kreymborg relates in his autobiography "Troubadour" that Dr. Lasker once said, "If you see a good move, don't make it—look for a better one." Excellent advice, but it's apt to make life strenuous. Look at Fine's 27th move.)

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

R. Fine	S. Reshevsky
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-B4	Kt-B3
4 Kt-Kt5	P-Q4
5 PxB	Kt-QR4
6 B-Kt5ch	P-B3
7 PxB	PxP
8 B-K2	P-KR3
9 Kt-KB3	P-K5
10 Kt-K5	B-Q3
11 P-B4	Q-B2

An inexactitude. For almost a century this variation was considered unfavorable for White, who got into hot water by trying to

retain the P won on move 5. Dr. Lasker was the first, I believe, to popularize the idea of returning the extra P in return for compensating strategical advantages. Had Reshevsky known of this idea, he would have played more the accurate 11... O-O; 12 O-O, BxKt; 13 PxP, Q-Q5ch; 14 K-R1, QxKP and Black is a vital tempo to the good in comparison to the line of play which actually occurs. This would have prevented, for example, White's later powerful sacrifice of the exchange.

12 O-O	O-O
13 Kt-QB3	BxKt
14 PxP	QxP
15 P-Q4	PxP e.p.
16 QxP	Kt-Kt5
17 B-B4!	Q-B4ch

As White has so considerable an advantage in development, Black sees no plausible alternative to the gain of the exchange.

18 K-R1	Kt-B7ch
19 RxKt	QxR
20 R-KB1	Q-R5

The Q is anything but comfortable here, and the Q side is left in dire need of reinforcements. But after 20... Q-Kt3; 21 Q-Kt3! threatening BxP or B-B7 (and in some instances Kt-K4) Black would be in a bad way.

21 Q-Q6	B-Kt5?
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Reshevsky soon has cause for bitter regret after this additional loss of time, for Fine's reply makes the stranded Kt whisper a feeble S. O. S. 21... B-K3 had to be played.

22 B-R6!	B-B1
23 B-Q3!	B-K3
24 Q-Kt4	Q-R4

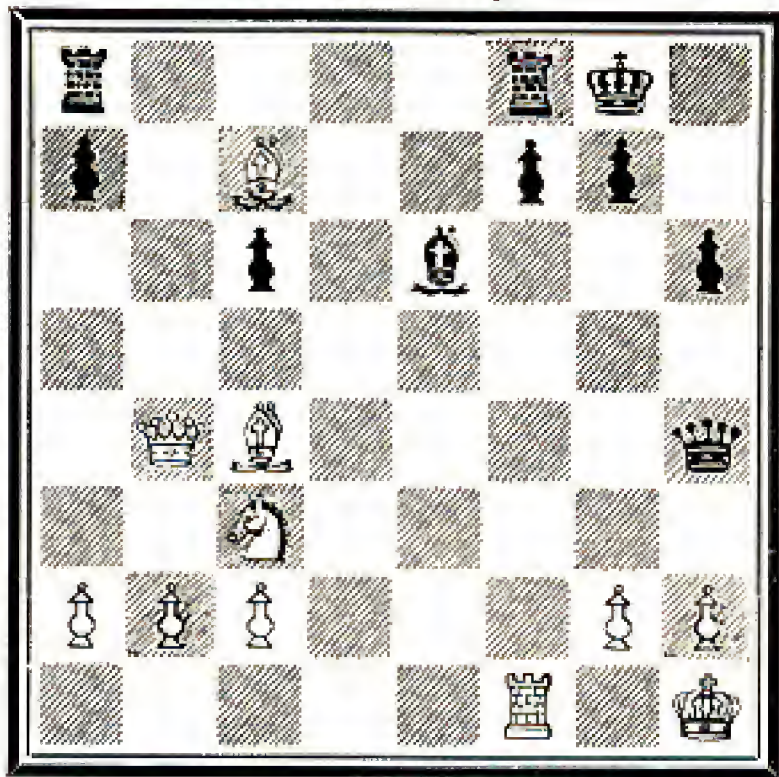
If instead 24... Q-Q1; 25 Q-K4, P-Kt3 (or 25... R-K1; 26 Q-R7ch, K-B1; 27 Kt-K4, Kt-Kt2; 28 Q-R8ch with a devastating attack); 26 BxP, R-K1 (not 26 B-B4; 27 RxB and wins); 25 Q-K5, P-B3; 27 Q-Kt3 and wins.

Had Black played 21... B-K3, he could have answered 22 Q-Kt4 with 22... Q-Q1, for on 23 B-Q3 he has time for 23... B-Q4 to be followed by... Q-Kt3.

25 B-B7!
He clutches at a straw.

Kt-B5?!
Q-R5

Reshevsky



Fine

The crucial position! White can now hold everything with 27 R-B4 (or even 27 P-QKt3, which is not quite so good). But now it is Fine's turn to blunder.

27 B-B4?

Foreseeing the following: 27 . . . BxB; 28 QxB, P-Kt4; 29 P-KKt3, Q-Kt5; 30 Kt-K4 and with the murderous threat of Kt-B6ch White has at last released the pin and is able to move his B. But . . .

27 BxB

28 QxB P-Kt4

29 P-KKt3 Q-Kt5

30 QxP

What's this? — what happened to the intended 30 Kt-K4 . . . ? Too late he sees that Black has the satisfactory reply 30 . . . Q-K3!! 31 Q-Q4 (or 31 QxQ, PxQ winning the B), P-KB4! 32 Kt-B5, Q-K7; 33 R-B2; Q-K8ch; 34 K-Kt2, PxB; or 33 R-KKt1, Q-B6ch; 34 R-Kt2, Q-B8ch etc. It all adds up neatly like an arithmetic problem for tots.

30 PxB 34 K-Kt2 QxQch

31 RxP Q-K3 35 KtxQ R-K7ch

32 Q-B3 P-B4 36 R-B2 RxRch

33 Q-Q5 QR-K1 37 KxR K-B2

As Black needs only a draw to hold the title, he has little to fear from this ending. White will eventually secure two passed Ps on the Q side, but Black, by keeping his K near the Ps and posting his R on the 7th and 8th ranks, will draw easily.

38 P-B4 P-QR4 51 Kt-B3ch K-B3

39 P-Kt3 R-K1 52 Kt-K2 R-Kt5

40 P-QR3 R-QB1 53 K-B3 K-Q4

41 Kt-B3 K-K3 54 Kt-B4ch K-B3

42 K-K3 K-K4 55 K-B4 RxP

43 K-Q3 R-QKt1 56 P-Kt5ch K-Q2

44 Kt-Kt5 R-Q1ch 57 K-Q5 R-Kt8

45 K-B2 P-R4 58 Kt-Q3 R-Q8

46 P-QKt4 PxP 59 K-B4 R-QKt8

47 PxP P-R5 60 Kt-B4 R-Kt7

48 P-B5 PxP 61 Kt-Q5 R-Kt8

49 PxP K-Q4 62 Kt-Kt6ch K-B2

50 K-Q3 R-KKt1 Drawn

While the above notes make no pretension to completeness or absolute accuracy, they doubtless have a few revelations for those

among the spectators who tittered and gloated over "such blunders" and those who whined about "such terrible chess." Frank criticism can teach us much that is valuable about chess; criticism mingled with contempt teaches us little about chess, but a lot about people.



A cross-section of the "gallery." At the extreme right we have (reading from left to right) DR. TIMME, FRANK MARSHALL and CHARLES JAFFE.

(*Fine's feverish attempt to seize the initiative in a characterless position against so solid and experienced a player as Kupchik, reminds one of General Riley's immortal words to the Missouri House of Representatives in 1861: "No sir! You might as well try to stuff butter in a wildcat with a hot awl."*)

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

A. Kupchik White		R. Fine Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	4 KtxP	Kt-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	5 Kt-QB3	P-K3
3 P-Q4	PxP	6 B-K3	B-Kt5

A favorite continuation with Fine; although his good results with this variation are based on his skill rather than on any particular merit of the variation.

7 KtxKt KtPxKt

7 . . . QPxKt; 8 QxQch, KxQ is good enough for equality, but Fine won a game with this line from Kupchik in last year's Manhattan-Marshall match; hence he doubtless feels that the pitcher oughtn't to go to the well again.

8 P-K5 Kt-Q4

9 B-Q2 P-Q3

More solid than capturing the Kt, which would leave Pawn weaknesses in both camps.

10 KtxKt BxBch 13 B-Q3 O-O

11 QxB KPxKt 14 O-O P-QB4

12 PxP QxP 15 KR-K1 B-K3

The position is about even. Black might be thought to have a shade the better of it because of his more compact center Ps, but Kupchik easily neutralizes whatever danger there may be.

16 P-QKt3

White's main concern is of course to prevent his opponent from safely advancing his QP and QBP to the fifth rank, which would give Black excellent prospects.

16 KR-Q1
17 QR-Q1 QR-Kt1
18 R-K3!

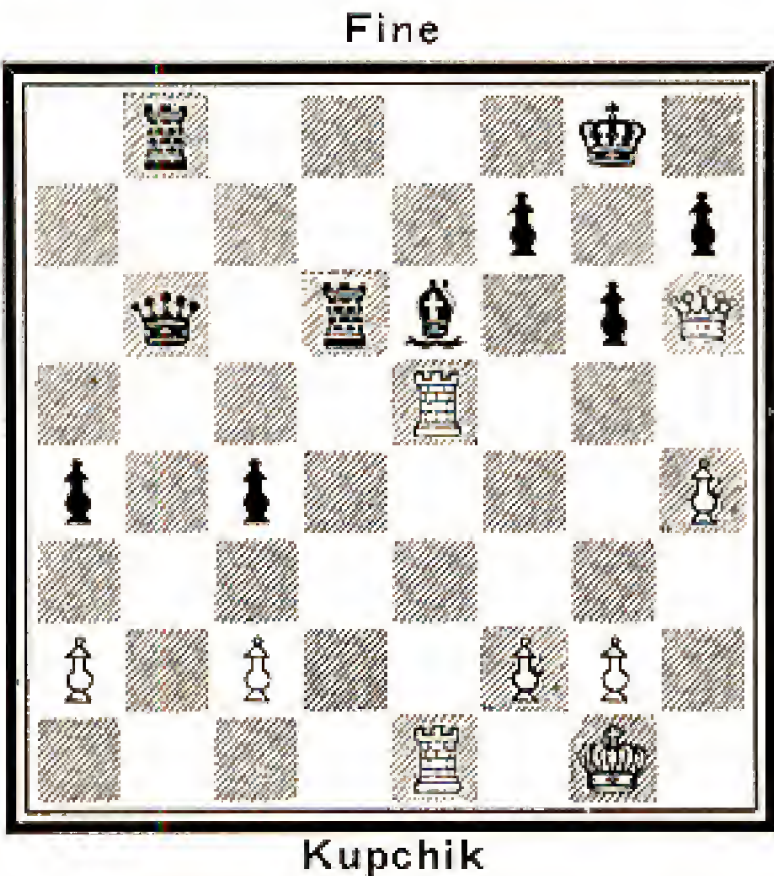
Aha! White realizes that despite the paucity of remaining material, he has good counterplay in menacing his opponent's rather bare K side.

18 P-Kt3

Something of the sort is unavoidable, as White intends R-Kt3 followed by Q-R6 or Q-Kt5.

19 B-B1 Q-Kt3 22 Q-R6! P-R5
20 QR-K1 P-B5 23 PxBP PxP
21 R-K5 P-QR4 24 P-R4! R-Q3?

Fine had already used up most of his time, and it is no wonder that he gets flustered as he sees the danger signals. Best seems 24 . . . Q-Q3; 25 P-R5, Q-B1 with about equal chances. The faulty text unleashes wildcat Kupchik!



25 BxP! R-KB1
If 25 . . . BxB; 26 R-K8ch and mate follows.
26 P-R5! B-Q2

If 26 . . . BxB; 27 R-K8 still forces mate. In any event, Black is helpless against the threatened PxP followed by BxB.

27 BxPch! Resigns

There is a quick mate whichever way the B is captured, for instance 27 . . . RxB; 28 R-K8ch etc. As Fine resigned, he said ruefully, "This is what comes of trying to win a draw position."

(A tragedy worthy of Shakespeare!)

BISHOP'S OPENING

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

W. W. Adams	A. C. Simonson
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 B-B4	Kt-KB3
3 P-Q3	P-B3

The alternative is . . . Kt-B3 or . . . B-B4 leading into a kind of King's Gambit Declined, as in Mott-Smith—Blumin in this issue. The more ambitious text, aiming at a Pawn center, is doubtless best met by White's following counter thrust.

A Study in the Gentle Art of Kibitzing



SIMONSON ponders while TENNER looks on



SIMONSON has made his move, which does not seem to arouse TENNER'S whole-hearted approval.

The above delightful studies were made by Henry Chandler. Our remaining pictures from the tournament were taken by Raoul Echeverria.

4 P-B4 P-Q4
5 KPxB!

A surprising move, and a surprisingly good one.

5 P-K5?!

Likewise a surprising reply, turning the game into a kind of Falkbeer Counter. If now 6 PxBP. KtxP leaving White with a very difficult position.

6 PxKP KtxP
7 Kt-KB3 B-QB4
8 QKt-Q2! B-B4

Neither 8 . . . Kt-B7; 9 Q-K2ch nor 8 . . . B-B7ch; 9 K-B1 need be feared by White. And since 8 . . . PxP is convincingly answered by 9 KtxKt, the text is in order.

9 Q-K2

The acceptance of the Pawn sacrifice by 9 PxP. KtxP; 10 Q-K2, Q-K2; 11 KtxKt, BxKt; 12 P-B3, O-O-O is unclear, but White's game would be uncomfortable. Adams characteristically prefers to play for the initiative.

9 PxP
10 KtxKt BxKt

If 10 . . . PxKt; 11 Kt-K5, O-O; 12 B-Q2 intending O-O-O and P-KKt4.

11 B-K3! BxKt

Or 11 . . . BxB; 12 QxB, O-O; 13 O-O-O and White has the better game.

12 PxB O-O

But not 12 . . . Q-R5ch?? 13 B-B2ch, Q-K2; 14 BxB winning a piece.

13 O-O-O

Retaining the advantage, which would shift to Black after 13 BxB, R-K1; 14 B-K3, PxB etc.

13 P-Q5
14 P-B3 Kt-B3
15 PxB B-Q3

Recapturing would cost Black at least a P after 15 . . . BxP; 16 BxB, KtxB; 17 Q-K4, Q-B2; 18 RxKt, P-QKt4; 19 K-Kt1 etc.

16 K-Kt1 Q-B3
17 P-Q5 Kt-Kt5
18 KR-Kt1 KR-K1

Not 18 . . . BxP; 19 B-Q4, Q-B4ch; 20 B-Q3 and wins.

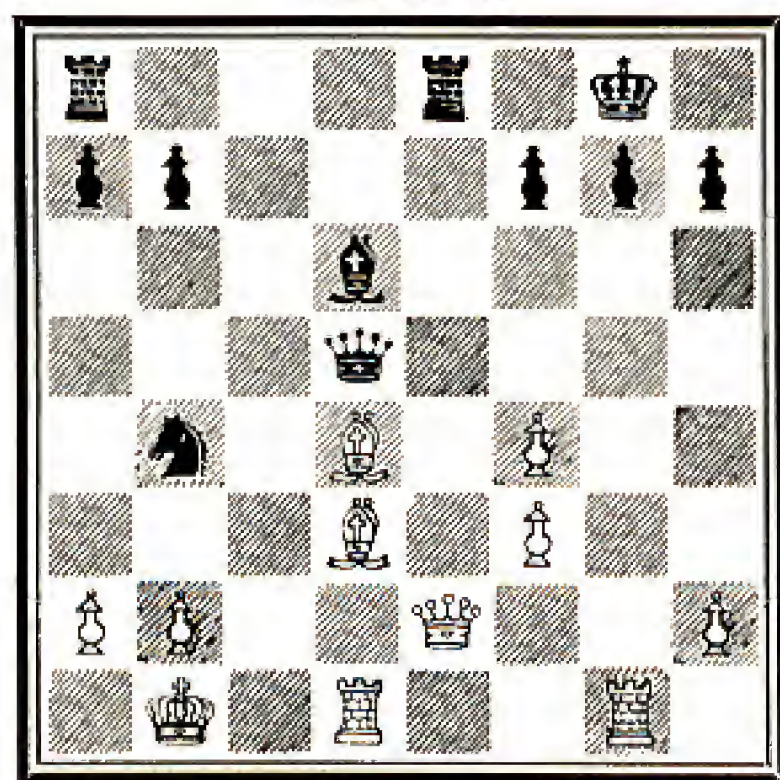
19 B-Q4! Q-B4ch

If 19 . . . RxQ; 20 BxQ, RxP; 21 BxKtP and wins.

20 B-Q3 QxQP??

This should have lost outright. He had to play 20 . . . RxQ; 21 RxPch, K-B1; 22 BxQ, RxP; although the ending is lost for him.

Simonson



Adams

21 BxPch??

Alas! There is a forced mate with 21 RxPch, K-B1; 22 R-Kt8ch! KxR; 23 R-Kt1ch, K-B1; 24 B-Kt7ch! K-Kt1; 25 B-B6ch, K-B1; 26 R-Kt8ch! KxR; 27 Q-Kt2ch etc.

21 KxB
22 RxPch K-R3

White resigns. An intensely interesting game, and one so difficult to play (and to annotate!) that the players should not be criticized too harshly for what might have been.

PLAINT

Sadly writes chess columnist Manney of Tucson: "We notice entirely too many chess players spending time on bowling, which might much more advantageously be diverted to chess." Alas, too true.



CLEVELAND WOMEN'S CHESS CLUB

Photograph of a group of Queens who gathered for their Anniversary Dinner on March 13, 1940. Standing: Mrs. Roxy Ann Ostrum, Misses Viola Bence, Pauline Papp, Helen Seress, Julia Fanchaly

Seated: Mrs. Catherine Kelly, Mrs. E. Hibner, Mrs. Mary Groves, Mrs. Flora Hauschild, Mrs. Mena Schwartz, Miss Esther Papp

WOMEN IN CHESS

A. C. F. Women's Championship Play-Off—Miss N. May Karff of Boston won this with a score of 3½-1½, Mrs. Mary Bain forfeiting her second game to her because of lack of time to play it off. This gives Miss Karff the first leg on the lovely silver trophy donated by Mrs. Helen Cobb.

U. S. Women's Championship Preliminaries—The final standings: Miss Adele Raettig 7½-1½; Mrs. Matilda Harmath 6½-2½; Mrs. Edna Harrison 6½-2½; Miss Elizabeth Wray 6-3; Mrs. Helen Kashdan 5-4; Mrs. Maud Stephens 4½-4½; Miss Celia Fawns 4-5; Mrs. Hazel Kelley 2-7; Miss Mildred Peters 2-7; Miss Kate Applebaum 1-8. Miss Raettig, Mrs. Harmath and Miss Wray are playing in the finals. The others who qualified—Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. Stephens and Mrs. Kashdan—were unable to play because of business obligations.

Women's Chess in West Virginia—Recent reports from Charleston paint an interesting picture of the feminine enthusiasm for chess in West Virginia. The state woman champion is Mrs. Myrl C. Snyder. She is reported to be able to put up a good fight against the best local men players. The Charleston Chess Club has several other enthusiastic women players: Mrs. George Naum and Mrs. A. A. Seletz both aid in promoting the club's sponsoring of chess in the city schools, and Miss Jean Phippen teaches a chess class in the Thomas Jefferson Junior High School. In all there are no less than eight women active in chess in Charleston. We hope to report more about these women later. —E.L.W.

JOHN F. BARRY

By GEORGE STURGIS

John F. Barry has passed away. The news of his death spreads sorrow in the chess world and particularly in his native Boston where his intimate friends had known he was in failing health for many months, but were unaware that the end was so near.

Mr. Barry was a man of many accomplishments. Successful and active in the practice of law, he was a member of the Boston Bar Association, the Law Society of Massachusetts, and was identified with many other organizations. As a chess player he was widely known as one of the strongest in the United States. Since 1915 he was chess editor of the *Boston Transcript*. If he had not had so many other varied interests in life he might well have reached the very pinnacle of fame in the chess world.

But today we remember him most of all for his lovable character. He was a man for whom one instinctively felt a feeling of confidence. He had the happy faculty of inspiring warm friendships. Soft spoken of voice, but in a way that compelled attention and respect, Mr. Barry was ever in great demand as an after-dinner speaker. On these occasions his younger listeners never tired of hearing the many stories and anecdotes which he used to tell of the chess masters of years gone by, and the world of chess in which he moved as a young man. For many years, Mr. Barry had been closely identified with the Boston Chess Club, founded in 1857, and he delighted to tell of the club's early history, of the famous dinner given to Paul Morphy at the Revere House in 1859 on his return from European triumphs, and the guests who gathered there to do him honor—Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell, Louis Agassiz, Lemuel Shaw, and Jared Sparks to mention just a few. Mr. Barry used to recall the later players, many of whom he numbered among his intimate friends—Preston Ware, Franklin K. Young, Burille, Snow, Stone, and particularly Harry Nelson Pillsbury who was destined to become one of the chess immortals. With Pillsbury Mr. Barry early formed a friendly chess rivalry, and in 1893 they played a match which resulted 5-4 in favor of Pillsbury with numerous draws. Later in 1899, Mr. Barry played and won a brilliant exhibition game against Pillsbury, announcing a mate in thirteen moves!

Mr. Barry was an outstanding member of the American team which engaged England in a series of cable matches, and in these matches

he was undefeated for many years. In the first of these contests, in 1896, young Barry was then but 23, but by winning a dramatic game from his English opponent he brought victory to the United States. Old timers recall that the score was tied and everything depended upon the result of Barry's game in which he had established a dangerous passed pawn. Carefully, square by square, he nursed it along. At times this vitally important pawn seemed lost, but at last it emerged a queen upon the eighth rank, and his opponent resigned the game. From a thousand spectators a mighty shout went up which Mr. Barry recalled as one of the greatest thrills of his life.

Yes, our dear friend John F. Barry has passed away—but the memory of his kindly, genial personality remains with us.

(If it is not too presumptuous to add a few words to Mr. Sturgis' beautiful tribute, I should like to recall the first and only occasion on which I met Mr. Barry—during the A. C. F. Congress last year. He took keen interest in the play, and it was pleasant to observe his intense delight when he discovered, after a passage of 35 years, that there was a book of the Cambridge Springs Tournament. Barry was wise in not wanting to (and fortunate in not having to) devote himself to a professional chess career, in view of its slight rewards and many privations. There is no doubt, however, that he had striking gifts for the game, as may be seen from the following specimens of his play. Incidentally, since his fine showing in the Anglo-American Cable Matches has been so much admired, it is appropriate that his full record in these contests be given—F.R.)

1896	Barry 1	.....	Tinsley 0
1897	Barry 1	.....	Lawrence 0
1898	Barry 1	.....	Caro 0
1899	Barry 1	.....	Lawrence 0
1900	Barry 1	.....	Atkins 0
1901	Barry 1/2	.....	Lee 1/2
1902	Barry 1/2	.....	Mason 1/2
1903	Barry 1	.....	Blackburne 0
1907	Barry 0	.....	Atkins 1
1909	Barry 1/2	.....	Lawrence 1/2
1910	Barry 0	.....	Atkins 1
1911	Barry 0	.....	Wahlruch 1

Surely a superb record, exceeded only by the fine play of A. B. Hodges in the matches. The falling off toward the end is attributable to lack of practice.

(This game is typical of the way in which Barry smashed his opponents in the early cable matches.)

Anglo-American Cable Match 1900

SICILIAN DEFENSE

J. F. Barry (U.S.A.) White		H. E. Atkins (Great Britain) Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	18 Q-K2	Kt-B3
2 P-Q4	PxP	19 QR-Q1	P-KR3
3 Kt-KB3	P-K3	20 P-Kt3	P-K5
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	21 Kt-R4	P-KKt4
5 B-Q3	Kt-B3	22 B-B3	Kt-Q4
6 B-K3	P-Q4	23 B-QR1	P-Kt5
7 PxP	KtxP	24 B-KKt2	Kt-Kt3
8 KtxKt	PxKt	25 Q-Q2!	KtxKt
9 B-Q4	Q-Kt4	26 QxB	Kt-Kt3
10 O-O	B-Q3	27 Q-B5	Q-Kt3
11 B-K2	Q-R3	28 R-Q6	R-K3
12 P-KKt3	P-K4	29 KR-Q1	QR-K1
13 B-QB3	O-O	30 RxR	QxR
14 B-B3	B-Kt2	31 R-Q6	Q-K2
15 R-K1	KR-K1	32 R-Kt6ch	K-R2
16 B-Q2	Q-K3	33 QxKBP	Resigns
17 Kt-B3	P-KB4		

Cambridge Springs 1904

DUTCH DEFENSE

(Notes by I. Chernev)

Dr. E. Lasker White		J. F. Barry Black	
1 P-Q4	P-K3	4 BxB	QxB
2 Kt-KB3	P-KB4	5 QKt-Q2	Kt-KB3
3 B-Kt5	B-K2	6 P-K3	....
6		P-QKt3	
7 B-K2	B-Kt2	10 P-QKt4	QKt-Q2
8 O-O	O-O	11 Kt-Kt3	Kt-K5
9 P-B4	P-Q3!	12 Q-B2	P-KKt4

Lasker as usual has not played the opening any too energetically, and Black already has a good game.

An excellent idea: Barry anticipates by ten years Nimzovich's theory of the "ideal" Queen's Gambit. The B is to control the long diagonal, unhampered, as were the old time fianchettoes, by a Black P at Q4.

Perhaps this should have been held back a bit until his development was complete. With the three moves . . . QKt-B3, . . . QR-Kt1 and . . . Q-K1 Black would obtain the "ideal" Nimzovich position recommended by "Eze" in the British Chess Magazine for 1927. Barry should therefore be given credit for playing perhaps the first "hypermodern" game on record.

13 KKt-Q2	P-K4!
14 P-B3	KtxKt
15 QxKt	QR-K1

Threatening . . . PxP.

16 P-Q5	Kt-B3
17 QR-K1	K-R1

Black's plan is clear: the heavy pieces are to be massed on the KKt file, with an eventual break-through with . . . P-B5. However, this move at once, as Barry pointed out after the game, was even stronger.

18 B-Q3	B-B1
---------	------

19 B-B2	R-Kt1
20 P-B4	....

Risky in appearance, as it permits a passed P, but it is the only means of forestalling . . . P-B5, and has the additional merit of creating a strong square for the Kt at Q4.

20	KtPxP
21 PxP	P-K5
22 R-K2	R-Kt3
23 B-Q1	R(1)-Kt1
24 K-R1	Q-Kt2
25 P-Kt3	P-Kt4

While this is commendable, insofar as bringing the B into play via Kt2 is concerned, it is a deviation from his original plan. Now that the heavy pieces are on the Kt file, the break can be brought about by . . . P-KR4.

26 PxP	B-Kt2
27 Kt-Q4	P-K6!

White threatened 28 Kt-B6 or KtxP.

28 RxP	KtxP
29 R(3)-KB3	Kt-K2
30 K-Kt1	BxR
31 BxB	P-KR4
32 R-K1	....

If 32 BxP, RxPch!

32	P-R5
33 Kt-K6	Q-B3
34 Kt-Kt5	PxP
35 PxP	RxKt

Probably best, as the Kt is too strongly posted for comfort. White threatened some such continuation as 36 Q-R2ch, K-Kt2; 37 Q-R7ch, K-B1; 38 Kt-K6ch, K-K1; 39 B-B6ch, KtxB; 40 PxKt best, RxPch; 41 K-R1, R-R1; 42 Kt-Kt7 db1 ch, K-B2; 43 QxR and now Black cannot capture the Kt because of mate by Q-K8ch etc., while if 43 . . . R-Kt5; 44 Q-K8ch, KxKt; 45 R-K7ch, K-R3; 36 R-K6 and wins.

36 PxR	RxP	40 Q-K3	Kt-B1
37 K-B2	R-Kt2	41 Q-B1	Q-Q5ch
38 R-R1ch	R-R2	42 K-Kt2	Q-Kt3
39 RxRch	KxR	43 Q-Kt5	....

Being pressed for time, Lasker was unable to calculate the possibilities arising from 43 P-R4! The text looked attractive because of the resulting passed P, but Barry extricates himself very cleverly.

43	QxP
44 P-Kt4	Q-K4
45 PxP	....

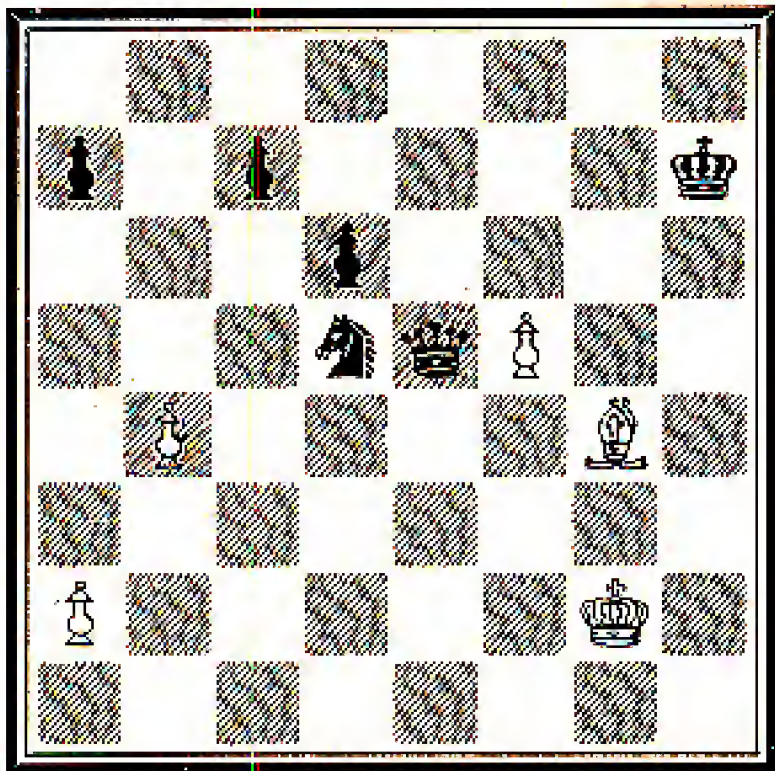
Threatening to win with 46 Q-Kt6ch, K-R1; 47 P-B6, Q-Kt7ch; 48 K-R3.

45	Kt-K2
46 B-Kt4	Kt-Q4!

With this pretty coup in mind: 47 . . . Kt-B5ch; 48 K-B3, Q-K7ch; 49 K-Kt3, Q-Kt7ch; 50 K-R4, Q-B7 mate!—or 47 . . . Kt-B5ch; 48 K-B1, Q-R8ch! 49 K-B2, Q-Kt7ch; 50 K-B1, Q-B8ch; 51 K-B2, Kt-Q6ch winning the Q.

(see diagram next page)

Barry



Dr. Lasker

- 47 Q-B1

48 K-Kt3

49 QxQ

50 K-B3
- Q-K5ch

Q-K6ch

KtxQ

Drawn

Black has the advantage now, but the masters at Cambridge Springs were unable to demonstrate a win. A fine fighting game, despite occasional lapses on the part of both players.

(Quoted from the Tournament Book)

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE CHESS ASSOCIATION

This year's title was annexed by C.C.N.Y. (9½-21½), who nosed out the favorites (Brooklyn College, 9-3) in an exciting finish. The following interesting game was of decisive importance.

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

H. Seidman (Brooklyn College)		M. Finkelstein (C.C.N.Y.)	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB3	25 R-QB1	PxBch
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	26 RXP	B-Kt3
3 PxP	PxP	27 R-B8ch	K-K2
4 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	28 R-QKt8	R-Q4
5 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	29 Kt-Kt4	R-QB4
6 B-Kt5	Q-Kt3	30 R-Kt7ch	K-K3
7 PxP	QKtxP	31 Kt-Q3	R-B2
8 B-K3	P-K4	32 R-Kt8	K-K2
9 PxP e.p.	B-QB4	33 P-QR4	B-Kt8
10 Q-R4ch	K-K2	34 Kt-Kt4	BxP
11 O-O-O	R-Q1	35 Kt-R6	R-B3
12 B-QB4	BxP	36 R-Kt7ch	Kt-Q2
13 Kt-R3	B-Q2	37 Kt-Kt4	R-K3
14 BxKt	BxQ	38 RXP	BxP
15 KtxB	BxB	39 P-R5	P-R4
16 KtxQ	BxKt	40 P-R6	K-Q3
17 KR-K1ch	K-B1	41 K-B4	P-R5
18 P-B3	P-KR3	42 R-Kt7	R-K1
19 K-B2	RxR	43 P-R7	R-QR1
20 RxR	R-B1	44 Kt-R6	B-B7
21 K-Kt3	R-B4	45 Kt-B7	K-B3
22 Kt-B4	B-B2	46 KtxR	KxR
23 Kt-Q3	R-KKt4	47 Kt-B7	KxKt
24 P-Kt3	P-Kt4		Resigns

Book Reviews

AMONG THESE MATES

By CHIELAMANGUS \$.75

Chess books, no matter how great their merits, are apt to be portentous works which require serious application offering no humorous relief. The above publication is a happy exception. The author, who writes under a pseudonym, is well known to Australian readers for his sprightly and delightfully breezy style. The fifteen sketches, illustrated by a large number of appropriate pen and ink drawings, are guaranteed to draw a steady stream of guffaws and chuckles from every reader, a welcome boon in these sad days. A must book for every chess player; it won't make him a master, but it *will* give him keen pleasure on every page.

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The Manhattan - Marshall Match

In accordance with immemorial tradition, the championship of the Metropolitan Chess League was once more decided in the last round by the outcome of the match between the Manhattan Chess Club and the defending champions, the Marshall Chess Club. The latter suffered from the absence of Edward Lasker, who was out of town on a business trip, and of Bernstein, Reinfeld, Seidman and Ulvestad, who were all participating in the U. S. Championship Preliminaries. This circumstance serves to explain the rather one-sided victory of the Mannhattans by 12-6.

However, what might have happened will have to remain forever in the realm of imagination, and the Manhattan team deserves high praise for its determination and successful play. The details follow.

Manhattan C. C.	Marshall C. C.
1. A. S. Denker ----1/2	M. Hanauer-----1/2
2. A. C. Simonson-- 1	D. Polland----- 0
3. I. Kashdan-----1/2	F. J. Marshall----1/2
4. J. Moskowitz---- 0	R. Fine----- 1
5. A. Kupchik----- 1	S. Reshevsky---- 0
6. F. Nadell-----1/2	A. E. Santasiere--1/2
7. G. Shainswit----1/2	M. Green-----1/2
8. Dr. G. Platz---- 1	A. Kreymborg---- 0
9. A. S. Pinkus---- 1	R. Smirka----- 0
10. B. Blumin----- 0	K. O. Mott-Smith_ 1
11. R. Willman----- 1	D. A. Hallman---- 0
12. L. Greene----- 0	B. Forsberg----- 1
13. J. Soudakoff----1/2	J. W. Collins----1/2
14. O. Tenner----- 1	K. Darby----- 0
15. E. Fuchs----- 1	T. Dunst----- 0
16. L. Halpern----- 1	E. B. Adams ---- 0
17. I. Heitner----- 1	J. S. Battell---- 0
18. J. Dutka-----1/2	J. Donovan-----1/2
12	6

Before the final match the Marshall team led by the margin of half a point in match results. Hence the Mannhattans had to win the match to win the title, whereas the Marshalls needed only a draw for the same result. The final standings:

	Matches		Games	
	W	L	W	L
1. Manhattan	6 1/2	1/2	53	-25
2. Marshall	6	-1	55	-23
3.-4. Bronx	5 1/2	-2 1/2	44 1/2	-35 1/2
3.-4. Steinitz	5 1/2	-2 1/2	44	-36
5. Queens	2 1/2	-4 1/2	29	-41
6.-7. West Side	1 1/2	-5 1/2	31 1/2	-44 1/2
6.-7. City College	1 1/2	-5 1/2	27 1/2	-48 1/2
8. North Jersey	1	-3	14 1/2	-25 1/2
9. Empire City	1	-6	25	-45

(Mott-Smith is as formidable as his initials!)

BISHOP'S OPENING

(Notes by K. O. Mott-Smith)

K. O. Mott-Smith (Marshall C. C.) White	B. Blumin (Manhattan C. C.) Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 B-B4	....

The late John F. Barry of Boston in the 1920's imparted his enthusiasm for this move to a group of young disciples, among whom were W. W. Adams and myself. While not concurring in Adams' view that this opening, and none other, confers a winning advantage with the move, I am inclined to believe it at least as strong as 2 Kt-KB3! It is, however, a hairtrigger opening, wherein one weak move by White may easily lead to quick disaster. How much simpler for the first player to wallow in the comfortable security of the Queen's Gambit, playing the first dozen moves rapidly and even carelessly, if he so desires, without necessarily jeopardizing a possible draw!

2	Kt-KB3
3 P-Q3	B-B4
4 Kt-QB3	P-Q3
5 P-B4	PxP

Doubtful; but last year Blumin got into trouble against Adams through permitting the further advance P-B5. Simple and sound is B-K3 at once.

6 BxP	Kt-B3
7 Kt-B3	B-K3
8 B-QKt5	....

Threatening P-Q4-Q5.

8	B-Q2
9 P-Q4	B-Kt3
10 O-O	O-O
11 B-Kt5	....

Now the pin is very strong and gives White a decided edge.

11	B-Kt5
12 BxQKt	PxB
13 Q-Q3	P-KR3
14 B-R4	....

Not 14 BxKt, QxB; 15 Kt-K5, QxKt.

14	Q-K2
15 K-R1	Q-K3

He cannot prevent the continuation which follows, . . . P-Kt4 being met, obviously, by KtxP.

16 BxKt	QxB
17 Kt-K5	Q-K3
18 KtxQBP	....

White has not only won a Pawn but threatens to bring the other Kt into immediate action by Kt-Q5. In his anxiety to forestall this move, Black gets into worse trouble.

18	P-B4
19 PxP	Q-Q2

Perceiving too late that the Pawn is immune

from capture because of Kt-K7ch after the ensuing exchanges.

20 Q-K4

Best. Kt-Q5 instead would simply lead to unnecessary trouble after the reply 20 . . . QR-K1.

20 QR-K1
21 QxB QxKt
22 P-B6

It looks like an easy win for White, but Black puts up a desperate struggle and actually comes within an ace of turning the tables.

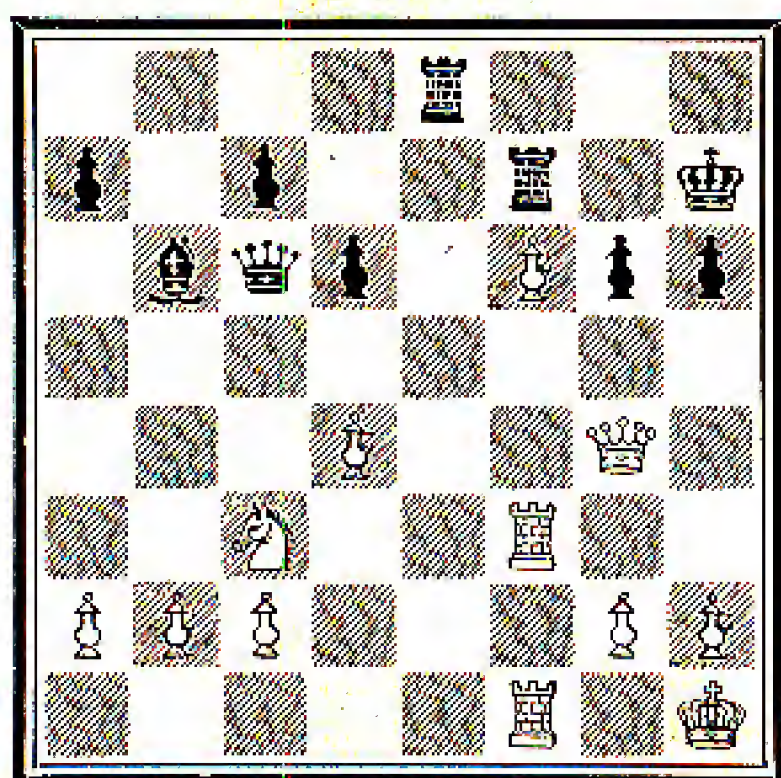
22 R-B2
23 R-B5

Selected in preference to R-B3 in order to threaten Kt-Q5 and to avoid the possible exchange of Queens by Q-Q2.

23 K-R2
24 R(R)-KB1 P-Kt3
25 R(B5)-B3

Simpler was R(5)-B4, nipping any counter-attack in the bud. The advance of the K side Pawns would then win almost automatically.

Blumin



Mott-Smith

25 P-Q4

Or 25 . . . Q-B5; 26 Kt-K4.

I. 26 . . . BxP, and now not 27 P-B3, Q-K3, nor even 27 Q-B4 (threatening 28 QxPch), R-K4, but simply 27 Kt-Q2 winning the Bishop e. g., 27 . . . Q-Q4; 28 R-Q3, P-B4; 29 P-B3; or 27 . . . Q-Kt5; 28 R-KKt3, followed by P-B3.

II. 26 . . . QxQP; 27 Kt-Kt5(ch), PxKt; 28 QxP and wins since the threat of R-R3ch cannot be parried e. g., 28 . . . R-K6; 29 R-B4, R-K5; 30 Q-R4ch etc.

26 P-KR4 P-KR4

27 Q-Kt5

Inviting the complications which follow.

27 BxP
28 KtxP R-K4
29 Kt-K7!! QxQBP

The move anticipated, and no worse, as a matter of fact, than any other. If 29 . . . RxQ; 30 KtxQ, R-Kt5; 31 P-KKt3 with an easily won ending since BxKtP is impossible in view of Kt-Q8 followed by the advance of the KBP. Or if 29 . . . KRxKt; 30 PxR, RxQ; 31 PxR, Q-K5; 32 R(B3)-B4, Q-K6; 33 R-B8, QxKtP; 34 R(B1)-B4 and wins. Or, in this 33 . . . Q-K5; 34 R(B1)-B7(ch), B-Kt2; 35 P-K8 (Q) and wins.

30 R-B5!

Decisive. In view of the threat of QxKtP (ch) followed by mate, Black's reply is forced.

30 R(B2)xKt
31 PxR RxR
32 QxR PxQ
33 P-K8(Q) Q-K5
34 QxP(ch), and wins

Black played on for several moves, but might as well have resigned here.

FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

A. S. Pinkus	R. Smirka
(Manhattan C.C.)	(Marshall C.C.)
White	Black

1 P-K4	P-K3	4 B-Kt5	B-K2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	5 P-K5	KKt-Q2
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	6 P-KR4	P-QB4

This is generally conceded to be inferior. Best (if you have an excellent memory!) seems 6 . . . P-KB3! 7 B-Q3, P-QB4 and Black gets the better of it (as of May 22!).

7 BxB! KxB

Black's K is now destined to have an uneasy existence, but as Kashdan has shown, the sacrificial line 7 . . . QxB; 8 Kt-Kt5, O-O?! 9 Kt-B7, PxP; 10 KtxR, P-B3; 11 Kt-B7, PxP; 12 Kt-Kt5, P-QR3 is convincingly met by 13 Kt-R7!

8 P-B4 Kt-QB3
9 PxP Q-R4

Also good for White is 9 . . . KtxBP; 10 Q-Kt4, K-B1; 11 O-O-O, B-Q2; 12 Kt-B3, R-B1; 13 R-R3, P-KR4; 14 R-R3 (Ryumin-Stahlberg, Moscow 1935) with a very promising position.

10 Q-Q2 QxBP
11 Kt-B3 P-QR3
12 O-O-O P-QKt4

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As the sequel indicates, this natural-looking move is inferior to 12 . . . Kt-Kt3.

13 P-B5!

14 Q-B4

15 B-Q3

16 KR-K1

P-R3

B-Kt2

QR-B1

Kt-Kt5

Alarmed by the rapid concentration of hostile forces against his K, Black tries to simplify. But it is too late.

17 Kt-Q4!

18 RxKt

19 PxP!

KtxBch

P-Kt5

PxP

Of course if 19 . . . PxKt; 20 QxPch and mate next move.

20 Q-Kt4!

21 KtxP!

22 QxPch

23 R-Kt3

KR-K1

Q-Kt3

KxKt

Resigns

If 20 . . . PxKt; 21 QxKtPch wins. Another snappy addition to the many brilliant wins chalked up with this variation.

THREE KNIGHTS GAME

A. Kupchik (Manhattan C.C.)		S. Reshevsky (Marshall C.C.)	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	22 KR-K1	QR-K1
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23 P-KB4	K-B1
3 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	24 P-B4	R-Q1
4 B-B4	Kt-B3	25 P-B5	Kt-Q4
5 P-Q3	P-Q4	26 BxKt	RxB
6 PxP	KtxP	27 P-B6	PxP
7 B-Q2	BxKt	28 Q-R3	Q-Q3
8 PxB	B-Kt5	29 QxP	P-B3
9 P-KR3	B-R4	30 Kt-B4	Q-Q2
10 Q-K2	O-O	31 Kt-K3	Q-K1
11 Q-K4	Kt-Kt3	32 K-B2	R-Kt4
12 B-Kt3	B-Kt3	33 Q-R3	B-K5
13 Q-KKt4	P-K5	34 R-K2	P-Kt3
14 PxP	BxP	35 Kt-Kt4	K-Kt2
15 B-K3	B-Kt3	36 R(Q1)-K1	P-R4
16 O-O	R-K1	37 Kt-K3	R-K3
17 QR-Q1	Q-B3	38 Kt-Q1	Q-Q2?
18 B-Q4	KtxB	39 RxB	RxR
19 PxKt	R-K5	40 RxR	Q-B4
20 Q-Kt3	R-K2	41 Q-K7ch	Resigns
21 Kt-K5	B-B4		

RUY LOPEZ

R. Fine (Marshall C.C.)		J. Moskowitz (Manhattan C.C.)	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	19 BxRP	QxBP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	20 KR-QB1	Q-Kt7
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	21 P-Kt4	B-Kt3
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	22 QR-Kt1	Q-R6
5 O-O	B-K2	23 B-Kt5	P-R3
6 Q-K2	P-QKt4	24 B-R4	RxKt
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	25 KtxR	QxKRP
8 P-QR4	B-Kt5	26 BxKt	BxB
9 P-B3	O-O	27 RxP	B-Kt4
10 P-KR3	B-R4	28 R-Q5	B-B5
11 R-Q1	Kt-QR4	29 Kt-B1	P-R4
12 B-B2	Q-Kt1	30 B-Q7	PxP
13 P-Q4	P-B4	31 BxP	Q-R5
14 PxKP	QPxP	32 R-B5	R-Q1
15 B-Kt5	P-Kt5	33 RxKt	R-Q7
16 QKt-Q2	PxP	34 R-R8ch	K-R2
17 PxP	Q-Kt7	35 R(1)-Kt8	BxP
18 B-Q3	KR-Q1	36 QxBch	Resigns

Other Met League Games

CARO-KANN DEFENSE

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

B. Sobin (Bronx C.C.)		A. E. Santasiere (Marshall C.C.)	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB3	5 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	6 Kt-B3	Kt-Q2
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	7 B-Q3	KKt-B3
4 KtxP	B-B4	8 O-O	....

Lifeless. Much more promising is 8 P-KR4, BxB; 9 QxB followed by B-Q2 and O-O-O with much the same kind of play as in the game Fine-Hanauer in the previous issue.

8

9 P-Kt3?

P-K3

....

This turns out poorly. The Q fianchetto is rarely in order in KP openings.

9

10 P-B4

11 R-K1

B-Q3

Q-B2

O-O-O

... O-O is good enough for equality; but Santasiere prefers (characteristically) to give the positional stew the additional spice of tactical complications.

12 Kt-B1

....

B-Kt2 was relatively better.

12

P-K4!

Opening up the game to his advantage. White's attempted refutation fails to jell.

13 P-B5

14 PxB

15 B-K2

16 BxP

P-K5

QxP

PxKt

Kt-Kt3

A sly fellow, this Santasiere! After the threatening gesture of ... O-O-O, he suddenly settles down to the familiar siege of the isolated QP.

17 B-K3

18 Kt-Q2

19 Kt-B4

20 Kt-K5

QKt-Q4

KR-K1

Q-B2

....

Allowing Black to win a P by a profound maneuver.

20

21 PxR

22 Q-B1

RxKt!

KtxB

Kt-B7

And not 22 . . . Kt(6)-Kt5 (seemingly saving all his booty) because of Q-Kt5! and he must part with a Kt.

23 PxKt

24 R-K2

25 QxKt

PxP

KtxR

Q-Q3

Black must now win in due course, not only because of the extra P on the Q side, but because of his powerful centralization, which condemns White to thumb-twiddling.

26 R-K1

27 Q-B1

28 Q-R1

29 R-QB1

30 R-B5

Q-Q5

Q-Q7

R-Q6

K-B2

B-K5!

Taking advantage of White's desertion of the first rank. Watch the big troubles from little acorns grow.

31 B-R5

P-Kt3!

32 R-B1

33 P-B3

The storm breaks.

34 B-Kt4

35 K-R1

Q-Kt4

R-Q7

Q-K6ch

RxRP!

White resigns. A nice game by Santasiere, and doubly welcome after his recent doldrums.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

A. Kupchik (Manhattan C.C.)		J. Partos (Queens C.C.)	
White		Black	
1 P-QB4	P-QB4	13 Kt-B5	BxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	14 B-Kt6	Q-Q2
3 P-Q4	PxP	15 PxB	Q-Kt4
4 KtxP	P-KKt3	16 R-B1	Kt-KB3
5 P-K4	B-Kt2	17 PxBP	KtxP
6 B-K3	P-Q3	18 RxKt	QxR
7 Kt-QB3	B-Q2	19 BxQ	RxB
8 B-K2	P-QR3	20 Q-K2	KtxKt
9 O-O	QR-B1	21 QxR	KtxB
10 P-KR3	Kt-R4	22 Q-B6ch	Kt-Q2
11 P-QKt3	P-QKt4	23 Q-B8 mate	
12 Kt-Q5	PxP		

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

H. Fajans (Steinitz C.C.)		D. Levine (City College)	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	10 KtxP	KtxKt
2 P-K3	P-K3	11 BxKt	Kt-B3
3 B-Q3	P-QKt3	12 Q-R4ch	Kt-Q2
4 Kt-Q2	B-Kt2	13 B-B4	Q-B1
5 KKt-B3	P-B4	14 P-Q5	K-K2
6 O-O	P-Q4	15 PxP	PxP
7 P-B3	QKt-Q2	16 QR-Q1	Kt-B3
8 R-K1	Q-B2	17 BxB	QxB
9 P-K4	QPxP	18 Kt-Kt5	Resigns

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THE CHESS REVIEW

25 W. 43rd STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

INDIAN DEFENSE

R. Willman (Manhattan C.C.)		M. Neckermann (West Side Y.M.C.A.)	
White		Black	
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	17 R-R2	Q-Q6
2 P-B4	P-KKt3	18 PxP	RPxP
3 P-Q4	B-Kt2	19 P-KR4	KR-B3
4 Kt-B3	P-Q4	20 P-R5	P-KKt4
5 B-B4	O-O	21 P-R6	K-R2
6 PxP	KtxP	22 R-R3	P-Kt5
7 KtxKt	QxKt	23 R-Kt3	P-B4
8 BxP	Kt-R3	24 B-B5	R-K3ch
9 B-B4	B-B4	25 R-K3	RxRch
10 P-QR3	QR-B1	26 BxR	P-Kt6
11 P-K3	R-B7	27 RxB	RxR
12 BxKt	Q-R4ch	28 Q-B3	RxKt
13 Kt-Q2	QxB	29 PxP	R-R7
14 P-K4	KR-B1	30 B-B1	QxQ
15 PxB	BxP	Resigns	
16 B-K3	BxP		

SICILIAN DEFENSE

G. Hellman (Empire City C.C.)		M. Green (Marshall C.C.)	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	24 B-B4	PxP
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	25 RxP	R-R1
3 P-Q4	PxP	26 P-QKt4	PxP
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	27 RxR	RxR
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	28 BxP	Q-Q5
6 B-K2	P-QR3	29 Q-B4ch	QxQ
7 P-QR4	Q-B2	30 BxQ	R-R8ch
8 O-O	P-QKt3	31 K-R2	K-Q3
9 P-B4	B-Kt2	32 K-Kt3	K-K4
10 B-B3	QKt-Q2	33 R-B2	K-Q5
11 K-R1	P-KR4	34 B-Kt5	R-Q8
12 P-B5	P-K4	35 B-B6	K-K6
13 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B4	36 P-R4	R-Q7
14 KtxKt	QPxKt	37 R-B1	RxP
15 Kt-Q5	BxKt	38 R-K1ch	K-Q5
16 PxB	P-K5	39 B-Kt7	K-K4
17 B-K2	B-Q3	40 R-QR1	R-B6ch
18 P-R3	Q-Kt2	41 K-B2	Kt-Kt5ch
19 B-KB4	BxB	42 K-B1	P-Kt6
20 RxB	O-O-O	43 R-R4	Kt-K6ch
21 Q-KB1	QxP	44 K-K2	Kt-B5
22 BxPch	K-B2	Resigns	
23 P-R5	Q-Q3		

U. S. Championship 1940

(A sad day for Pinkus, who is evidently baffled by Denker's original play.)

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A. S. Denker		A. S. Pinkus	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	11 K-B1	Kt-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	12 Kt-Kt5	P-B4
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	13 P-KR4	Q-K1
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	14 Q-Kt3	Q-Q2
5 B-B4	O-O	15 R-Q1	K-R1
6 P-K3	P-B4	16 B-Kt5	Q-K2
7 QPxP	BxP	17 QxP	R-Q1??
8 PxP	KtxP	18 QxRch	QxQ
9 KtxKt	PxKt	19 Kt-B7ch	Resigns
10 B-Q3	B-Kt5ch		

LOCAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

The Massachusetts State Championship has been won by Harlow B. Daly with a score of $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$. Adams and Katz tied for second and third with 11-3; Keller was fourth with $9\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$ and Schapiro (9-5) came fifth. This event is a regular feature of the State Chess Association and begins Washington's birthday. This year's winner, Daly, finished in a triple tie together with Fliegel and Ward in second place, a year ago.

The new Minnesota Champion is Dr. G. A. Koelsche of Rochester.

The championship of Charleston, W. Va. has been won by Walter Crede with the fine score of $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{1}{2}$. Tied for second and third were W. Hartling and A. Maloy with $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$.

The District of Columbia Championship has concluded with the following scores:

A. Mengarini	5	-1
H. A. Rousseau	$4\frac{1}{2}$	$-1\frac{1}{2}$
J. Hoy	4	-2
S. E. Wagman	3	-3
C. W. Stark	2	-4
V. Sournin	$1\frac{1}{2}$	$-4\frac{1}{2}$
E. M. Knapp	1	-5

The new champion, Ariel Mengarini, is only twenty years old.

Minnesota State Championship 1940

CENTRE COUNTER GAME

J. Harris White		R. M. Dickson Black	
1 P-K4	P-Q4	14 B-Kt3	Kt-R4
2 PxP	QxP	15 QxP	KtxB
3 Kt-QB3	Q-QR4	16 PxKt	KtxKt
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	17 PxKt	BxP
5 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	18 K-B1	O-O-O
6 B-Kt5ch	P-B3	19 K-K2	BxP
7 B-Q3	P-K3	20 R-R1	B-B5
8 O-O	B-Q3	21 QR-KB1	Q-K4ch
9 P-KR3	P-KR4	22 K-Q1	Q-K6
10 R-K1	Q-B2	23 Kt-Kt1	RxBch
11 PxB	PxP	24 PxR	QxPch
12 Kt-K5	QKt-Q2	25 K-K1	B-Kt6ch
13 B-KB4	P-KKt4	Resigns	

TEXAS NOTES

The rivalry between the Dallas and Fort Worth Chess Clubs is so keen that they have contested three matches this year, with Dallas coming out ahead 2-1.

J. C. Thompson, who conducts an excellent chess column in the Dallas Morning News, recently gave the biggest exhibition in Texas when he took on 41 opponents in his home town, with splendid results. The previous record had been set by Horowitz, who played 37 in Fort Worth in 1938.

ST. LOUIS CHAMPIONSHIP

The city championship has been won by R. S. Scrivener with the splendid score of nine wins, no losses and two draws. The leading scores: R. S. Scrivener 10-1, E. W. Marchand $8\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$, M. W. Gilbert and L. W. Haller 8-3, C. M. Burton $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$.

St. Louis players are hoping to arrange short wave radio matches with Kansas City and Chicago. Their main difficulty at present is to find radio operators who are also chess players.

STOP ME IF (!) YOU'VE HEARD THIS ONE

From the Fred Allen Show of April 17, 1940:

ALLEN: . . . Say, I'm glad you brought up the bridge tournament, Harry. I was over there Saturday night. The finish was really exciting.

HARRY: Was it noisy, Fred?

ALLEN: It was bedlam, Harry. Two men who were playing chess in the corner of the room woke up.

HARRY: It must have been exciting to wake up two chess players, Fred.

ALLEN: Especially when they're in the middle of the game as these two fellows were.

HARRY: How long had the chess game been going on?

ALLEN: They must have been playing for a long time. There was dust all over one man's bishop. And when the other fellow woke up he said, "'Tobacco Road's opening to-night. I've got to get over there.'

HARRY: Yes. Some of those chess games last for years.

Ha ha. And ho hum. Speaking of things that last long, is there anything older than a radio wheeze?

THE INTERNATIONAL CHESSBOARD

"There is no doubt that General Weygand's appointment will give confidence to all the armies engaged in the present tremendous battle against an enemy who has used such unconventional methods as the invasion of countries while their Ambassadors were still in residence. Against such methods even the greatest generals are at such a disadvantage as a chess player would be against an opponent who used his knights and bishops as queens." (P. J. Philip in *The New York Times*)

ADAMS WINS STURGIS CUP

Boston—Weaver W. Adams has won the Sturgis Cup, emblematic of the chess championship of the City of Boston. This coveted trophy was placed in competition six years ago. Adams won in 1936, 1939 and again in the tournament recently closed for 1940. Harlow B. Daly had two legs in the race, having won in 1935 and 1938. Sydney S. Coggan won in 1937.

There were fifteen contenders this year and among the leaders the competition was close. Adams' score was 12-2; Katz $11\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$; Shapiro $10\frac{1}{2}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$; Daly and Fliegel tied at 9-5.

John MacLane of the Boston City Club won the general tournament, which was conducted simultaneously with the masters' class, by a score of 8-0, a very creditable performance.

Keres-Euwe Match

Match 1939-1940

(Twelfth Game)

RETI OPENING

(Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)

P. Keres	Dr. M. Euwe
White	Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4
2 P-B4	PxP

One of the simplest continuations at Black's disposal, inviting White to transpose into the Queen's Gambit Accepted. 2 . . . P-Q5 is more aggressive but also more risky; whilst 2 . . . P-QB3; 3 P-Q4 leads into the Slav Defense.

3 P-K3	P-QB4
4 BxP	Kt-KB3
5 O-O	P-QR3

But not 5 . . . B-Kt5?? 6 BxPch etc. The text prepares for . . . P-QKt4, a maneuver often seen in the Queen's Gambit.

6 P-QKt3
----------	-------

6 P-Q4, P-K3; 7 Q-K2, Kt-B3 would lead to the principal variation of the Queen's Gambit; but White has other plans and prefers to head into an irregular opening.

6	P-QKt4
-------------	--------

The first weak move which soon leads to difficulties. This move, which can be very strong in the Queen's Gambit, is out of order in the present and quite different circumstances. The advanced Ps are soon subjected to an attack which proves embarrassing for Black.

Correct was 6 . . . Kt-B3 and 7 . . . P-K3 to be followed by normal developing moves.

7 B-K2	B-Kt2
8 B-Kt2	QKt-Q2
9 P-QR4!	.....

Exploiting Black's mistake at move six.

9	Q-Kt3?
-------------	--------

A second error, which renders Black's game almost untenable. The resulting play on the Q side is highly disadvantageous for Black because of his lack of development; hence . . . P-Kt5 was correct—although White would still have the better game because of his occupation of QB4.

10 PxP	PxP
11 RxRch	BxR
12 Kt-R3	B-B3

If 12 . . . P-Kt5 White occupies QB4 with no loss of time.

13 P-Q4!
----------	-------

White at last resorts to this important advance because he wants to open up the position so as to utilize his superior development for a telling blow before Black can call up his reserves.

13	P-K3
14 PxP	.....

Q-Q3 was also possible. Black's best course would then be to abandon the QKtP and complete his development with . . . B-K2 and . . . O-O. The text is even stronger, however, as it leaves Black no counterplay at all.

14	BxP
15 Kt-Q4	BxKKt

After 15 . . . O-O; 16 KtXB, QxKt; 17 BxKtP White has won a P and remains with an excellent position.

16 QxB	Q-Kt2?
--------	--------

The final and decisive error, as Black will now be prevented from castling. It is true that after 16 . . . QxQ; 17 BxQ the ending would be most unfavorable for Black, but he could at least hold out for a while.

17 Q-QKt4!	Kt-Q4
------------	-------

Not 17 . . . BxP; 18 KtxP with the terrible menace of Kt-Q6ch.

18 Q-Q6	Kt-K2
---------	-------

If 18 . . . Q-B2; 19 QxQ, KtxQ; 20 R-QB1, Kt-Kt1; 21 KtxP with an easy win.

19 R-QB1	P-Kt5
----------	-------

Black has practically no moves left. The omission of castling is now brings its own punishment.

20 Kt-B4	Kt-KB4
21 Q-B4	BxP

Seemingly a little counterchance, but White squelches it relentlessly.

22 Kt-Q6ch!	KtxKt
23 QxKt	Resigns

Black is powerless against the double threat of R-B7 and B-Kt5.

(Translated from the *Haagsche Courant* by J.B.S.)

Match 1939-1940

(Fourth Game)

RUY LOPEZ

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

P. Keres	Dr. M. Euwe
White	Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	10 P-Q4	O-O
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	11 PxP	PxP
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	12 B-Kt5	B-Kt2
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	13 Q-K1	KtxB
5 Kt-B3	B-K2	14 RPxKt	P-R3
6 O-O	P-QKt4	15 BxKt	QxB
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	16 Q-K3	Q-B3
8 Kt-Q5	Kt-QR4	17 KR-K1	P-B3
9 KtxB	QxKt	18 P-QKt4	Q-B5

From the peaceful play thus far, one would think that Keres is satisfied with a draw, especially since the Q file beckons so invitingly for a blood-bath of the Rs. But Keres means to fight—all the more so since he has lost the previous game and hopes to even the score. His intention is to exert pressure on Black's QRP by eventually bringing his Kt to QB5, where it will be very strongly posted. Dr. Euwe prepares his counterplay with his usual skill.

19 P-B3	KR-Q1	23 Kt-B5	B-B1
20 Kt-Q2	Q-B2	24 P-R3	R-Q7
21 R-R3	R-Q3	25 R-K2	R-Q8ch
22 Kt-Kt3	QR-Q1	26 K-R2	Q-R4!

Black must maintain an active policy. The text, for example, threatens . . . BxP in certain eventualities, and thus reduces White's freedom of action.

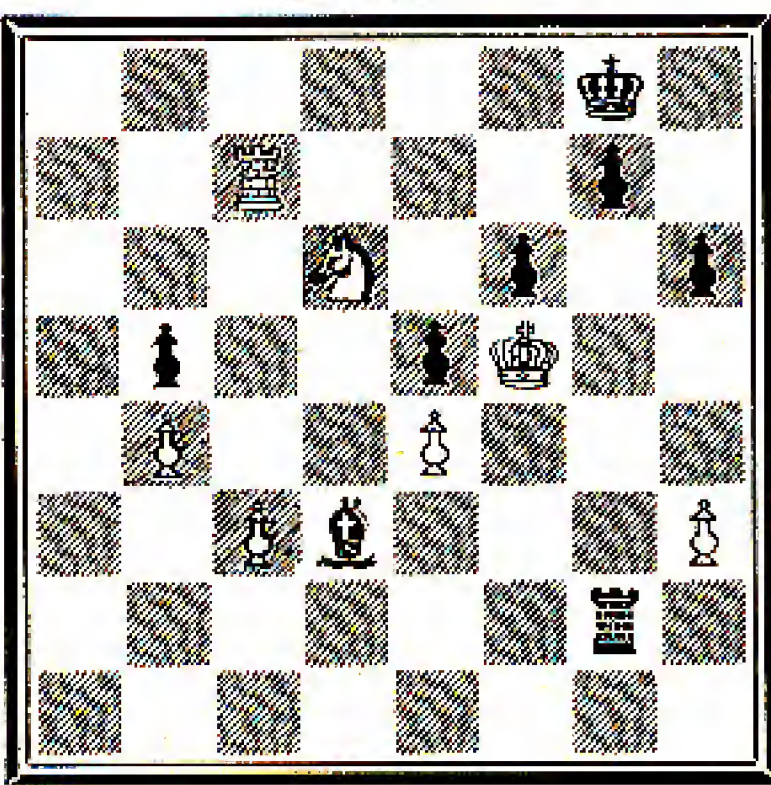
27 P-QKt3	R-QKt8	37 Q-K3	R-Q1
28 Kt-Q3!	B-K3	38 R-R7	K-B1
29 R-Q2	R-Q8	39 Q-B1	Q-Q3
30 RxP	RxR	40 Kt-Kt7	Q-Q7
31 QxR	BxKtP	41 QxQ	RxQ
32 Q-K3	Q-Q8	42 R-R8ch	K-K2
33 Kt-B5	B-B5	43 R-QB8	RxP
34 R-R7	R-QB1	44 RxPch	K-B1
35 Q-Kt3	Q-Q3	45 Kt-Q6	B-Q6
36 R-R6	Q-K2	46 K-Kt3	R-B7

The exchange of Qs has led to a difficult ending in which White appears to have an edge because of the possibility of P-B4 in some variations. However, Black's pieces are posted very aggressively, and White also has weaknesses.

47 K-Kt4!?	RxPch
48 K-B5	K-Kt1!

Very cool play—and part of an interesting plan which gradually unfolds as a reply to White's rash play.

Dr. Euwe



Keres

49 R-B5?
----------	-------

Euwe shows a draw at once with 49 P-B4, PxP; 50 P-Kt5, R-Kt7; 51 K-Kt6, R-Kt7ch; 52 K-B5 etc.

49	P-R4!
50 P-B4	.....

If 50 KtxP, R-B7ch; 51 K-K6 (not 51 K-Kt6? BxPch; 52 KxP, R-KKt7 with a mating attack), BxP with advantage to Black.

50	PxP
51 P-Kt5	R-Kt7
52 K-Kt6	R-Kt7ch
53 K-B5	.....

If 53 KxP? B-K7ch etc.

53	B-B8!
54 P-Kt6?	.....

White is bewitched. Euwe gives 54 K-K6 as the only chance.

54	R-Kt7!
----------	--------

Not only attacking the KtP, but threatening mate in six beginning with 55 . . . BxPch; 56 K-Kt6, R-Kt7ch etc.

55 K-Kt6	BxP!
----------	------

Renewing the mating threat.

56 KxP	B-K3!
57 Kt-B5	RxP
58 R-B7	BxKt
59 PxB	R-Kt7
Resigns	

The A. C. F. Yearbook

The last and final tournament of the American Chess Federation was held in New York in the late summer of 1939. Since then—as you all know—the American Chess Federation and the National Chess Federation have merged under the banner of the United States Chess Federation. It seems particularly fitting that this final tournament of the American Chess Federation should be suitably commemorated, and the United States Chess Federation takes pleasure in announcing that this has been done. A ninety-six page book has just come from the printer and is now being distributed *free of charge* to all members of the Federation. We believe that this book will be of great interest and value to chess players, club secretaries, directors of local tournaments, etc. About half the book is devoted to the best games of the tournament with notes by Fred Reinfeld, and the other half of the book gives a story of the tournament, editorials, the laws of chess which are recognized by the United States Chess Federation as of the official code, the merger agreement of the A.C.F. and the N.C.F., an open letter by the president of the U.S.F.C., etc. The book is illustrated.

May I call to the attention of all chess players—and emphasize it once more—the *book is free to members of the United States Chess Federation*. Membership dues are very moderate—\$1.50 per year if you want a cloth-bound book and \$1.00 if you wish a paper-covered book. Club membership is \$5.00 per year which also includes a year's subscription to either the *Chess Review* or the *American Chess Bulletin*. Won't you send in your membership now? Our goal for 1940 is 2,000 members and we are still short of our objective. Help us grow! Do your share! For our part, we pledge to give *you* the biggest value you have ever received for a dollar bill. So sit right down, please, and send your 1940 membership in the United States Chess Federation to Ernest Olfe, Ass't Treas., 1111 North 10th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Many thanks!!

GEORGE STURGIS,
President.

CHess BY SHORT WAVE RADIO

A. O. Holt, live-wire editor of a Minneapolis chess column, recently won a 55-move game by short wave from E. C. Johnson, district plant engineer of the N. W. Bell Telephone Co. The amateurs who aired the moves were D. M. Heath of Willmar, Minn. (W9HEO) and Stanley Potter of St. Cloud, Minn. (W9TUR).

Problem Department

By VINCENT L. EATON

Address all correspondence relating to this department to V.L. Eaton, 2237 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

QUESTIONS ABOUT PROBLEM MATTERS WILL BE ANSWERED IF ACCOMPANIED BY RETURN POSTAGE.

It is with very great pleasure that we begin the publication of a new and highly important paper by Alain C. White, America's ablest critic and student of the Chess problem. Mr. White's essay—his first long contribution to problem theory since the Christmas Series was discontinued—is in the nature of a summary of sixty years' development in the field of the two-mover, illustrated with an equal number of selected positions. In preparing the material Mr. White was aided by Mr. F. Gamage, whose brilliant problems are well-known to Review solvers, and Mr. Comins Mansfield, who is thought by many to be the greatest composer of two-movers England has produced. (Incidentally, the paper informally celebrates Mr. White's sixtieth birthday, which occurred on March 3rd.) This month's installment is introductory; in our next issue will begin the publication of the selected problems, with Mr. White's analysis.

* * * * *

SIXTY TWO-MOVERS OF THE PAST SIXTY YEARS

By Alain C. White

The passing of three score years has wrought changes everywhere about us which in retrospect, seem almost past belief. Even in the very limited field of the two-move Chess problem the changes have been sufficiently remarkable to justify an attempt at this time to appraise them.

I have invited F. Gamage and C. Mansfield to help me in selecting some outstanding positions to illustrate in themselves the passing of these 60 years, and I am most grateful for the help of my two friends. We have each independently chosen 25 problems and, allowing for some duplications, the series of diagrams which will be published in the next issues has resulted. Above each will be published the initials of the person or persons by whom the problems were picked out.

It is a varied series for, aside from our varied tastes, we have approached our selections in somewhat different lights. Mansfield has looked at his material as a tourney judge, picking out only what he considered best, searching out a wide variety of styles, but in each the best. Gamage has dealt with his problems as a composer, emphasizing those he felt were constructively most satisfactory and including illustrations of particular types of composition and of the works of a few great composers otherwise not represented. I have reviewed the two-mover as a solver and have recovered a few positions which, at different periods, have given me special pleasure. Together we have achieved, I hope, some measure of comprehensive choice, wherein the reader will find some of his own favorites, but certainly not all of them, and when the problems have been studied we would appreciate hearing from the reader, both as to the ones that have pleased him most and as to any others that he may feel should not have been omitted.

In these five dozen problems one feels a surge of thought, something within the chessmen becoming more and more dynamic with the passing decades. It is as if fragments of the increasingly complex life about one were reflected upon the chessboard. Key, defense, and mate—there is nothing more in each position; but the genius of great composers has extracted from this simple formula results of supreme artistry in ever more intricate weave. Their trains of thought no longer travel arduously in old-fashioned coaches on a single track-line, as it were, but in streamlined ease on a perfect four-track roadbed.

It seems to me, in looking back, as if there had been four principal periods in the history of two-move composition. First, beginning nearly a century ago, certainly before 1860, and gaining greatly in strength at the time when our review opens, about 1880, there was a period of discovery which lasted until the close of the 19th century. In this period were discovered most of the new trends of thought, new motives and values, wherein the two-move problem differs from the game of Chess. Secondly, lasting from the dawn of the new century until about 1915, there followed a period of intensive exploration of all these new principles and of the powers of the individual pieces in interpreting them. Thirdly, from 1915 to 1930, came a great period of fruition wherein direct and combined primary themes were presented in an almost bewildering succession of masterpieces. And, finally, since 1930 we have been in the midst of a second period of fruition in which emphasis has been laid on presenting these primary themes in compensating form, balancing motives one against another, as I will try to explain as our review progresses.

(To be continued)

* * * * *

PROBLEMS AND PEOPLE

Two of the best-liked and most greatly-admired people in the Chess problem field were Morris and Isador Hochberg. Unfortunate physical handicaps forced the two brothers to live shut-in lives; nevertheless they applied themselves to intensive study and secured the equivalent of college degrees without being able to leave their house. They took up Chess as a mental resource, and became devoted to problems. First they solved jointly; then they began to compose; and for more than a year they were co-editors of the C. C. L. A. Bulletin problem section. Early in March, death came to Morris; now comes the sad news that his brother has followed him. All of us—their friends and correspondents—deeply mourn their passing.

* * * * *

Dr. C. S. Middleton contributes this clever "challenge problem" and sponsors an informal solving tourney open to all. In the diagrammed position, White is to play and stalemate himself in an unstated number of moves.

Original Section

No. 1600

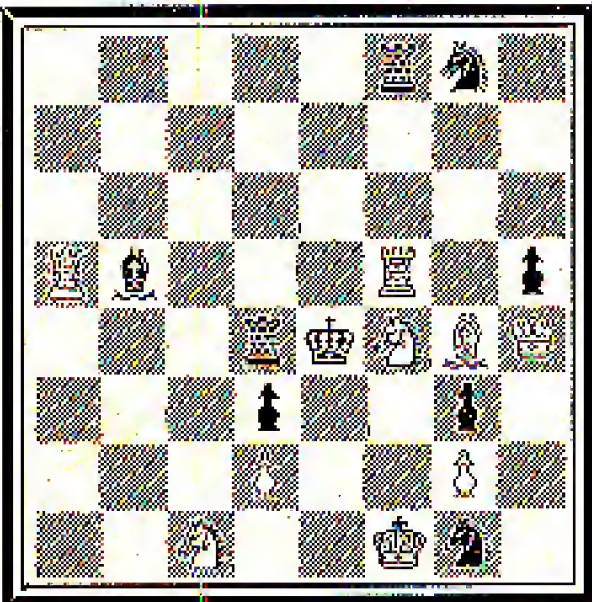
DR. G. DOBBS
Carrollton, Ga.

No. 1603

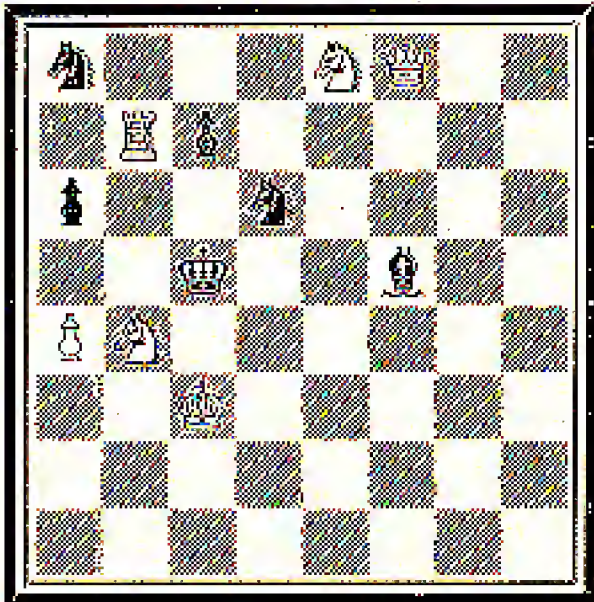
THE PROBLEM EDITOR

No. 1606

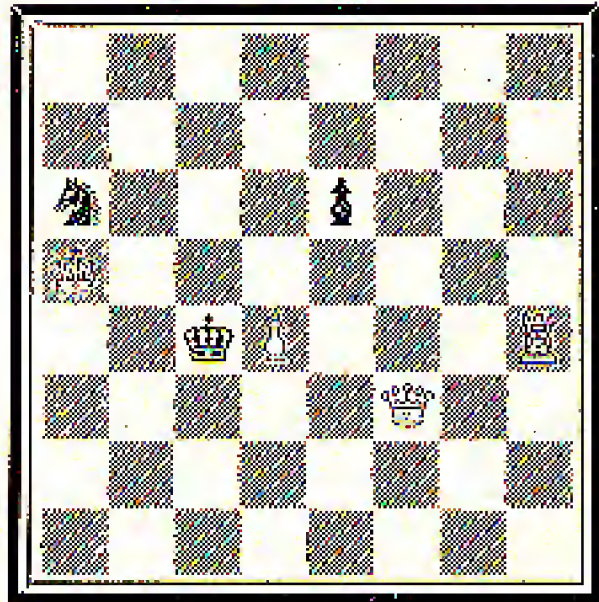
GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.



Mate in 2



Mate in 2



Mate in 2

No. 1601

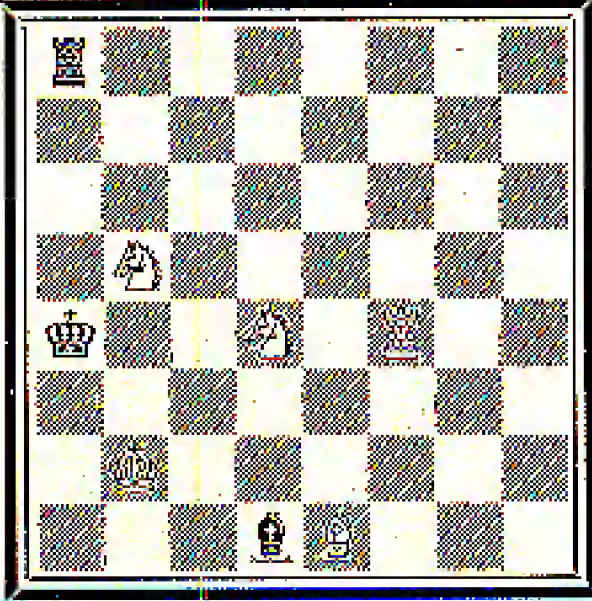
WILL C. DOD
Oxford, Ohio
Dedicated to Dr. P. G. Keeney

No. 1604

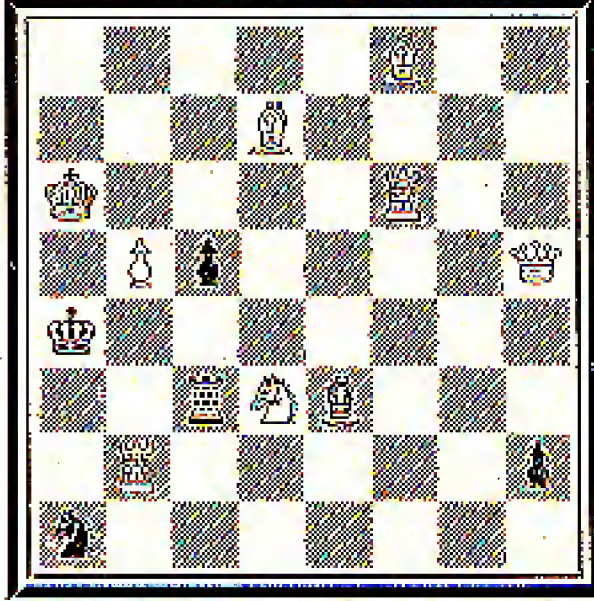
DR. P. G. KEENEY
Bellevue, Ky.

No. 1607

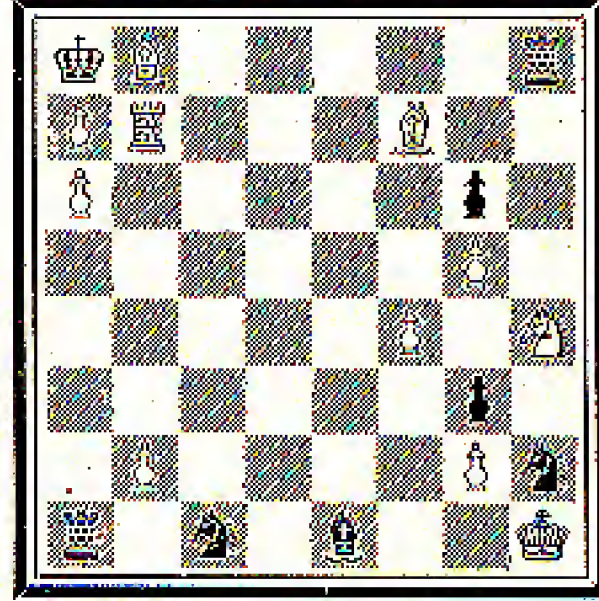
GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.



Mate in 2



Mate in 2



EITHER SIDE Mates in 2

No. 1602

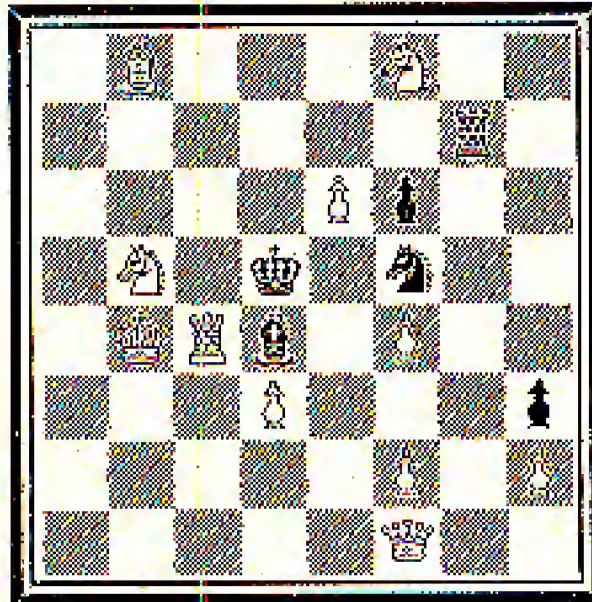
CLAUDE DU BEAU
Stockton, N. J.

No. 1605

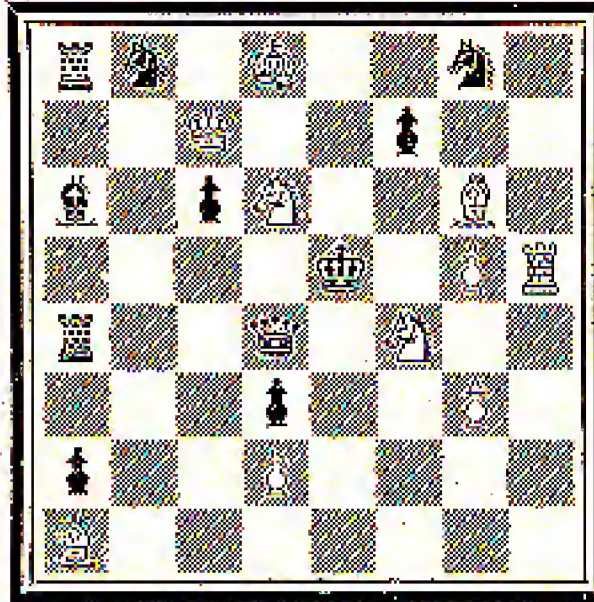
BURNEY M. MARSHALL
Shreveport, La.

No. 1608

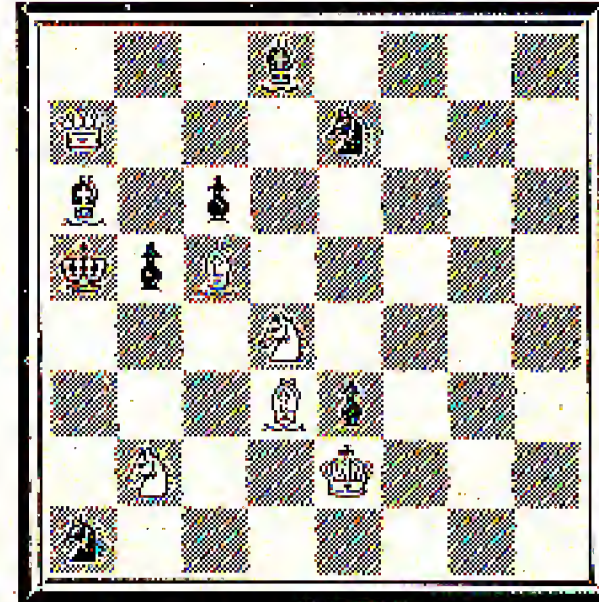
F. W. WATSON
Toronto, Canada



Mate in 2



Mate in 2



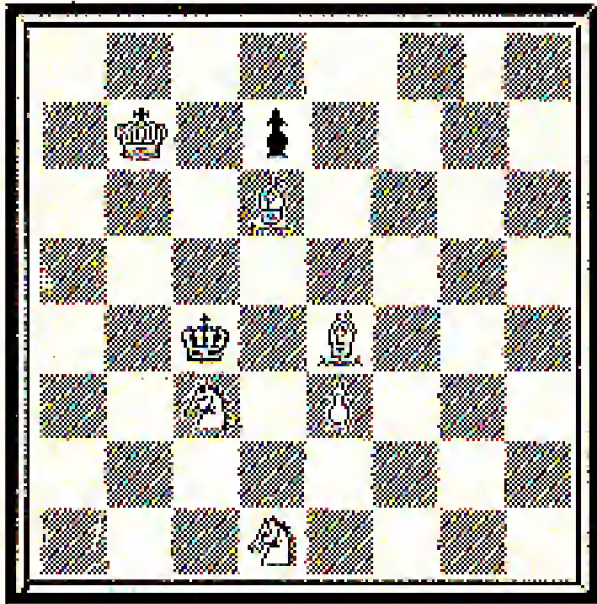
Mate in 2

Original Section (cont'd)

No. 1609

C. B. COOK

Fort Worth, Texas

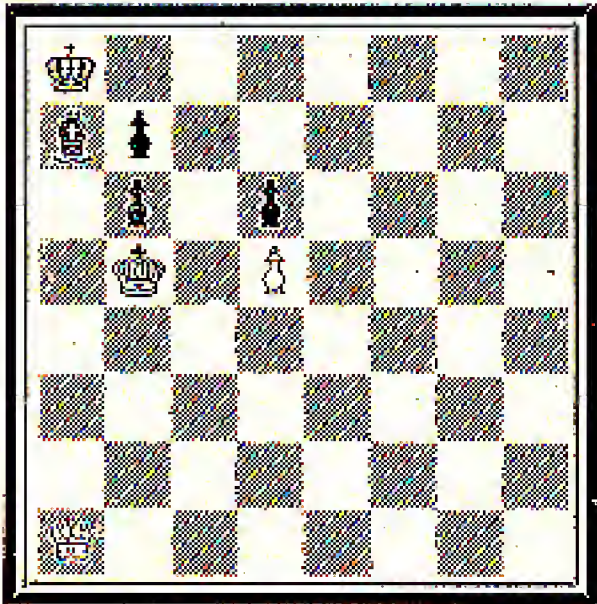


Mate in 3

No. 1612

AUREL TAUBER

New York, N. Y.



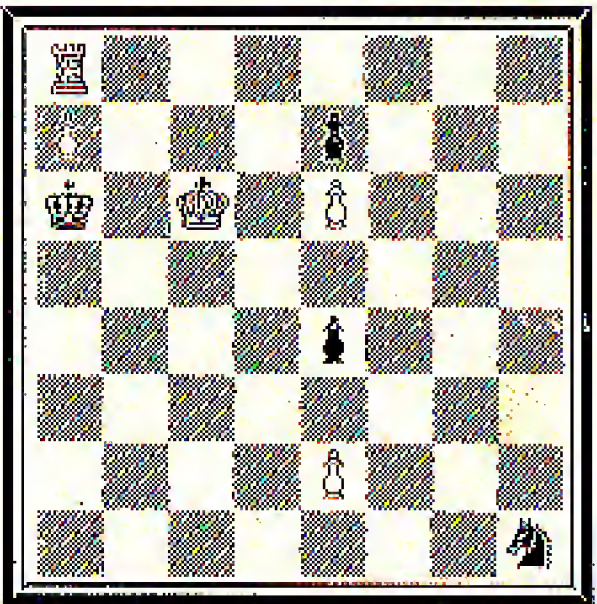
Mate in 3

No. 1615

AUREL TAUBER

New York, N. Y.

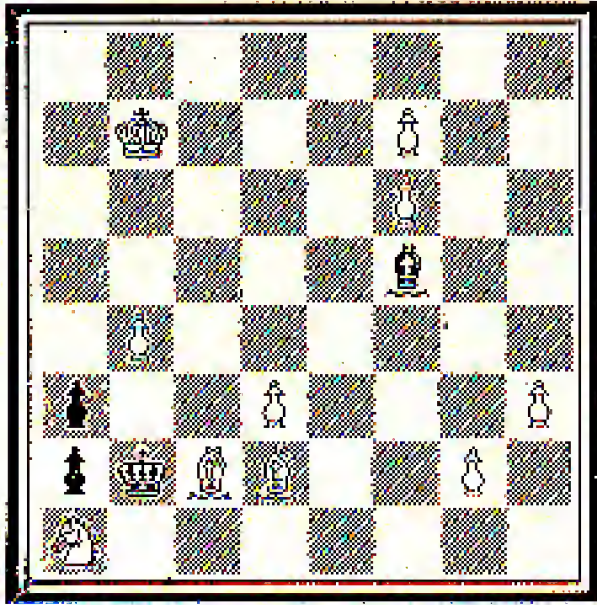
(After W. A. Shinkman)



Mate in 4

No. 1610

THE PROBLEM EDITOR

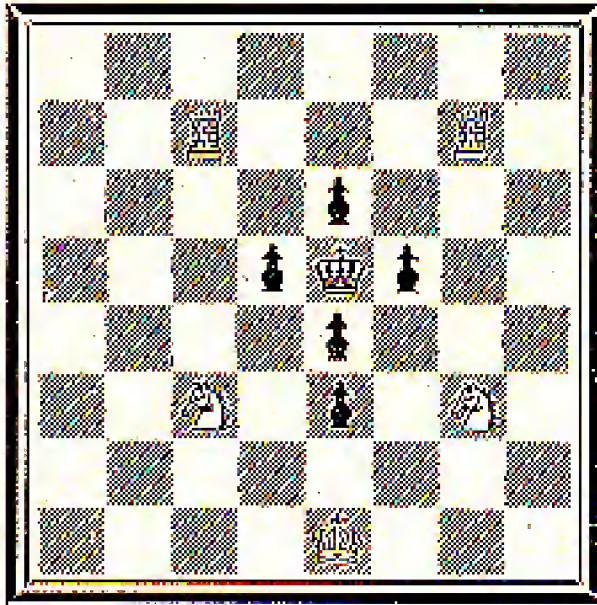


Mate in 3

No. 1613

CLAUDE DU BEAU

Stockton, N. J.

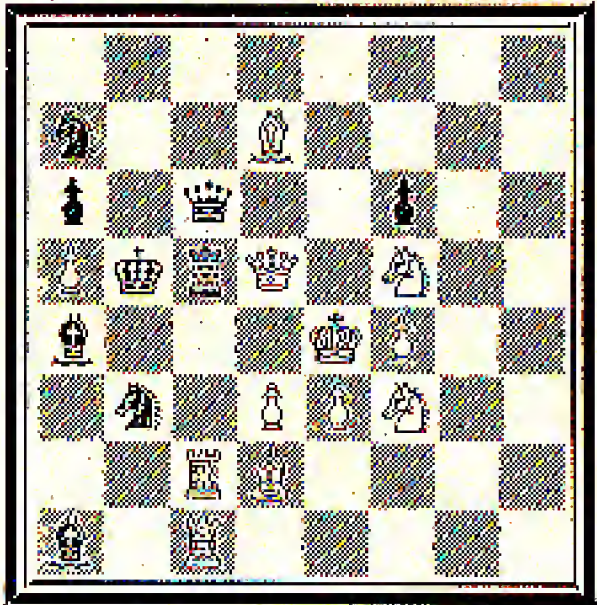


Mate in 4

No. 1616

F. W. WATSON

Toronto, Canada

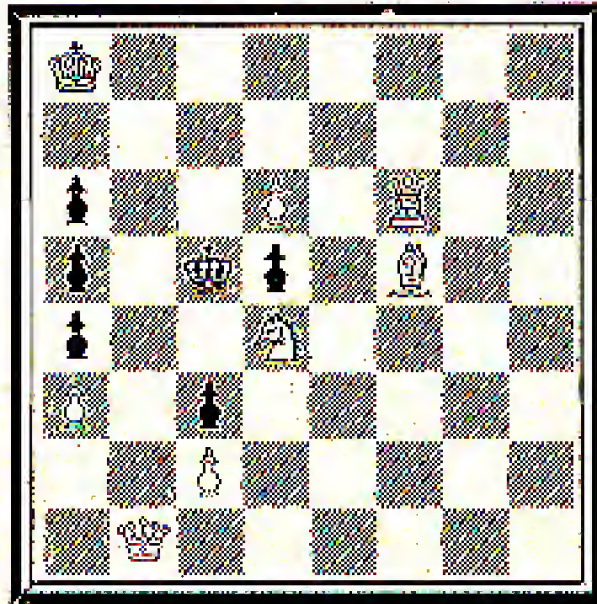


SELF-mate in 2

No. 1611

A. J. FINK

San Francisco, Cal.

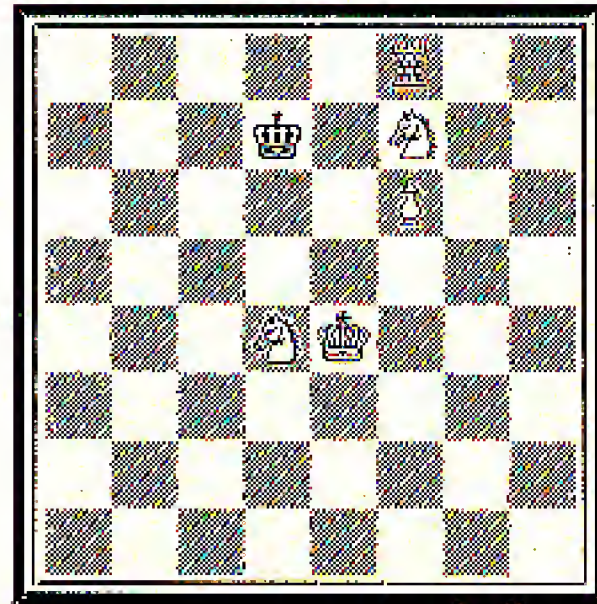


Mate in 3

No. 1614

THOMAS S. McKENNA

Lima, Ohio

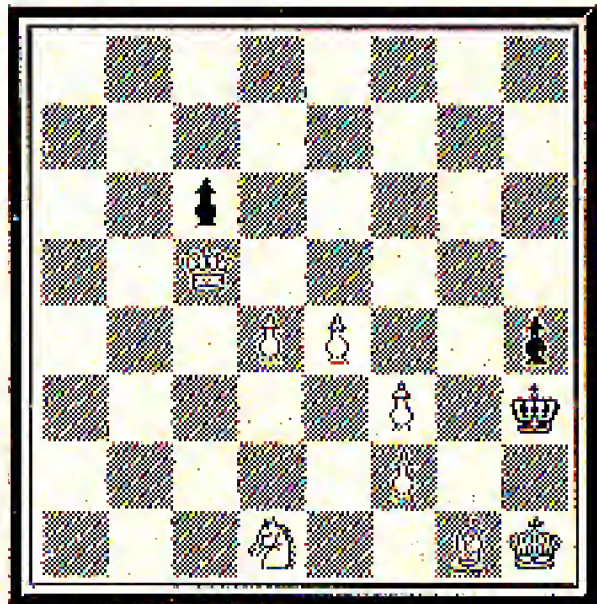


Mate in 4

No. 1617

C. B. COOK

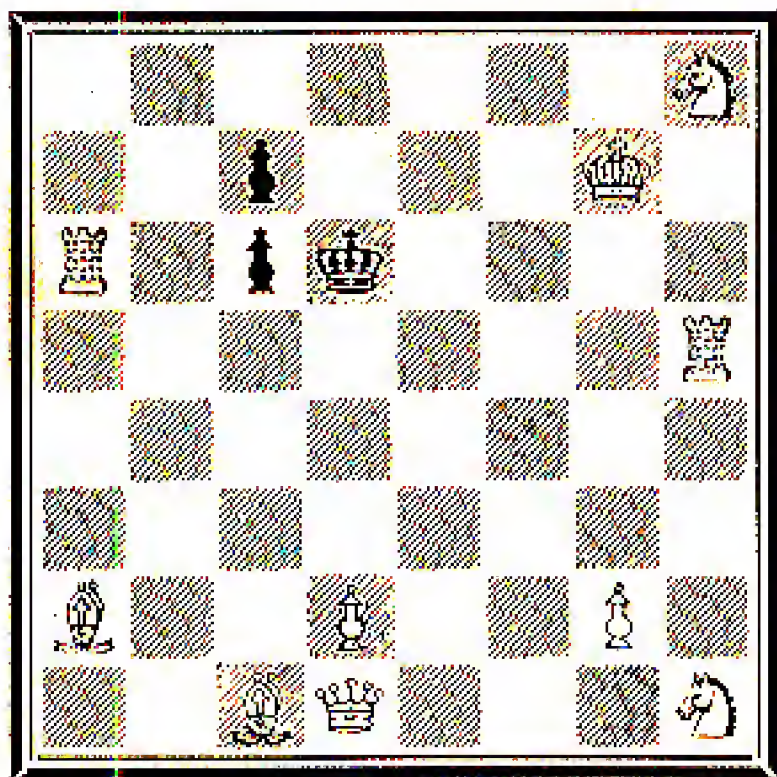
Fort Worth, Texas



SELF-mate in 4

Dr. Middleton will give a five-dollar prize for the "first and best solution." The requirements are: (1) that it be the briefest solution workable against any legal Black defense; (2) that it be the first of its type to reach his hands. Address your solutions to Dr. C. S. Middleton, U. S. Veterans' Administration, Biloxi, Mississippi, mentioning the date on which you received your copy of the Review. Results of the contest will be announced in this department.

* * * * *



Geoffrey Mott-Smith's No. 1607 wins first prize in the informal composing tourney announced last October, for problems with the condition "Either side mates in two moves," and with quiet keymoves in each position. The number of entries received was disappointingly small, but the prize-winner stands out as a clever blend of shut-off and opposition ideas. No. 1601 is a much-compressed setting of a familiar theme. It has, we believe, been done in miniature form with a promoted Black piece . . . No. 1609 has as its motto "The Usurpers," for reasons which will be clearer when the solution is discovered . . . No. 1610 was composed blindfold, while we were ruminating over Mr. Rothenberg's recent article . . . Dr. Dobbs sends No. 1600 from a hospital bed; we hope that he will have recovered by the time he sees it in print . . . Nos. 1612 and 1615 are sequels to the studies featured in Mr. Tauber's recent essay . . . The "Quoted Section" is omitted this month, to allow space for other material.

(White's weak play against Black's weird opening exposes him to unpleasant surprises.)

Metropolitan Chess League 1940

IRREGULAR DEFENSE

N. Levy		E. B. Adams	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	Kt-KR3	10 P-KR3	Q-R5
2 P-Q4	P-KKt3	11 Kt-Q2	BxP
3 B-QB4	P-Q3	12 PxB	QxRP
4 P-QB3	Kt-B3	13 Kt-B3	KKt-Kt5
5 Kt-K2	B-Kt2	14 R-K1	P-KB4
6 O-O	P-K4	15 PxP	RxP
7 PxP	KtxP	16 RxKt	BxR
8 B-Kt3	O-O	Resigns	
9 Kt-Kt3	K-R1		

(Fine's seemingly matter-of-fact play here conceals his unobtrusive artistry.)

Marshall C. C. Championship 1940

BIRD'S OPENING

H. Seidman		R. Fine	
White		Black	
1 P-KB4	P-Q4	22 KPxP	B-KB1
2 P-K3	Kt-KB3	23 Q-B1	B-B4ch
3 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	24 B-K3	Kt-Kt5
4 P-B4	B-Kt2	25 BxB	QxBch
5 Kt-B3	O-O	26 K-R1	B-B3
6 Q-Kt3	P-K3	Rightly foregoing the win of the exchange.	
7 P-Q4	P-B4	27 Kt-Q1	Q-KR4
8 B-K2	Kt-B3	28 P-KR3	R-K1
9 O-O	Kt-QR4	29 K-Kt1	BxKt
10 Q-B2	BPxP	30 PxKt	BxP(5)
11 KKtxP	KtxP	31 PxP	Q-B4ch
12 BxKt	PxB	32 K-R1	QR-Q1
13 Q-R4	Q-B2	White resigns—a bit prematurely perhaps, but the more one studies the position, the more apparent does its hopelessness become.	
14 Kt(3)-Kt5	Q-B4		
15 B-Q2	P-QR3		
16 Kt-R3	P-QKt4		
17 Kt(3)xP	B-Q2		
18 Q-R3	Q-R4		
19 Kt-B3	KR-Kt1		
20 P-QKt3	P-K4		
21 Kt-B3	PxBP		

(An exciting game!)

Marshall C. C. Championship 1939-1940

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

M. L. Hanauer		S. N. Bernstein	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	21 P-B4	R-B2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	22 O-O	Q-B1
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	23 Q-Kt3	B-K3
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	24 P-Kt4	K-R1
5 B-Kt5	O-O	25 PxP	BxBP
6 P-K3	QKt-Q2	26 BxB	RxB
7 R-B1	P-B3	27 Kt-K2	R-R5
8 Q-B2	P-QR3	28 Q-B2	R-R6
9 P-QR3	P-Kt4	29 R-Kt3	RxR
10 P-B5	P-K4	30 QxR	BxP
11 PxP	Kt-Kt5	31 Q-K3	P-B4
12 QB-B4	KtxQBP	32 Kt-Kt3	PxP
13 P-R3	Kt-R3	33 Q-KB3	R-B2
14 BxKt	PxB	34 P-B5	Q-Kt2
15 Kt-Q4	Q-K1	35 P-K6	R-B3
16 P-QKt4	Kt-K3	36 K-R1	B-K2
17 B-Q3	P-QR4	37 Kt-R5	Q-Kt4
18 R-QKt1	PxP	Black overstepped the time limit, but the game is lost.	
19 PxP	KtxKt		
20 PxKt	P-KB4		

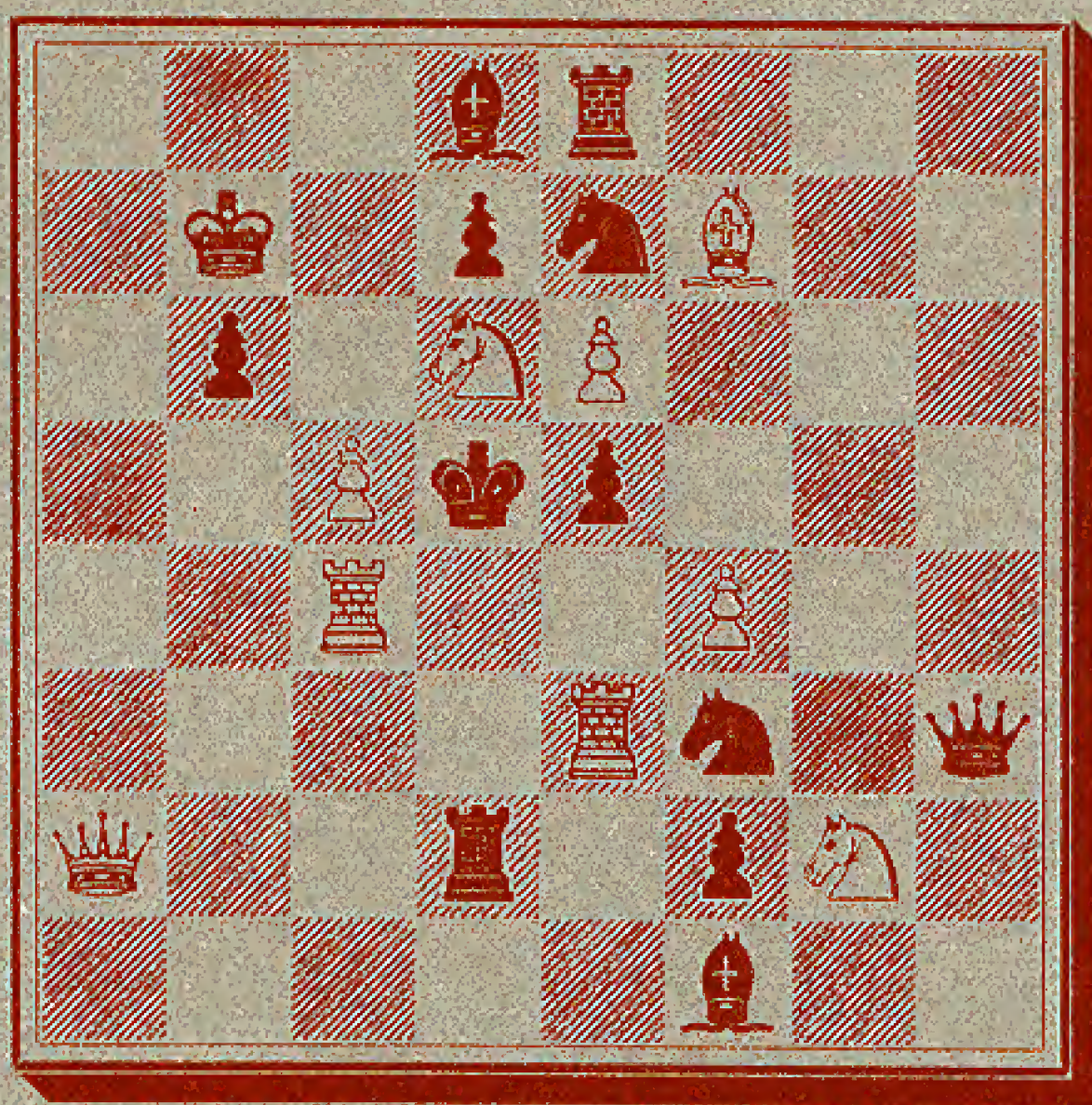
AIRLINE HOSTESSES PLAY CHESS

"Every time a hostess boards a plane, she has 1,177 articles of equipment to check and handle, including chess and checker boards, typewriters, toothpicks and an electric shaver . . . an air hostess must know how to do practically everything, because her duties include such things as playing chess (if a passenger can't find someone else to play with)." —Walter Winchell, in his column *On Broadway*.

The CHESS REVIEW

HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM

DR. J. HANSEN
Copenhagen, Denmark



WHITE MATES IN TWO MOVES

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA CHESS FEDERATION

Modern Chess ❖ Maroczy's Jubilee

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JUNE-JULY 1940

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OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CHESS FEDERATION

The **CHESS REVIEW**

I. A. HOROWITZ
FRED REINFELD
Editors

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AN APPEAL TO SUBSCRIBERS

I have been publishing the *Review* since Jan. 1933. In all that time, the *Review* has never paid for itself; it has been subsidized by me through outside income, such as chess tours, lectures, etc.

The late appearance of the magazine is a source of great embarrassment both to subscribers and to me; and I lose their goodwill because of this. Therefore, by publishing two double issues during the period June-September inclusive and thus cutting out two issues, the magazine will always come out on time, thus avoiding these embarrassing delays for all of us. In this manner the magazine will become self-sustaining.

As you probably all know, prices have increased tremendously in printing and paper; so you can see that it is a question of either raising the subscription price and publishing the magazine twelve times a year, or cutting down to ten issues without an increase in price.

We all know that the summer months are pretty slow; but I can assure you that the magazine will be better, and whenever chess interest is at its peak, especially in the winter months, I will add more pages to certain issues. All the subscribers up to the present time will be getting their twelve issues, but from the time of the appearance of this issue, new subscribers will get ten issues.

I trust that all of you will kindly bear with me. My sincerest thanks are extended to the subscribers of *The Chess Review* for their steadfast loyalty and cooperation in every possible way.

—I. A. Horowitz

Good News for American Chess Players

The Open Championship Tournament and Congress of the United States Chess Federation will take place in Dallas on August 19-28. The tourney will be held at the air-conditioned Hotel Adolphus, one of the finest hotels in

the Southwest. The Dallas Committee is bending all its efforts toward making the event a great success, and is particularly concentrating on raising a substantial prize fund. An additional feature which may materialize is the participation of Central and South American players. Contributions to the tournament fund may be sent to George Emlen Roosevelt, Vice-President and Treasurer, 30 Pine Street, New York City; or to J. C. Thompson, 702 Monte-Vista, Dallas, Texas. With travel rates as low as they are this year, a strong eastern delegation should be present.

"I'll See You at Colgate"

1940 NEW YORK STATE CHESS ASSOCIATION 62nd ANNUAL TOURNAMENT

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•

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Organize a team of four to represent your county in this classic contest.

Open Tournament, Aug. 19 to 24

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former World Champion will be present during the entire course of the tournament and will give a simultaneous exhibition.

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Printed Program on Request. Address
Dr. C. Harold King, President, NYSCA,
Hamilton, N. Y.

THE U. S. CHAMPIONSHIP

Reshevsky again reveals his virtuosity with one of his favorite strategical maneuvers: the Q side minority attack.

INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

S. Reshevsky

White

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4 P-KKt3
3 Kt-QB3 P-Q4
4 B-B4 B-Kt2
5 Q-Kt3 P-B3
6 P-K3 O-O

A. S. Pinkus

Black

7 Kt-B3 PxP
8 BxP QKt-Q2
9 O-O Kt-Kt3
10 B-K2 B-K3
11 Q-B2 QKt-Q4
12 B-K5 B-B4

Very studious play thus far, all of it having been fished out of the latest edition of *Modern Chess Openings*, P. 204, column 136.

13 Q-Q2!

In the game Capablanca-Flohr, Semmering 1937 there followed 13 Q-Kt3, Q-Kt3 with about an even game, although Flohr blundered later and lost.

13 R-B1
14 KR-B1! Q-Q2

The plausible 14 . . . P-B4 is met by 15 KtxKt, QxKt; 16 B-QB4, Q-Q2; 17 PxP and the P cannot be retaken.

15 P-KR3 KR-Q1
16 KtxKt KtxKt



RESHEVSKY

After 16 . . . PxKt; 17 Q-R5 White would have a slight but appreciable positional advantage—if only because Black's KB would be somewhat out of play.

17 P-QKt4 P-B3

A difficult decision. 17 . . . BxB seems more desirable, as Black's KB will be decidedly less useful than White's QB; but after 18 KtxB, Q-Q3; 19 P-R3 White likewise maintains pressure.

18 B-Kt3 B-R3
19 Q-Kt2 P-R3

White now operates with two attractive strategical goals in view: advance in the center

with P-K4 and advance on the Q side with P-Kt5.

20 K-R2 B-K3
21 P-QR4 B-B2
22 Kt-K1! R-R1
23 Kt-Q3 P-Kt3

To keep White's Kt out of the powerful post QB5, but this is only a stop-gap.

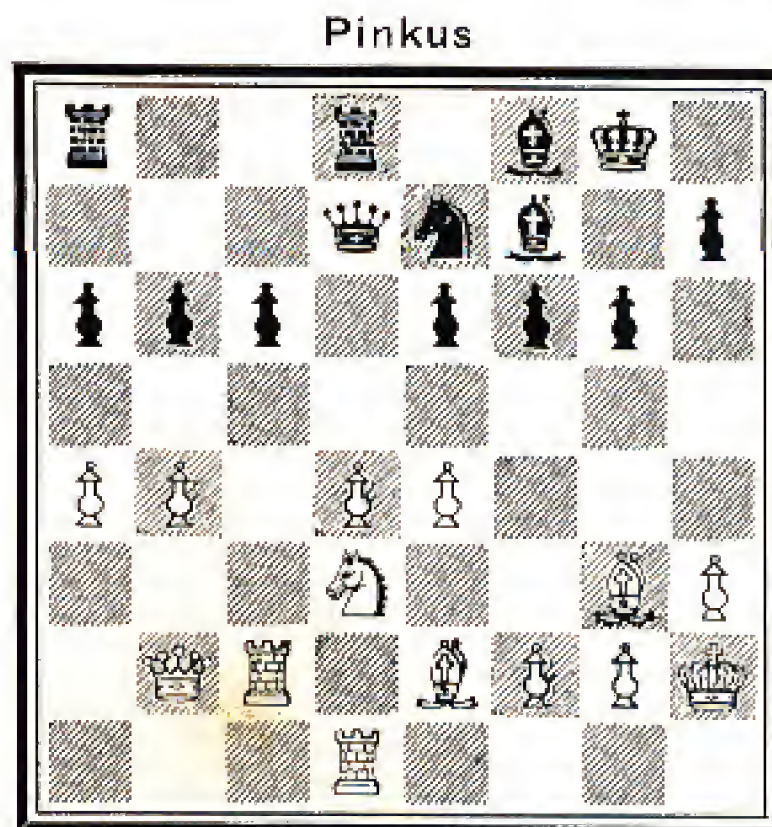
24 R-B2! P-K3

White's last move threatened P-K4, hence a more useful retreat than QB2 had to be prepared for the Kt.

25 R-Q1 B-B1?

After this, Black's game goes downhill rapidly. Better was 25 . . . BxP; 26 PxP, KtxKP etc.; but not 25 . . . P-R4; 26 PxP, PxP (if 26 . . . RxP; 27 P-K4, Kt-K2; 28 QxP, RxP; 29 Kt-B5); 27 Kt-B5 with decisive advantage.

26 P-K4 Kt-K2



Reshevsky

27 P-R5! QxP

Allowing a pretty finish, but if 27 . . . PxP; 28 Kt-B5 and White has matters all his own way.

28 QxQ RxQ
29 PxP P-K4

This is evidently the move on which Black relied to take the sting out of P-Kt7.

30 KtxP! RxKtP

Or 30 . . . RxR; 31 BxR, PxKt; 32 BxP followed by P-Kt7. No better is 30 . . . PxKt; 31 RxR, PxR; 32 P-Kt7 etc.

31 Kt-Q7! B-Kt6

Else White plays B-B7 followed by Kt-B5.

32 R-QKt1 BxR

If 32 . . . P-QR4; 33 R(2)-Kt2, P-R5; 34 B-Q6 and wins.

33 RxR Kt-Q4
34 P-Kt7 Resigns

A delightful tactical culmination of fine strategic play.

U. S. Championship Preliminaries

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

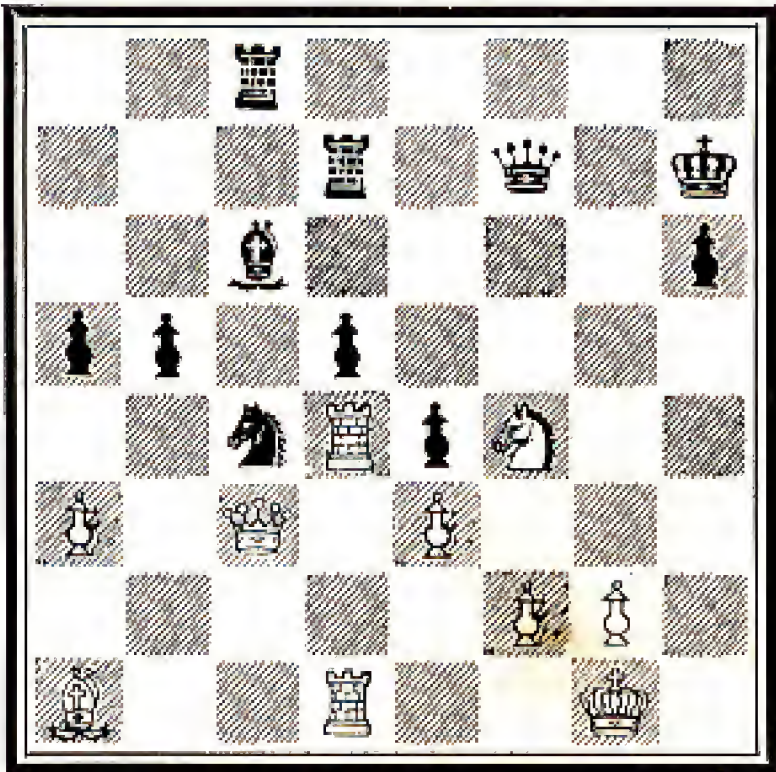
O. Ulvestad F. Reinfeld
White Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	9 P-K3	O-O
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	10 B-Q3	Q-K2
3 P-QR3	P-Q4	11 O-O	Kt-K5
4 QKt-Q2	B-Q3	12 R-K1	P-KB4
5 P-B4	P-QKt3	13 B-Kt2	R-B3
6 Q-B2	QKt-Q2	14 Kt-B1	R-R3
7 PxP	PxP	15 P-Kt5	P-Kt4
8 P-QKt4	B-Kt2	16 QR-B1	P-Kt5

White now sacrifices a P in order to obtain a troublesome pressure on the long diagonal.

17 Kt-K5!?	BxKt	27 B-R1	P-B4
18 PxB	R-QB1	28 PxP e.p.	BxP
19 BxKt	BPxB	29 Q-B3	R-Q2
20 P-K6	RxKP	30 P-R3	PxP
21 Kt-Kt3	Q-B2	31 KtxRP	B-R5
22 Kt-K2	Kt-K4	32 R-Q4	R(2)-B2
23 Kt-B4	R-K2	33 Q-Kt4	B-B3
24 Q-B3	P-KR3	34 Kt-B4	P-QR4
25 KR-Q1	K-R2	35 Q-B3	P-Kt4
26 Q-Q4	Kt-B5	36 R(1)-Q1	R-Q2

Reinfeld



Ulvestad

Greatly pressed for time, Black has advanced his Q side Ps too rapidly, instead of stopping to consolidate his position. White is now able to embark on a clever line of play.

37 KtxP!

The sealed move, on which Ulvestad took almost half an hour. There is more here than appears on the surface.

37 BxKt
38 RxB RxR
39 RxR

If now 39 . . . Kt-Kt3; 40 R-KB5! gives White a winning position. And in view of Black's vulnerability on the long diagonal and the shakiness of his Pawn position, his game looks desperate.

39 R-KKt1!!

A surprising move which saves everything. It has two points, the first of which is to guard KKt2, thus threatening . . . QxR.

40 Q-Q4

With the seemingly murderous threat of R-Q7. After 40 R-Q4 or 40 R-Q1, the game would likewise be a draw.

40 RxPch!!

This is the second point. The game was given up as a draw, as White cannot avoid perpetual check; for instance 41 KxR (41 K-R1, R-R7ch!), Q-B6ch; 42 K-Kt1, Q-Kt5ch; 43 K-B1, Q-R6ch; 44 K-K1, Q-R8ch; 45 K-K2, Q-B6ch etc. or 42 K-R2, QxPch; 43 K-R3, Q-B6ch; 44 K-R4, Q-B7ch etc.



REINFELD

(This game was awarded the prize for the most brilliant game beginning with 1 P-K4.)

FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by W. W. Adams)

W. W. Adams I. Kashdan
White Black

1 P-K4	P-K3	4 B-Kt5	B-K2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	5 P-K5	KKt-Q2
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	6 BxB	. . . . .

The latest analysis purports to show a favorable game for White by 6 P-KR4 (the Alekhine-Chatard Attack). But I am not over-familiar with this line, and besides, that Kashdan permits it does not speak highly in its favor.

6 QxB
7 B-Q3

7 Q-Q2 or 7 P-B4 is more usual, but I am convinced that 7 B-Q3 is the strongest move, though it opens to Black extreme complications, if he chooses.

7		P-QR3	
8 QKt-K2	P-QB4	11 P-KB4	P-B4
9 P-QB3	Kt-QB3	12 Kt-B3	P-QKt4
10 Q-Q2	O-O	13 O-O	B-Kt2

Throughout the game Black suffers from the ineffectiveness of his QB, a characteristic of this variation.

14 P-KR3 P-B5

Slower but more deadly than the alternative

14 . . . PxP. The attacks on both sides are slow in developing, but as usual in such cases fireworks are promised when they finally culminate.

15 B-B2 P-Kt5 18 PxBP KKtPxP
16 P-Kt4 P-Kt3 19 K-R2 K-R1
17 Kt-Kt3 P-QR4 20 R-B2

Providing for QR-KKt1 before Black can play . . . P-R5 and . . . P-Kt6.

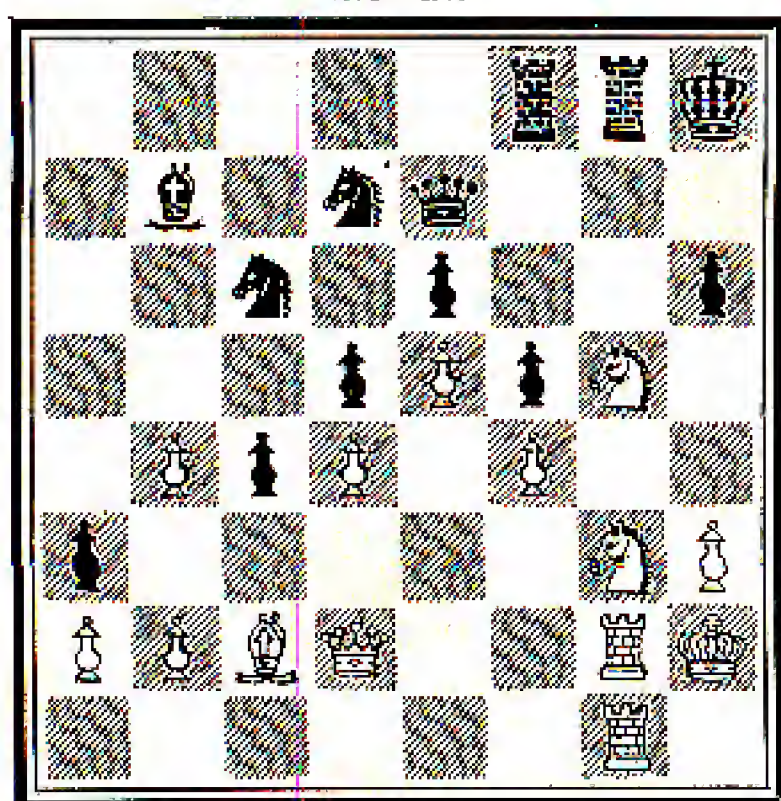
20 R-KKt1
21 R-KKt1 P-R5
22 R(2)-Kt2 P-R6
23 Kt-Kt5 QR-KB1

Sacrificing the KtP, but to resolve the Q side P situation by 23 . . . PxBP would leave White free to continue his attack on the K side via KtxKP followed by BxP etc.

24 PxKtP P-R3

This move has been criticized because it forces White into an apparently sound sacrifice. Yet if Black had not made this move, White would simply have consolidated his P at QKt4, and then have played for the ending with a P to the good. Of course, if 24 . . . KtxKtP; 25 KtxBP, PxKt; 26 QxKt!

Kashdan



Adams

25 KtxKP QxKt
26 BxP Q-K2

Not 26 . . . RxB; 27 KtxR, RxRch; 28 QxR, QxKt; 29 Q mates.

27 BxKt QxB
28 P-Kt5! Kt-Q1

Relatively better was 28 . . . Kt-K2; 29 P-B5, KtxP; 30 Kt-R5, RxRch; 31 QxR, QxP! 32 P-Kt3! Q-Q2 (32 . . . PxP? 33 Kt-B6 or 32 B-B1; 33 Kt-B4); 33 Kt-B6, Q-KB2; 34 P-Kt4, B-B1; 35 Q-Q2 etc. with intriguing possibilities.

29 P-B5 Q-R2
30 P-K6

Now White's Ps become irresistible.

30 PxP 34 Q-K5ch Q-Kt2
31 QxKtP P-R4 35 P-B6 Q-B2
32 Q-K2 P-R5 36 Kt-B5 Resigns
33 P-K7 R-K1

(All our photos from the championship appear by courtesy of the Eastern Film Laboratories.)

(Black compromises his game with faulty opening play.)

PETROFF DEFENSE

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

I. Kashdan

A. Kupchik

White

Black

1 P-K4 P-K4 5 P-Q4 P-Q4
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-KB3 6 B-Q3 B-K2
3 KtxP P-Q3 7 O-O O-O
4 Kt-KB3 KtxP 8 P-B4 Kt-KB3

Perhaps . . . P-QB3 was preferable, all the more since Black's later . . . Kt-QB3 turns out to be of little value.

9 Kt-B3

Kt-B3

But here 9 . . . PxP; 10 BxP, QKt-Q2 (to be followed by . . . Kt-Kt3-Q4) was definitely better.

10 P-B5!

Leaving Black with a terribly cramped game.

10 B-Kt5
11 B-K3 Q-B1
12 R-K1 R-K1
13 P-KR3! B-K3

White's last move forced Black to renounce one of the QB's two diagonals. Thus 13 . . . B-R4 maintains the pin, but then 14 B-QKt5 is very awkward.

14 P-R3

Kt-Kt1

Bravely admitting that the development of the QKt was wrong. Black is in a terrible quandary, for if 14 . . . P-QR3; 15 P-QKt4 followed by the usual Q side advance is strong; while if 14 . . . P-QR4; 15 B-QKt5 is again annoying. The text avoids these difficulties, but the harm done to Black's development is irreparable.

15 Q-B2

P-B3

. . . P-KR3 would prevent the following move, but would weaken the K side.

Not 16 . . . P-KR3; 17 KtxB, PxKt (if 17 . . . QxKt; 18 BxP); 18 B-Kt6 and Black's KP is not long for this world.

16 Kt-KKt5 P-KKt3
17 KtxB QxKt
18 B-KKt5 Q-Q2

Black is burdened with one disagreeable situation after another. If 18 . . . Q-B1? (in order to make way for the QKt), there follows 19 RxB, RxR; 20 BxKt etc.

19 R-K3 B-Q1 22 R-K1 BxB
20 Q-K2 RxR 23 QxB Kt-Kt2
21 QxR Kt-R4 24 R-K7 Q-Q1

The exchanges of the last few moves have failed to eliminate the pressure. White now wins a P, while Black still struggles with his development.

25 Q-B6 Q-KB1 28 QxQch KxQ
26 RxKtP Kt-K3 29 Kt-K2 P-QR4
27 P-QKt4 Q-Kt2 30 P-Kt5 PxP

Now White has a passed QBP, and the QP cannot last long.

31 BxQKtP Kt-R3
32 BxKt

Kashdan exchanges a B for a Kt! There must be a reason!

32 RxB
33 R-Q7

There is a reason. Now the QP falls, leaving White two connected passed Ps to the good.

33R-R1

34 RxPR-QKt1

35 P-B6R-Kt7

36 R-K5Kt-B2

37 Kt-B3Resigns

An admirably clear and simple game by Kashdan. Black had no real chance after getting so cramped a position in the opening.

(He laughs best etc.)

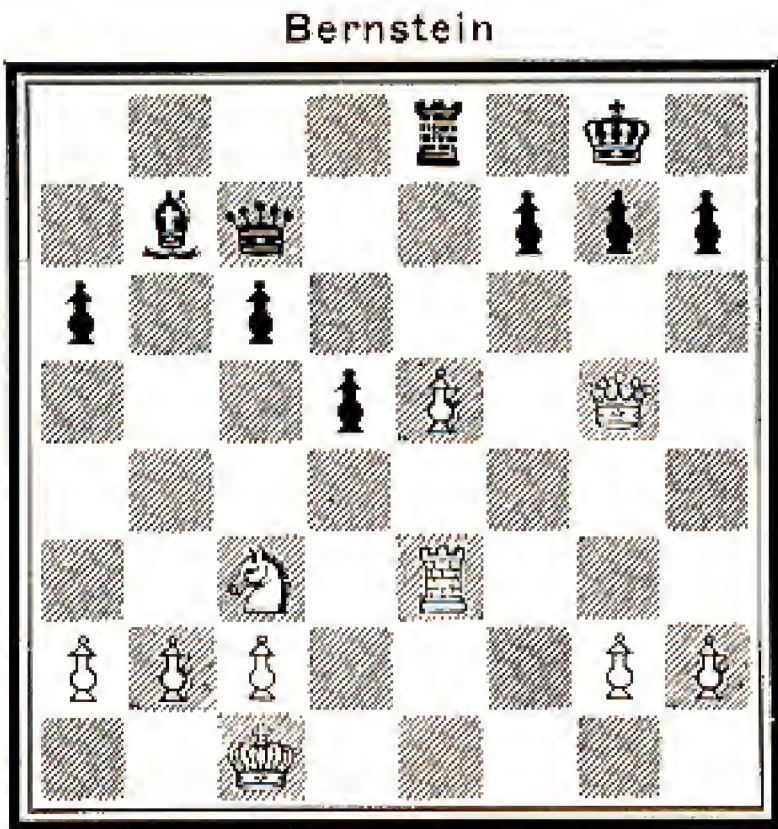
SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

G. Littman		S. N. Bernstein	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	12 KtxKt	KtPxKt
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	13 KR-K1	B-Kt2
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	14 P-K5	PxP
4 P-Q4	PxP	15 PxP	R-Q1
5 KtxP	P-Q3	16 Q-B4	RxRch
6 B-QB4	P-K3	17 RxR	Kt-Q4
7 B-KKt5	B-K2	18 BxKt	KPxB
8 Q-Q2	P-QR3	19 R-B1	O-O
9 O-O-O	Kt-K4	20 R-B3	BxB
10 B-Kt3	Q-B2	21 QxB	R-K1
11 P-B4	Kt-B3		

White's opening advantage has gradually evaporated and he must now lose the KP (if 22 R-B5, B-B1). He therefore plays for an ingenious swindle.

22 R-K3?!



White hopes for 22 . . . P-Q5; 23 Kt-K4, PxR; 24 Kt-B6ch, K-B1 (not 24 . . . K-R1? 25 KtxR, P-B3; 26 PxP followed by PxPch and Kt-B6ch winning); 25 KtxPch, K-Kt1; 26 Kt-B6ch with a draw.

However, after 22 . . . P-Q5; 23 Kt-K4 Black can win with 23 . . . K-B1! The method actually selected is more amusing.

22P-R3!

White is now unable to guard the KP, prevent . . . P-Q5 and also observe K7. The Q must renounce at least one of these vital tasks.

23 Q-Kt3

If 23 Q-B4, P-B3 wins.



BERNSTEIN

23P-Q5

24 Kt-K4PxR

Capturing the KP would of course be a blunder because of 25 Kt-B6ch.

25 Kt-B6chK-B1

26 QxPch?!

The only move, since if 26 Kt-R7ch, K-K2 etc.

26KxQ

27 KtxRchK-B1

28 KtxQK-K2

. . . And the Kt is trapped! The rest is easy.

29 K-Q1	K-Q2	38 P-R4	B-B7
30 P-K6ch	PxP	39 P-Kt5	PxP
31 KtxKP	KxKt	40 PxP	BxB
32 K-K2	P-B4	41 P-Kt6	K-B3
33 P-KKt4	B-K5	42 K-Q4	B-Kt6
34 P-B3	B-Kt8	43 K-B5	KxB
35 P-QR3	P-B5	44 K-Kt5	P-R5
36 KxP	K-K4	45 K-B5	K-B4
37 P-KR4	P-QR4	Resigns	

White turns on the pressure relentlessly.

INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

R. Fine		H. Seidman	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	5 B-Kt2	B-K2
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	6 O-O	O-O
7 P-Kt3			

The more normal 7 Kt-B3 permits the simplifying reply 7 . . . Kt-K5; hence Fine decides on another move which may enable him to maintain the tension.

7P-Q4

8 B-Kt2P-B4

9 QKt-Q2QKt-Q2

If Black wants to simplify (and why shouldn't he, against Fine?), he can play 9 . . . QPxP; 10 KtxP, PxP; 11 KtxQP (or 11 BxP, Kt-B3), BxB; 12 KxB, Kt-B3! with equality.

10 P-K3
11 Q-K2
12 QR-B1
13 BPxP!
14 Kt-K5
15 P-B4

R-B1
Q-B2
Q-Kt1
KPxP
QR-Q1
PxP?

An error which appreciably strengthens White's position: his Kt is now more firmly entrenched on K5, the hostile QP becomes more accessible to attack, the hostile Kkt cannot be sunk at White's K4, and in general White's position acquires more space and maneuvering elasticity. Black's one compensation is the K file—or so he hopes.

The more patient 15 . . . KR-K1, leaving White in some doubt as to the opponent's intentions, was decidedly preferable. If then 16 B-QR3, PxP; 17 BxB, RxB; 18 PxP, Kt-B1 followed by . . . Kt-K5! with better prospects than after the text.

16 PxP
17 P-QR3!

KR-K1
Kt-B1

Black doubtless avoided . . . P-QR4 because it would weaken his Q side. White is now able to gain further ground, reserving the eventual possibility of bringing his Q to QKt3 and his QKt to K3. First he settles the problem of the K file.

18 P-QKt4
19 Q-Q3

B-Q3
Q-R1

Vainly angling for . . . Kt-K5 which if played at once would lead to 20 KtxKt, PxKt; 21 BxP, BxB; 22 QxB, P-B3; 23 Q-Q5ch with a winning game.

20 QR-K1
21 P-Kt5
22 R-K2
23 KR-K1

P-QR4
R-K2
QR-K1
KKt-Q2

24 Kt-B1!
25 KtxKt
26 RxR
27 RxR

P-B3
KtxKt
RxR
BxR

If Black expected any relief from the foregoing exchanges, he is soon undeceived, as White now reaches the position outlined in the note to Black's 17th move.

28 Kt-K3

P-Kt3

Or 28 . . . P-R5; 29 Q-B5 etc. The QP is untenable.

29 Q-Kt3
30 KtxP
31 P-QR4!
32 KtxB

K-B1
Q-B1
P-B4
KxKt

33 B-R3ch
34 Q-K3
35 P-Q5
36 Q-K7ch

K-B3
K-Kt2
Kt-B4
K-R3

If 36 . . . K-Kt1; 37 BxKt, QxBch; 38 QxQ, PxQ; 39 P-Q6, B-B1; 40 P-Kt6, K-B1; 41 P-Q7 and wins.

37 B-Kt2

Resigns

A Great Fighting Game

RUY LOPEZ

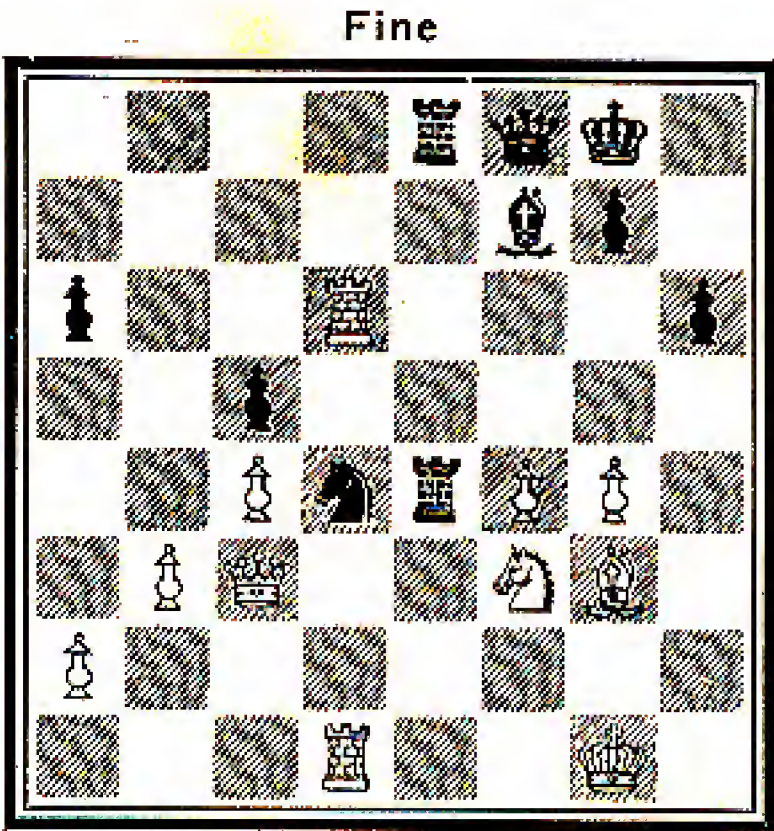
A. C. Simonson		R. Fine	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	10 P-B4	B-K2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	11 Kt-B3	O-O
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	12 P-KR3	Kt-Q2
4 B-R4	P-Q3	13 P-QKt3	B-B3
5 O-O	Kt-B3	14 B-B4	Q-K2
6 BxKtch	PxB	15 KR-K1	BxKt
7 P-Q4	PxP	16 QxB	P-KB3
8 QxP	P-B4	17 B-Kt3	Q-B2
9 Q-Q3	B-K3	18 Kt-R4	Kt-K4

19 P-B4
20 Kt-B3
21 QR-Q1
22 R-Q2
23 KR-Q1
24 P-K5

Kt-B3
QR-Q1
P-R3
KR-K1
Q-B1
P-B4

25 PxP
26 B-B2
27 P-KKt4
28 PxP
29 B-Kt3
30 RxB

PxP
B-B2
PxP
R-K5
QR-K1
Kt-Q5



31 R(6)xKt
32 RxP
33 R-Q3
34 B-B2
35 QxR
36 Q-B2
37 Kt-K5
38 K-Kt2
39 K-Kt3
40 PxR
41 K-Kt2
42 Q-Q3
43 Q-Q2
44 K-R2

PxR
R-K6
Q-B4
RxR
Q-R6
Q-Q3
B-K3
B-B1
RxKt
QxPch
BxP
B-B4
Q-K5ch
Q-Kt5

45 P-B5
46 B-K3
47 P-Kt4
48 B-B4
49 K-Kt1
50 B-Kt8
51 Q-B2ch
52 Q-R2ch
53 Q-Q2
54 K-B2
55 K-K3
56 KxQ
57 K-K1
Resigns

B-K5
K-R2
B-B3
Q-B6
P-Kt4
K-Kt3
K-R4
K-Kt5
Q-R8ch
Q-Kt7ch
QxQch
K-B6
P-Kt5

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THE CHESS REVIEW

25 W. 43rd STREET

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Women in Chess

Random Reflections on the U. S. Women's Championship—Congratulations to Mrs. Adele Rivero for winning the tournament—and with such an excellent score. She lost only one game This tournament was the strongest ever, and the most exciting. Although first place was decided during the semi-final round, the standing of the other players was uncertain until adjourned games of the final round were finished Nice prizes for the players. George Emlen Roosevelt gave a beautiful silver tray for first prize. A chess set and the book "Chessmen" went to Miss N. May Karff, second prize winner. Dr. Helen Weisenstein and Mrs. Giselda Gresser, who shared third place, each got elaborate kits of beauty preparations. Similar kits, but smaller, went to Mrs. Mary Bain and Mrs. Raphael McCready who tied for fifth place. Consolation prizes—chess pins—to the remaining players. . . . Unusual confusion before the tourney started. Should



MRS. STEPHENS who handled admission tickets at the tournament.

non-citizens be allowed to compete? This question was raised only a few weeks before the starting date. In 1938 the citizenship rule was abrogated. Final decision, made only a few days before the tournament started, allowed those who held their first papers to compete this year. This permitted Mrs. Rivero and Dr. Weisenstein to play. Full citizenship will be required next time Who would run the tournament and where it would be held was not finally decided until the night before the play started. Mrs. Frank Marshall again donated her time as director. . . . The men certainly had the best of the arrangements at the Astor—larger tables, more comfortable chairs, better light and better protection from the fans. But the women were good sports



MRS. RIVERO

MRS. GRESSER

about it Greatest surprise to us was the moment when Miss Raettig resigned to Mrs. Rivero. She has a reputation of playing out to the bitter end, hoping for stalemate, apparently. After she finished her last game she bought a beginning chess book. "I thought I needed it," Miss Raettig said, apparently somewhat depressed by her poor showing. Some of the men who had played against Mrs. Gresser at the Marshall Chess Club expected her to win the tournament. We weren't so sure, knowing that club play is not an adequate preparation for playing in an important tournament. Certainly she suffered from "tournament jitters." She said the strain of the tourney took her completely by surprise. She did pretty well, at that She seemed to have a new costume for each session. Perhaps it gave her confidence to feel she looked attractive Dr. Lasker asked Mrs. Kashdan why she wasn't playing. "My husband doesn't want me to," Helen answered. "You should learn to assert yourself," the doctor told her We felt pretty bad ourselves, to have the tournament start without us, but we didn't have the time to play Too bad none of the women from the mid-West could have come on to compete And whatever has happened to Mrs. Kathryn Slater and Mrs. Wm. Davey who were such promising players in the New York tournament of 1937? Milton Hanauer complimented the women by saying that they were playing good chess Mrs. Bain still forgets to punch her clock when she is short of time. She ought to tie a red string around her thumb, or something, to remind herself As Mrs. Gresser mated Miss Karff she said, "I'm sorry." Mrs. Rivero seemed to have learned to control her nervousness. We didn't see a single shredded handkerchief around her chair The newspapers gave the women good publicity. The *World-Telegram* wrote up Mrs.



MISS KARFF

MRS. McCREADY

Rivero, and the *Sun* had an article about Mrs. McCready, with pictures of her whole family playing chess Mrs. Harmath played better chess than you would think from her score. She should have drawn several important games. More experience in the end game and she will place much higher in the next tournament The women had as many spectators as the men for some of their games. Hard to get near the tables sometimes. —E.L.W.

Mrs. Rivero disposes of her most formidable opponent by admirable endgame play.

INDIAN DEFENSE

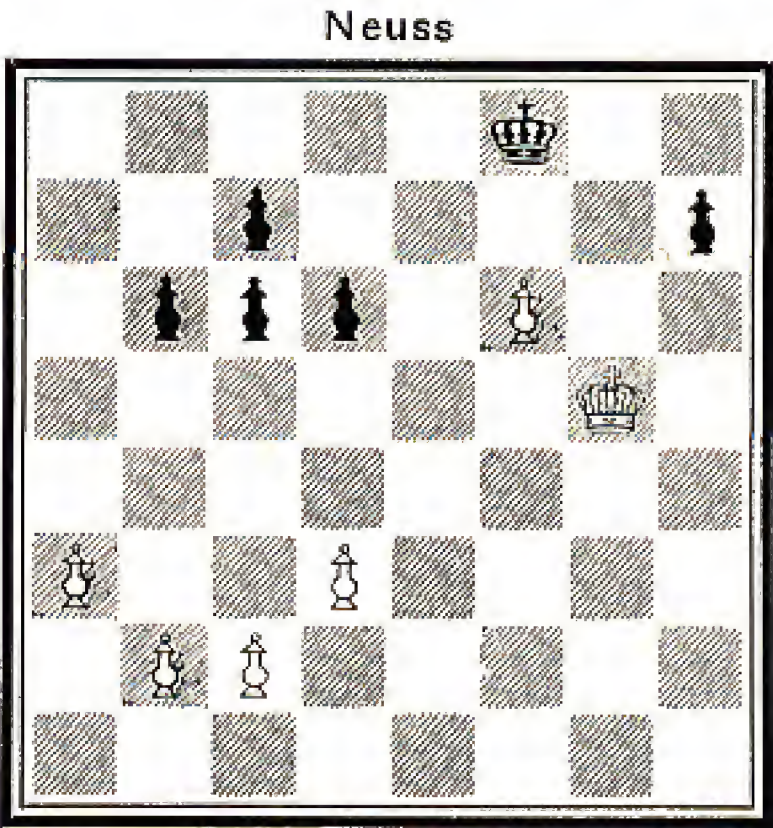
Mrs. A. Rivero White		Miss N. May Karff Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	30 BxKt	RxB
2 P-QB4	P-K3	31 P-KR4	K-Kt1
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	32 P-K4	R(B3)-B2
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	33 K-K3	K-B1
5 B-Kt2	B-K2	34 R-B4	K-K1
6 O-O	O-O	35 RxR	RxR
7 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	36 P-B4	K-Q2
8 Q-B2	KtxKt	37 R-Kt6	R-K2
9 QxKt	P-Q3	38 K-Q4	R-B2
10 Kt-R4	Q-B1	39 R-Kt4	P-B3
11 BxB	QxB	40 PxPch	KxP
12 Kt-B3	Kt-Q2	41 P-B5	R-K2
13 Q-Q3	P-KB4	42 R-Kt6	K-Q2
14 Kt-Kt5	BxKt	43 P-R5	P-R5
15 BxB	P-KR3	44 P-Kt4	P-Kt4
16 B-Q2	P-K4	45 P-R3	K-B2
17 PxP	KtxP	46 P-B6	PxP
18 Q-Q5ch	QxQ	47 RxRP	R-B2
19 PxQ	QR-K1	48 R-Kt6	P-B4
20 B-B3	P-B5	49 P-R6	K-B3
21 QR-K1	Kt-Q2	50 R-Kt7	R-B3
22 PxP	RxBP	51 P-R7	R-R3
23 P-B3	P-QR4	52 PxP	R-R5ch
24 R-B2	R-K2	53 K-K3	K-Q4
25 R-Kt2	Kt-B4	54 R-K7	K-B3
26 R-Q1	K-R2	55 P-B6	P-Q4
27 R-Q4	R(B5)-B2	56 P-B7	R-R6ch
28 R(Q4)-KKt4	Kt-Q2	57 K-B2	RxKRP
29 K-B2	Kt-B3	58 P-B8(Q)	Resigns

HER FATHER: "And what are your prospects of promotion, young man?"
HER SUITOR: "Excellent, sir. There's nobody in the firm below me."

AN INSTRUCTIVE ENDING

The recent match for the New Jersey State Championship between J. D. Neuss (Champion of the North Jersey Chess Association) and J. du Bois (Champion of the South Jersey Chess Association) ended in a victory for Neuss by 3½-2½ after some unusually keen fighting. After the fifth game the score stood 2½-2½, and the last and deciding game was worthy of the occasion, going no less than 99 moves!

Some of the highlights of this last game follow. The excellent notes are by Mr. Neuss.



Du Bois

White has just exchanged Rs with a view to winning by establishing a passed P on the QR file. The game continued:

41 P-R4 P-B4

P-Kt4 must be prevented.

42 P-B3 P-Q4

White's last move again threatened P-Kt4. Now that move would lose (43 P-Kt4, P-Q5!).

43 K-B4?

White saw that this move would win if Black replied . . . P-R4. Absolutely essential, however, was 43 P-Kt3 threatening to win with P-Q4.

43 P-B5!

White's QKtP is now stopped. The tables are completely turned and Black's passed RP becomes the winning factor.

44 P-Q4 K-B2

45 K-K5 P-B3

More effective was 45 . . . P-R4 with obvious variations, e.g. 46 KxP, KxP; 47 K-K4, K-Kt4; 48 K-B3, P-B3 wins. The RP will advance to the seventh with Zugzwang, forcing White to advance his KtP. Against 46 K-B5, P-R5; 47 K-Kt4, KxP; 48 KxP, K-B4 wins.

46 K-Q6	P-R4	53 K-B8	Q-R6
47 KxP	P-R5	54 K-Kt7	Q-Kt6ch
48 KxKtP	P-R6	55 K-B8	Q-R5
49 P-R5	P-R7	56 K-Kt7	Q-Kt4ch
50 P-R6	P-R8(Q)	57 K-B8	Q-R3ch
51 P-R7	Q-R8	58 K-Kt8	Q-Kt3ch
52 K-Kt7	QxKtPch	59 K-R8	QxBP?

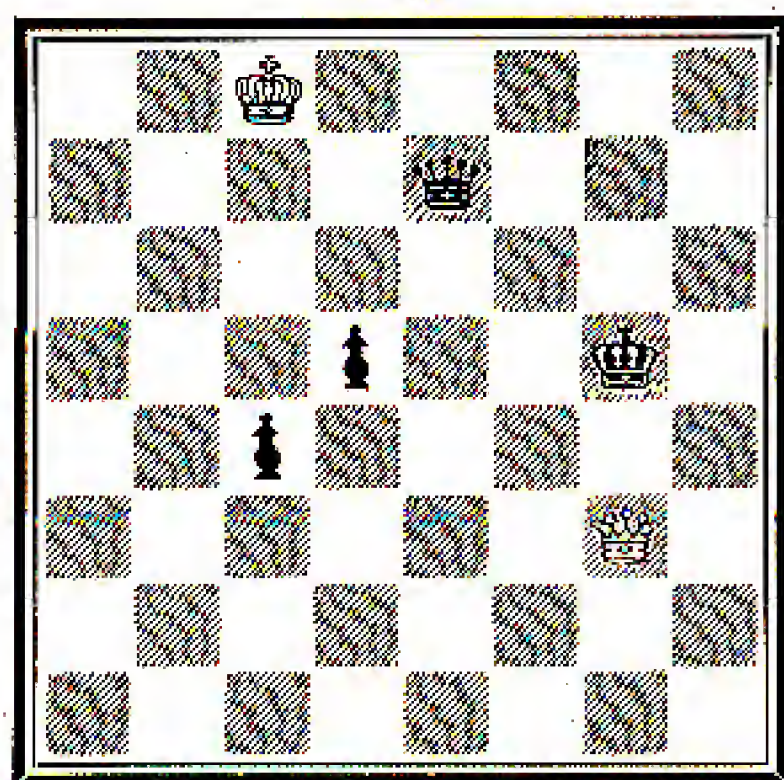
This makes the win very laborious. Black

plans to pick up the remaining Ps and win with his extra Ps. Due to fatigue and time pressure, he overlooked the subtle win by 59 . . . K-K3!! 60 P-B7, Q-Q1ch; 61 K-Kt7, Q-K2ch; 62 K-Kt6, Q-B1; 63 K-Kt7, QxPch; 64 K-Kt8, K-Q3 wins.

60 K-Kt7	Q-K2ch	64 K-B8	Q-R5
61 K-Kt8	Q-Q1ch	65 K-Kt7	Q-Kt6ch
62 K-Kt7	Q-Q2ch	66 K-B8	QxP
63 K-Kt8	Q-Kt4ch	67 P-R8(Q)	QxP

After about seven hours of play, the game was adjourned at the 80th move in the following position:

Neuss



DuBois

80 K-B4

The sealed move. A win is planned by exhausting White's checks so as to centralize the poorly placed Black Q and then advancing the K in front of his Ps.

81 Q-B3ch	K-Kt3
82 Q-Kt4ch	. . . . .

White cannot take the P, for if 82 QxP, Q-K1ch; 83 K moves, Q-B2ch and wins.

82	K-B2
83 Q-R5ch	K-Kt2

Any other move allows perpetual check, say 83 . . . K-K3; 84 Q-R3ch, K-Q3; 85 Q-QR3ch, K-K3; 86 Q-R3ch, K-B3; 87 Q-R4ch, K-B2; 88 Q-R7ch etc.

84 Q-Kt4ch	K-B1
85 Q-Q4	. . . . .

White's checks would soon be exhausted: 85 Q-B5ch, Q-B2; or 85 Q-B4ch, K-K1; 86 Q-QR3ch, K-Kt1; 87 Q-Kt3ch, Q-Kt2 etc.

85	Q-K5
--------------	------

Centralization of the Queen! See the note to Black's 80th move.

86 Q-B6ch	K-K1
87 Q-Q8ch	. . . . .

Or 87 Q-R8ch, K-B2; 88 Q-R5ch, K-K2; 89 Q-Kt5ch, K-Q3; 90 Q-Q8ch, K-B3; 91 Q-B7ch, K-Kt4; 92 Q-Kt7ch, K-R5; 93 Q-R6ch, K-Kt6; 94 Q-Kt6ch, K-B6; 95 Q-R5ch, K-Q6 wins.

87	K-B2
88 Q-Q7ch	K-Kt3
89 Q-Q6ch	K-Kt4
90 Q-B5	. . . . .

This does not stop the Pawn advance. 90 Q-Q8ch was equally futile, however, because

of 90 . . . K-Kt5; 91 Q-Kt8ch, K-B5 exhausting the checks.

90	P-B6
--------------	------

Happily immune because of the Q exchange.

91 K-Kt7
----------	-----------

The K is better placed at Q7, but he is hopelessly aiming for QR8 with the well-known stalemate trap in view.

91	P-B7
92 Q-Kt1ch	K-B4
93 Q-B2ch	K-K4
94 Q-Kt3ch	K-Q5
95 Q-Kt1ch	K-B6
96 Q-B5ch	K-Kt6

Exhausting the checks once for all. Now there is no defense against the threat of Q exchange.

97 Q-B7	Q-Kt5ch
98 K-R8	P-B8(Q)

White resigns. If 99 QxQ, Q-R6ch wins.

The Queens Women's Chess Club of Cleveland is to our knowledge the most active women's chess club in the United States. It was organized in March 1938, is a member of the United States of America Chess Federation and meets weekly in the Union Commerce Building.

The club, which has an enthusiastic membership of 26 chess-minded ladies, is proud of the fact that it has never missed a meeting to date, although it is now entering its third year.

It has played matches with a number of men's teams from Cleveland clubs, colleges and high schools, as well as Men's clubs in nearby cities.

Games by correspondence have been played with various men's clubs and players in other states. The European games have had to be discontinued, because of the troubled times abroad.

Our best wishes to the Queens Women's Chess Club, and may it serve as the inspiration for many new clubs!

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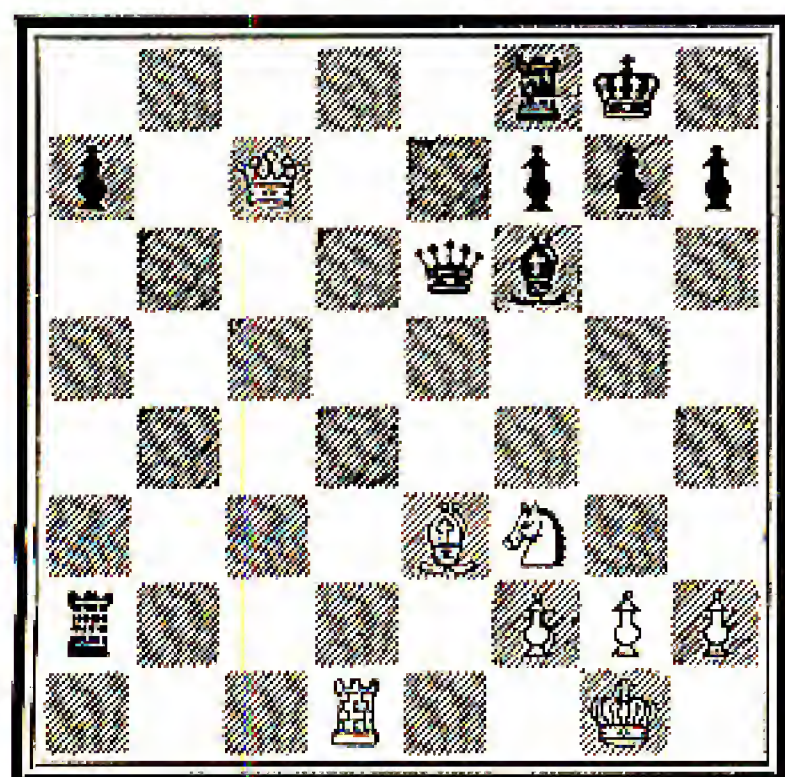
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Would You Have Seen It?

Played in a recent Dutch Tournament

De Bondt



Uchtman

(White to move)

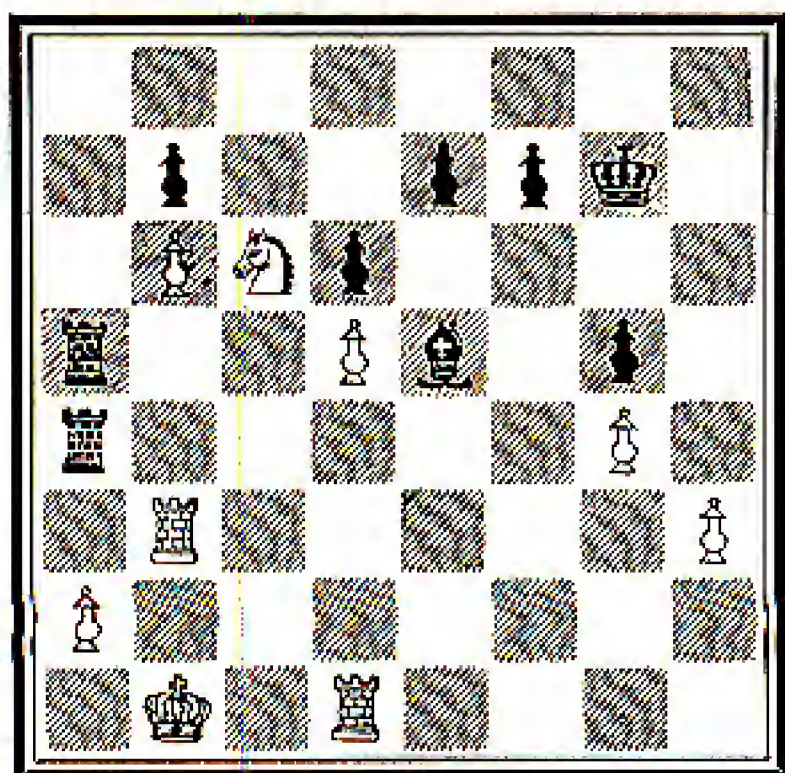
Being the exchange down, White is anxious to remove the dangerous Black QRP and plays:

21 BxP?

Show how Black now wins a piece by force! For the solution see page 120.

Marshall C. C. Championship 1939-1940

Marshall



Lasker

(Black to move)

One would think that the Knight, which has just been offered for capture, surely cannot be taken because of the ensuing advance of the QKtP. But the position abounds in those sparkling complications of which Marshall has always been so fond. There followed:

40 PxKt!!
41 R-Q2

If 41 P-Kt7, RxRP; 42 P-Kt8(Q), R-R8ch; 43 K-B2, R(4)-R7ch; 44 K-Q3, RxRch with advantage to Black.

41 R-K5!
42 R-Q1

Or 42 P-Kt7, R-K8ch; 43 K-B2 (if 43 R-Q1, RxRch; 44 K-B2, R(8)xP; 45 P-Kt8(Q), RxPch; 45 K-Kt1, R(4)-Q7 and wins or 45 K-B1, R-B7 and wins, R-B4ch! 44 K-Q3, RxPch followed by . . . R-B4ch and . . . P-Q4 winning.

42 R-K7!
43 P-R3 R-B4!
44 P-Kt7

The crucial variation would have been 44 R-QB1, R-Kt4!! 45 RxR, PxR; 46 P-Kt7 (or 46 R-B2, RxR; 47 KxR, B-Q5; 48 P-Kt7, B-R2 etc.), R-Kt7ch; 47 K-R1, P-Kt5!! 48 P-Kt8(Q), R-Kt6ch; 49 K-R2, RxPch; 50 K-Kt1, P-Kt6! and wins!

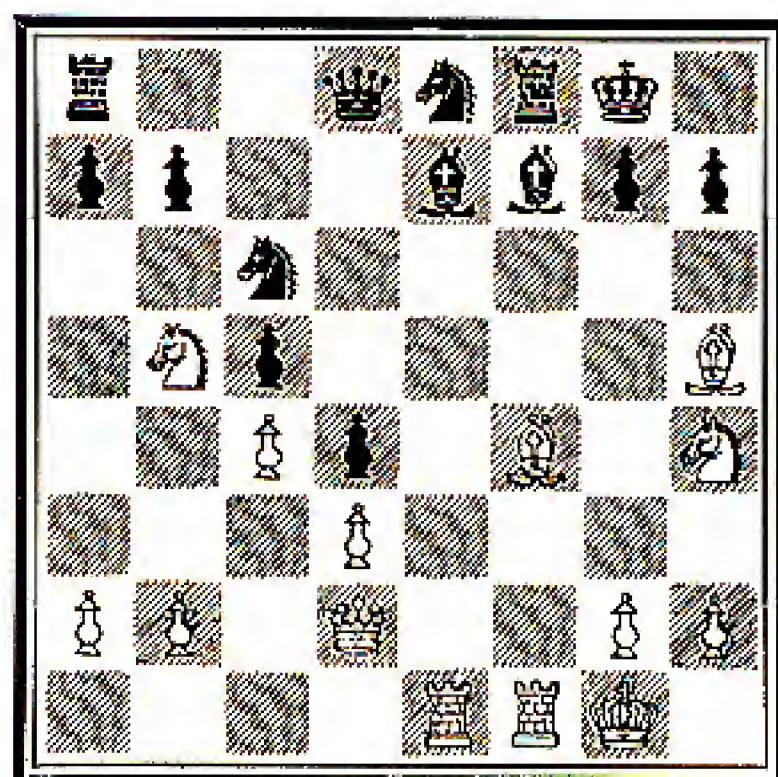
44 R(4)-B7!
45 R-K1

Of course if 45 P-Kt8(Q), R-QR7! wins.

45 R-Kt7ch
46 RxR RxRch
47 K-B1 RxP and wins

Paris 1939

Rossolimo



Grob

(White to move)

White has not played the opening very well and his pieces are rather insecurely (although aggressively) posted. He therefore winds up with a neat drawing combination:

1 B-B7! KtxB
2 BxBch RxB
3 RxR KxR
4 Q-B4ch K-Kt1

How is White to save the piece?!

5 KtxKt

Not 5 QxKt?? BxKt and White has nothing.

5 B-Q3

If 5 . . . BxKt; 6 R-K8ch etc.

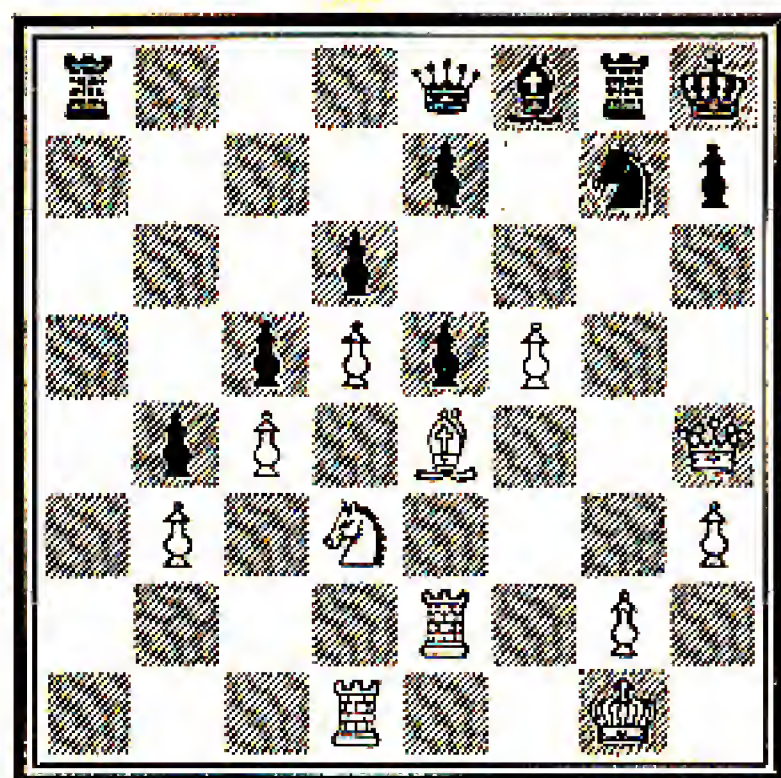
6 Q-Kt4! BxKt

If 6 . . . QxKt; 7 Q-K6ch, Q-B2 (or 7 . . . K-R1; 8 Q-K8ch); 8 QxB etc.

7 Q-K6ch K-R1
8 Kt-Kt6ch! Drawn!

Manhattan C. C. Championship 1939-1940

Nadell



Rosenzweig

(White to move)

White played 35 P-Kt4? and resigned on the 69th move. Instead he had a forced win, as pointed out by Horowitz. Solution given on Page 120.

Maroczy 70 Years Old

On March 3rd, the Hungarian master Geza Maroczy celebrated his 70th birthday. Like Dr. Lasker, Maroczy is one of the grand old men of chess, and it is with a feeling of awe that one realizes the span of Maroczy's career. He is the same player who beat our great Pillsbury so elegantly at Nuremberg, 1896, and who also defeated young Paul Keres convincingly in the Zandvoort, 1936 Tournament! Congratulations to this famous master, and many happy returns!

Among the great tournaments in which Maroczy has participated are: Nuremberg 1896 (second prize), Vienna 1898, London 1899 (tied for second prize with Pillsbury and Janowski), Paris 1900 (tied for third prize with Marshall), Munich 1900 (tied for first prize with Pillsbury and Janowski, but lost the play-off), Monte Carlo 1902 (first prize, a *quarter of a point* ahead of Pillsbury!), Monte Carlo 1903 (second prize), Ostende 1905 (first prize—a great achievement), Barmen 1905 (tied for first prize with Janowski), Ostende 1906 (second prize), Carlsbad 1907 (second to Rubinstein—one of the most magnificent tournaments of all time), Vienna 1908 (tied for first prize with Duras and Schlechter), Prague 1908, San Sebastian 1911, Berlin 1920, Gothenburg 1920, London 1922, Carlsbad 1923 (tied for first prize with Alekhine and Bogolyubov!), New York 1924, Carlsbad 1929, San Remo 1930, Bled 1931—to mention only the most memorable.

Maroczy practically retired from serious chess in 1936, but his name still remains a byword for fine defensive play, which was the most notable feature of his style. From the embarrassment of riches which is available in the selection of a characteristic Maroczy game, we have preferred to select two little-known games in a lighter vein.

(Sometimes the defense can be more forcing than the attack!)

Nagy-Teteny 1897

FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by G. Maroczy)

R. Charousek	G. Maroczy
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3
4 B-Kt5	B-K2
5 BxKt	....

This exchange is rarely played nowadays, as there is general unwillingness to relinquish the two Bs so early in the game. The text, however, allows White to inaugurate a promising attack. Charousek was above all an attacking player who never let himself be influenced by dogmas.

5	BxB
6 P-K5	B-K2
7 Q-Kt4	O-O

Both sides play to win: White attacks, and Black lets himself be attacked!

8 B-Q3	P-QB4
9 Q-R3	P-KKt3
10 PxP	Kt-B3
11 P-B4	BxP
12 Kt-B3	P-B3!

Black must seek counterbalances, and the text is his only opportunity.

13 Q-R6	....
Q-Kt3 was the alternative.	
13	R-B2
14 PxP	....

White hardly has anything better, for if 14 O-O-O, B-K6ch; 15 K-Kt1, PxP etc. But now Black obtains the upper hand and utilizes the unfavorable position of the hostile Q in skilful fashion.

14	QxP
15 P-KKt3	B-R6!
If now 16 PxP, QxKtch; 17 K-K2, P-K4! etc.	
16 Kt-Q1	B-B1
17 Q-R4	Kt-Q5!
18 KtxKt	QxKt
19 Q-Kt5	B-Q2

Both players have really only their Qs in play, but Black has a considerable advantage, as the movements of his opponent's pieces are greatly hampered.

20 P-KR4	....
Attempting to strengthen the attack.	
20	B-K2
21 Q-R6	P-K4!

The decisive move. The conclusion is rather amusing.

22 P-R5 P-KKt4!

Pretty play; White's Q is now in acute danger, and a loss of material unavoidable.

23 B-Kt6

23 PxP, B-KB1; 24 BxPch, RxB; 25 Q-Kt6ch, R-Kt2 is quite hopeless for White.

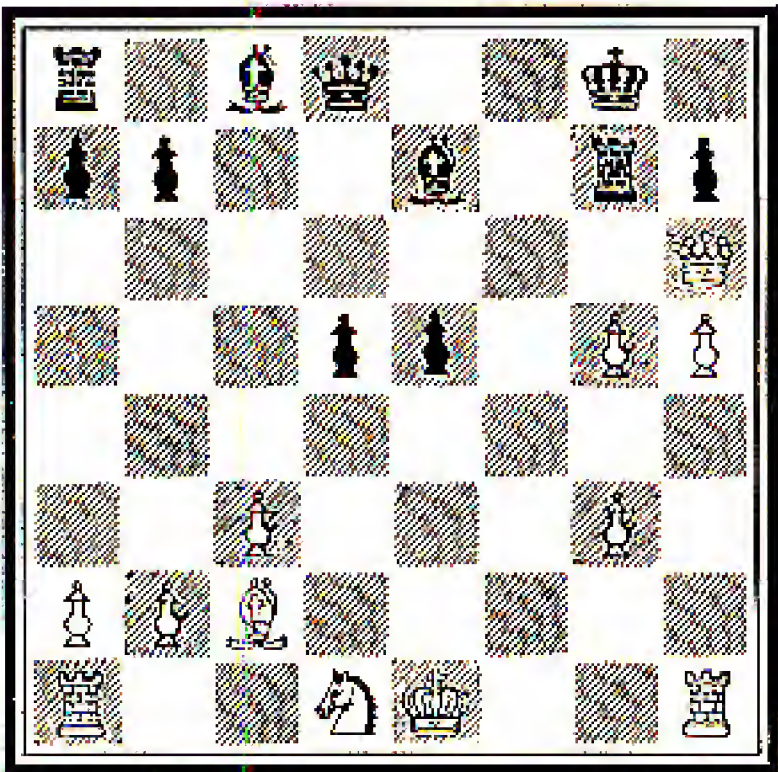
23 R-Kt2
24 P-B3 Q-Kt3
25 PxKtP Q-Q1!

The threatened . . . BxP must soon put an end to White's resistance. The maneuver with the Q (. . . Q-B3-Q5-Kt3-Q1) forms the four sides of a square—a most unusual occurrence!

26 B-B2 B-QB1!

Maintaining the threat. White could have dragged out the game for a while with BxPch, but he prefers to resign in this hopeless position.

Maroczy



Charousek

(Quoted from Maroczy's *Hundred Best Games*)

(A routine sacrifice in an original form.)

Played by Correspondence 1897-1898

QUEEN'S PAWN COUNTER GAMBIT

(Notes by G. Maroczy)

K. Zambelly	G. Maroczy
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q4
3 PxP	B-Q3

In Bilguer's Handbuch both 3 . . . QxP as well as 3 . . . P-K5 are shown to be inferior in all variations. Hence I adopted the text in order to throw my opponent on his own resources.

4 Kt-B3

Stronger seems 4 P-Q4, P-K5; 5 Kt-K5 etc.

4 Kt-KB3
5 B-Kt5ch P-B3
6 B-R4

Inferior to 6 PxP, PxP; 7 B-B4 etc.

6 P-K5

7 PxP	O-O
8 Kt-Q4	PxP
9 KtxBP	Q-Kt3
10 KtxKt	RxKt
11 B-Kt5	. . . .

Black has obtained far the better game.

A necessary defensive move which prevents . . . B-R3 and makes B-K2 possible in response to . . . B-KKt5. 11 O-O would have been answered by . . . BxPch!

11 R-Q1!

The most energetic continuation, which indirectly prevents White from castling and hinders his development generally. White misses the point, at once obtaining a lost game.

12 O-O

Allowing a well-known sacrificial continuation which leads to rather a piquant conclusion.

12 BxPch
13 KxB Kt-Kt5ch
14 K-Kt3

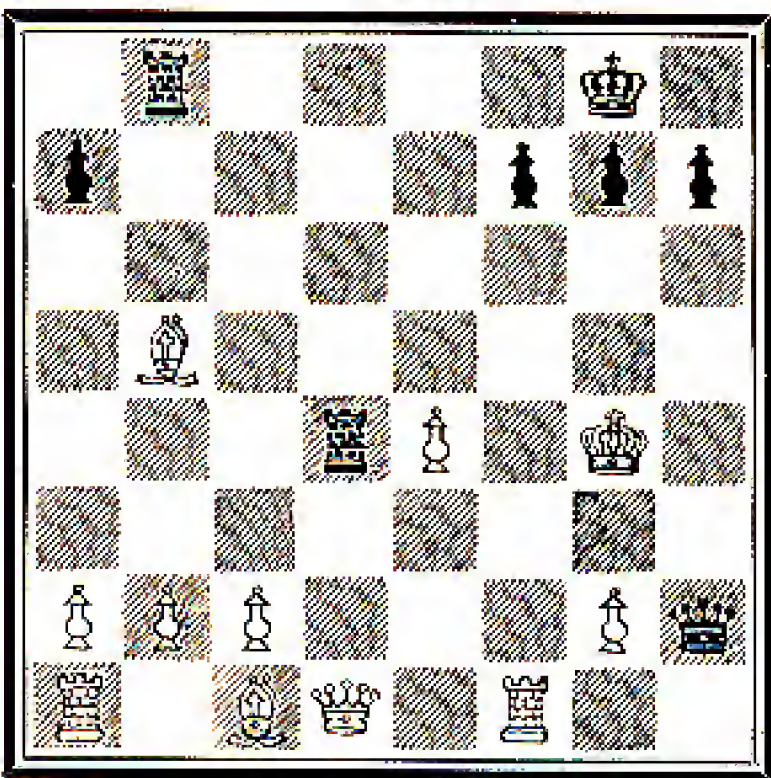
Or 14 K-Kt1, Q-KR3; 15 R-K1, Q-R7ch; 16 K-B1, Q-R8ch; 17 K-K2, QxP; 18 R-B1, Kt-R7 etc.

14 Q-B2ch

. . . Q-Kt3 would also be quite good.

15 P-B4	PxP e.p. ch	18 Kt-K4	BxKtch
16 KxP	R-Q5!	19 KxKt	Q-R7!
17 P-Q3	B-Kt2ch	20 PxP	QxPch

Maroczy



Zambelly

21 K-R4	RxB!
22 QxR	R-R4ch!
23 KxR	Q-R6ch
24 K-Kt5	P-R3ch
25 K-B4	P-Kt4ch
26 K-K3	Q-K3 mate

Going straight for the mate!

(Quoted from Maroczy's *Hundred Best Games*)

On his return from New York, Weaver Adams gave a simultaneous exhibition in Springfield, winning 19 games and losing to Bert Dygert of Springfield and Nathan Kahan of Holyoke.

Modern Chess Dull?!

By FRED REINFELD

II

I was very much interested in a recent interview with Ty Cobb, in which this famous baseball player of a by-gone age deplored the relatively recent introduction of the lively ball. This innovation, Cobb says, did away with the old finesse and skill and fighting spirit of the old-time players. The reason for its introduction, however, is quite obvious: baseball fans (like chess players, or spectators at a public hanging) want "action." They evidently do not care for the fine points which are prized by a great player like Cobb.

But what is so interesting about Cobb's remarks is this: the introduction of the lively ball did for baseball exactly what the clamorous demands of many chess amateurs would do for chess if their recommendations were followed, namely barring all first moves but 1 P-K4, and raising the time limit to some such figure as 40 moves an hour.

Such demands are based on a widespread underestimation of the skill of the modern masters and of the beauty of the games produced by them. This, in turn, is based on a fantastic overestimation of the skill of the masters of the period 1820-1860 (which in the minds of many amateurs is the "Golden Age" of chess) and of the beauty of the games produced in that period. Now most of us have seen very few of those games, and have only a dream-picture of the play of that period. In my previous article on this theme, I undertook to show how dull and slow the chess of this time really was. In the present article, I should like to consider this point in greater detail. Let us see first, just what are the characteristics attributed to the period.

THE "GOLDEN AGE" OF CHESS (1820-1860)

I have often thought that the modern amateur's pleasant vision of the old-time chess is admirably evoked in these lines from Thomson's *The Castle of Indolence*:

*"A pleasing land of drowsy head it
was,
Of dreams that wave before the half-
shut eye;
And of gay castles in the clouds that
pass
Forever flushing round a summer
sky;
There eke the summer delights, that
witchingly*

*Instill a wanton sweetness through
the heart,
And the calm pleasures always hover'd
nigh;
But whatever smack'd of 'noyance or
unrest,
Was far, far off expelled from this
delicious nest."*

If we were not all too familiar with the infinite capacity of the human mind to create and perpetuate illusions, we would marvel at this superbly ironic state of affairs: this era, which in all its aspects was the most dreary the game has known, has been put down by well-nigh universal consent as the age of the most interesting chess. In this period, the thesis continues, chess reached such sublime heights that henceforth there could appear only decadence and imitation and sterility. This quaint belief involves certain subsidiary beliefs to support the main structure:

The Grand Old Masters revelled in the open game; as far as the eye could reach, one saw nothing but King's Gambits and Evans' Gambits—"that most beautiful of openings" (Morphy).

Correspondingly, the close game was anathema, and those two monsters, the Sicilian and French Defenses (which only signify, after all, a cowardly evasion of the chivalrous gambits) were delightfully conspicuous by their absence.

Daring attacking play, rich in imaginative resource, was of course the order of the day.

Correspondingly, defensive play and maneuvering were virtually unknown — this of course being all to the good.

As one would expect from this vogue of sparkling chess, games were short, rarely going beyond thirty moves; draws were few; and the actual duration of the game was brief.

This is contrasted to modern games, in which according to popular belief, games are rarely less than thirty moves in length, draws are frequent and the actual duration of the game is tiresomely long.

Alas for this century-old daydream, this charming gingerbread fantasy in the manner of the Brothers Grimm!

As I have shown in the previous article, the tournament games of this period averaged at least 45 moves in length, which is a higher

figure than in modern play. The actual duration was certainly much higher than in the last fifty years (or in fact ever since the introduction of clocks). Draws may have been relatively infrequent, but only because of the gross blunders which regularly cropped up even in the games of the best players. A good many of the draws in modern play are simply the result of the frequent impossibility of decisive action between well-matched opponents. Shall we deplore the *strength* of the modern players?!

THE "JITTERBUGS"

The Golden Age produced three great masters who stand head and shoulders above the rest: Labourdonnais, Morphy and Anderssen. No matter what development chess may take, these great geniuses will always have a secure place in its Hall of Fame. To disparage them would be akin to belittling Bach, Mozart and Beethoven. But just as it would be foolish to put Mozart's contemporaries on the same level with him (wherein, then, would he be outstanding?!), so is it equally foolish to praise Morphy if we are going to give equal praise to the mediocrities who were so glaringly inferior to him. I divide these other players into the group which exaggerated the tendency to attack, the group which exaggerated the tendency to defend—and worse yet, the group which exaggerated the tendency to do nothing.

I call the first group the "Jitterbugs." Often gifted with fine natural talents, they forever concentrated on attack—in season and out of season; when it was indicated and when it was out of the question; with ample resources and with exiguous ones; when the attack looked promising, or when it offered no chance whatever. Their simple views on defensive play could be summed up very aptly in Goethe's phrase: "There is a limit to everything — except stupidity." And their expectations of the defender's lack of foresight and patience were rarely proved incorrect.

Another curious aspect of the attacking play of the Golden Age was that it was so often *inconclusive*: second-rate moves, if they were flashy enough, were quite acceptable. The same attitude is never (or at all events, very rarely) found in the modern master, who prizes his artistic integrity too highly to content himself with "good enough" moves when his instinct tells him that he may be able to find other moves which are just as sound but have the

additional merits of greater elegance and greater conclusiveness.

Careful study of the games of the Golden Age shows the following characteristics:

The attacks are often hopelessly unsound. A modicum of care would easily repulse them with catastrophic loss of material; but generally the defense is even worse than the attack!

When the attack deserves to succeed and is quite sound (that is to say, *forcing*), this may generally be attributed to previous strategical blunders on the part of the loser—mistakes of such magnitude that not even the highest defensive skill could hold together such wretchedly compromised positions.

Thus the conclusion is incontrovertible that the brilliant games of the modern masters must be rated much more highly than those of the Romantic School. The modern master must contend with far more formidable opponents and must work out his plans within a time limit; the older players generally had much weaker opponents and had unlimited time at their disposal (the belief that their offhand play was very rapid is not borne out by the facts). In addition, the modern games must conform to rigorous standards of soundness, economy and elegance; whereas the games of the Romantic School are spotted with flaws. A spate of flimsy sacrifices is not to be confused with the highest flights of chess genius.

I realize, of course, that much of the foregoing has a dogmatic ring to those who have not studied the games of the older players. I propose, therefore, to give some examples of the play of this period in next month's issue of *The Chess Review*. In the interests of fairness, I shall select only examples from the play of the outstanding masters, or from games that were highly praised at the time they were played. There is little question that anyone who takes the trouble to familiarize himself with the games of the older players, will soon come to love the games of the moderns!

"A NIGHT OF KNIGHTS"

This is Milwaukee's description of the Wisconsin Junior Championship, open to boys and girls under 17, to be held on July 24 at Marquette University Stadium. Last year there were 796 participants, with 5000 spectators. This year, the event will be held at night, and 2000 participants plus 10,000 spectators (!!!) are expected. The whole affair will be handled in the grand manner, with two bands, tumblers, dancers, acrobats, choruses, tableaux . . . and free admission!

Game Studies

(A little psychology goes a long way.)

U.S.S.R. Championship 1939
SICILIAN DEFENSE
(Notes by V. Ragošin)

G. Levenfish	E. Rabinovich
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3
3 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
4 Kt-B3	PxP
5 KtxP	P-KKt3
6 P-B4	.....

A psychological move! Levenfish and other masters have frequently expressed the opinion that Rabinovich dislikes sharp openings. No one knows, of course, whether or not this is true, but the energetic text has the desired effect in this game, and Black blunders.

6 B-Kt2

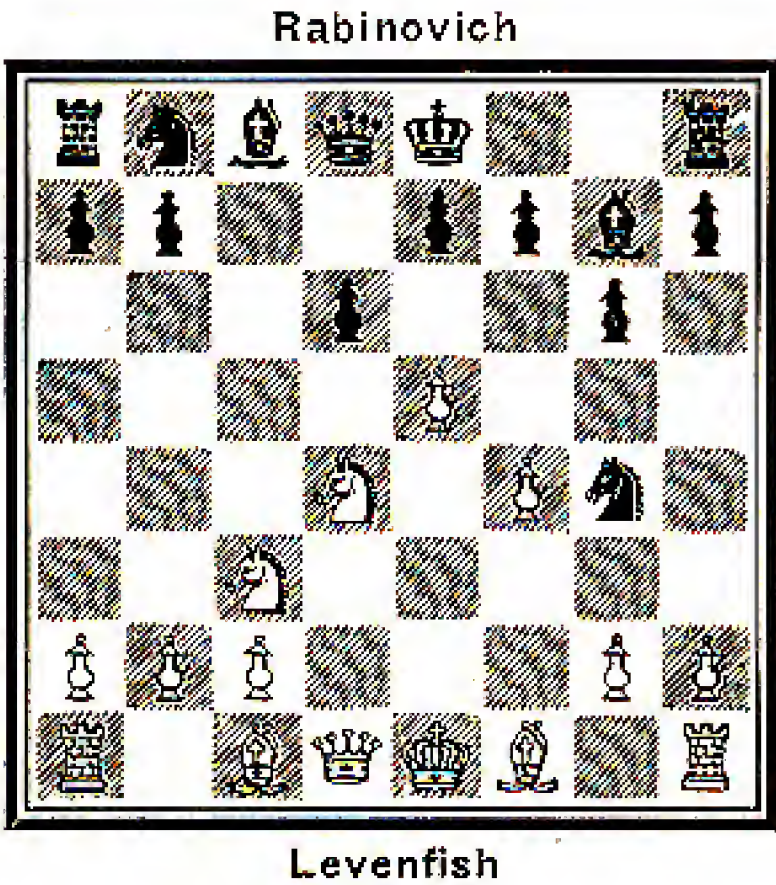
Weak. After 6 ... Kt-B3 Black would have nothing to fear.

7 P-K5 Kt-Kt5

Consistent with White's plan. After 7 B-K2, O-O; 8 B-K3, Kt-B3; 9 O-O, Q-Kt3! we would have a transposition into a well-known line.

7 Kt-Kt5

If 7 ... Kt-R4; 8 B-Kt5ch (better than 8 B-K2, KtxP; 9 BxKt, PxP etc.), B-Q2; 9 PxP with obvious advantage.



8 B-Kt5ch! K-B1

Underlining the unsatisfactory position of Black's KKt. He is compelled to move his K, which gives rise to new complications.

8 K-B1
9 P-KR3 Kt-KR3
10 B-K3 Kt-B3

Neither 9 or 10 ... PxP?? was possible because of Kt-K6ch. White has taken advantage of this possibility to complete his development. With the text Black offers a P in order to secure counterplay: 11 KtxKt, PxKt; 12 BxBP, QR-Kt1 etc.

11 PxP R-B7ch

Forcing advantageous simplification.

11 KtxKt
12 BxKt
12 PxPch? would of course lose a piece.
12 QxP
13 BxBch KxB
14 QxQ PxQ
15 O-O-O

White's experimental opening has ended successfully. In addition to his advantage in space, he must win a P.

15 R-Q1
16 R-Q2 B-K3
17 KR-Q1 Kt-B4
18 P-KKt4 Kt-K6
19 R-K1 P-QR3

Likewise after 19 ... Kt-B5; 20 BxKt (20 RxB? would leave White the exchange down after 20 ... KtxR; 21 R-K3, P-Q4!), BxB; 21 R-K7 White would win a P.

20 RxKt PxB
21 KtxP RxP
22 RxB RxR
23 KtxR R-R8ch
24 K-Q2 R-KB8

Attempting to save the QKtP might be even worse, e.g. 24 ... B-Q4; 25 P-B4, B-Kt7; 26 R-K7 etc.

25 KtxKtP RxB
26 Kt-B5 B-Q4
27 Kt-Q3 R-B8
28 P-Kt3

White now proceeds to realize his material superiority.

28 K-R3
29 P-B4 B-Kt7
30 K-K2!

By moving the K to his weak flank, White deprives his opponent of all counterplay.

30 R-QKt8
31 P-Kt5ch! K-Kt2

Forced.

32 K-B2 B-Kt2
33 P-Kt4 B-B1
34 P-B5

The two passed Ps are so strong that they do not need the assistance of the K.

34 B-B4
35 P-B6 P-R3

(If 35 ... BxKt; 36 RxB, RxB; 37 R-QB3, R-Kt1; 38 K-K3, K-B1; 39 K-Q4, K-K2; 40 K-B5 wins — Ed.)

36 PxPch KxB
37 P-B7 R-Kt6
38 P-R4 R-B6
39 Kt-B5 R-B5
40 R-K5 B-Kt5
41 R-K4

Another way was 41 P-Kt5, R-Kt5; 42 Kt-K6!

41 R-B7ch
42 K-K3 B-B4
43 R-KB4 B-B1
44 RxB R-B5
45 R-B4 Resigns

This will come to be known as the immortal ninth game.

Match 1939-1940

(9th game)

INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

Dr. M. Euwe

P. Keres

White

Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	5 B-Kt2	B-K2
2 P-QB4	P-K3	6 O-O	O-O
3 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	7 Kt-B3	Kt-K5
4 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	8 Q-B2	KtxKt

9 QxKt

P-Q3

... B-K5 has also been played here, although it seems to lack point because of the indicated reply 10 Kt-K1.

10 Q-B2

P-KB4

Guarding against White's tactical threat of Kt-Kt5 and his strategical threat of P-K4.

11 Kt-K1

....

The logical continuation. He neutralizes the influence of the hostile QB so as to be able to advance P-K4, which should bring to light weaknesses in Black's center.

11

Q-B1!

An improvement on the customary 11 ... BxB; 12 KtxB which gains time for White by assisting his Kt to a useful square and facilitating the communication of his Rs. After the text, this is not so easy to achieve.

12 P-K4

Kt-Q2

Relatively best, since after 12 ... PxP; 13 BxP, BxB; 14 QxB, Kt-R3; 15 P-B4 Black's Kt is poorly placed, his KP is backward and White's Q has a commanding position.

13 P-Q5

....

Despite the promising appearance of this move and its strategical desirability (if 13 ... P-K4; 14 P-B4! with a fine game) its effect is nullified by the fact that Black has more pieces in play. Better was 13 PxP, PxP; 14 Kt-Q3, B-KB3; 15 P-Q5 and Black will be confronted with serious difficulties in guarding his K3 adequately, especially since it is an open file.

13

BPxP!

But now this move is quite good, as Black's pieces soon become active.

14 QxP

....

If 14 BxP, Kt-B3 and White's QP is very weak. Or 14 PxP, Kt-B4; 15 P-QKt4, KtxP; 16

BxP (16 B-KR3, B-KB3 followed by ... Q-K1 leaves Black with a P ahead and an excellent game), BxB; 17 QxB, B-B3 and Black's position is quite satisfactory.

14

Kt-B4

15 Q-K2

....

After Q-B2 (which would be answered in the same way) White's Q would be more secure, but the pressure on the KP would be slighter. The text, on the other hand, has the drawback of exposing the Q to attack.

15

B-KB3!

It is clear that after 15 ... P-K4; 16 P-QKt4 White would have the initiative. Yet the text required considerable calculation, because the following pinning maneuver promises to be very troublesome.

16 B-R3

....

This has been criticized as being "too" logical; 16 PxP, BxB; 17 KtxB, KtxP; 18 B-K3 is safer, but not inviting from the standpoint of striving for the initiative.

16

R-K1

Actually threatening ... PxP!

17 B-K3

....

Parrying this last threat, and in turn menacing the win of the exchange by BxKt followed by BxPch.

17

Q-Q1!

A tricky reply.

18 BxKt

PxP

19 B-K6ch?

....

White's consistency spells his downfall. Kmoch recommends 19 B-K3, P-Q5; 20 B-Kt2, BxB; 21 KtxB, PxP; 22 KtxB, B-Q5; 23 Q-Q2, BxKt; 24 PxP and White's P weakness is not fatal. One must admit that such an alternative must appear distasteful in the heat of the battle.

19

K-R1

20 R-Q1

....

If 20 PxP, BxQP; or 20 B-QR3, Q-K2; 21 PxP, BxQP and Black wins in either event.

20

QPxB

The alternative 20 ... KtPxP; 21 PxP, BxQP; 22 RxB, Q-K2 has been recommended as simpler. However, Keres must have had some doubts as to the value of the doubled QBP—a factor which would be admittedly difficult to estimate.

21 Kt-Kt2

....

Again if 21 PxP, BxQP! 22 RxB, Q-K2! wins. There is a mordant irony in the way

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that the pin has switched from White to Black.

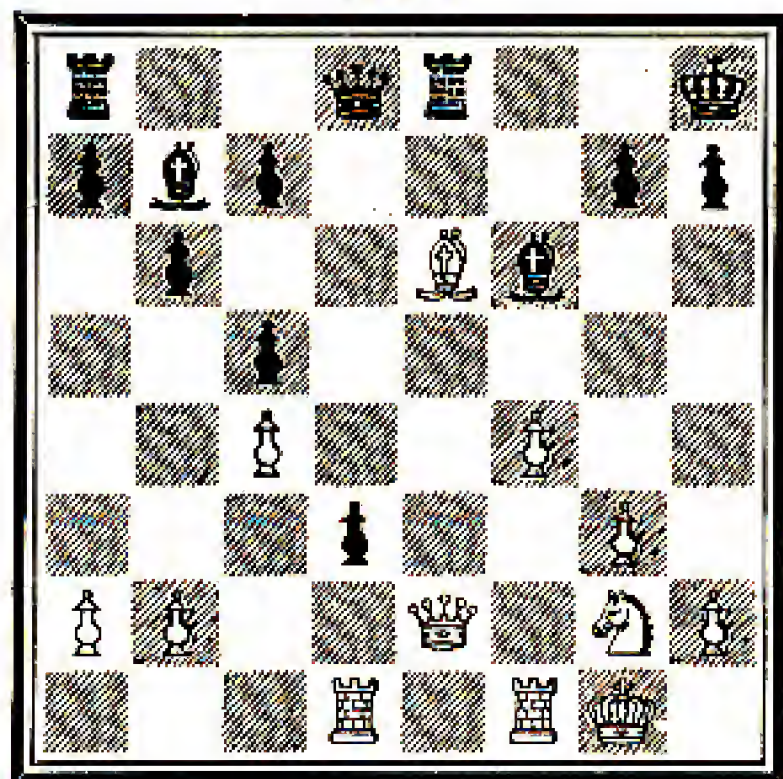
21 P-Q5
22 P-B4?

Evidently intending to support the B with P-B5, but this proves faulty. If, however, 22 Q-Kt4, Q-Q3; 23 B-B5, P-Kt3 followed by doubling the Rs on the K file and Black wins in due course.

22 P-Q6!!

Beginning a magnificent combination which is evidently inspired by the wish to stir up complications as long as White's B "hangs."

Keres



Dr. Euwe

23 R x P Q x R!!
24 Q x Q B-Q5ch

The foregoing sacrifice is justified, as will be seen, by the superb cooperation of Black's remaining pieces. Thus, if now 25 K-R1, R x B and there is nothing that White can do about Black's contemplated . . . QR-K1 followed by . . . R-K7. Or if 25 Kt-K3, R x B; 26 R-K1, QR-K1 and wins.

25 R-B2 R x B
26 K-B1 QR-K1!

Played in the grand manner. Black's pieces are so much more effective than those of his opponent that he avoids exchanges.

27 P-B5

If at once 27 R-Q2, B-K5; 28 Q-Kt3, B-B4 followed by B-R6 with a winning position.

27 R-K4
28 P-B6

To prevent Black from later utilizing the KB file. If instead 28 R-B4, R-K7 wins easily.

28 P x P
29 R-Q2 B-B1!

Threatening 30 . . . B-R6; 31 R-Q1 (else . . . R-K8 mate), R-B4ch etc.

30 Kt-B4

Preventing the inroad of the QB, but now the catastrophe arrives in another form.

30 R-K6!
31 Q-Kt1

If 31 Q-B2, R-K8ch; 32 K-Kt2, R-Kt8ch; 33 K-B3, R-K6 mate.

31 R-B6ch
32 K-Kt2 R x Kt!

A sparkling finish.

33 P x R.
34 K-B3

R-Kt1ch
B-Kt5ch

White resigns, for if the K goes to the Kt file . . . B-B4 wins. If 35 K-K4, R-K1ch and Black mates with the QB. What Bs!

Book Review

THE KERES-EUWE MATCH

Edited by DR. A. BUSCHKE

\$.75

A limited edition, neatly mimeographed, containing all the 14 games. There are notes from various European sources, with two of the games (the fifth and ninth) interestingly annotated by Dr. Emanuel Lasker. The diagrams are nicely reproduced by photo-offset, the whole making an attractive record of this notable match.

—F.R.

PENNSYLVANIA CHAMPIONSHIP

This year's title has been annexed by J. J. Leary with the fine score of 7-1, ahead of W. A. Ruth and Barney Winkelman, both 5-2. Here is the deciding game:

FRENCH DEFENSE

J. J. Leary
White

W. A. Ruth
Black

1 P-K4	P-K3	18 B-Q2	Q-B3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 Q-K4	P x P
3 Kt-Q2	P x P	20 P x P	R-QKt1
4 Kt x P	Kt-KB3	21 B-QB4	B-R3
5 Kt x Ktch	Q x Kt	22 B-Kt3	R-Kt4
6 Kt-B3	P-KR3	23 R-QB1	B-R4
7 B-K3	Kt-Q2	24 B x B	R x B
8 Q-Q2	B-Q3	25 B x Kt	P x B
9 O-O-O	P-B3	26 Q-Q4	K-K2
10 B-K2	P-QKt3	27 Kt-K5	R-QB1
11 P-B4	B-Kt2	28 P-B6	K-K1
12 P-B5	B-B2	29 KR-Kt1	Q-B4ch
13 K-Kt1	R-Q1	30 K-R1	Q-K5
14 Q-B2	Q-K2	31 R-Kt8ch	K-K2
15 P-KKt4	Kt-B3	32 Q x Pch	K-B3
16 P-Kt5	Kt-Q4	33 Kt-Kt4ch	Resigns
17 P x RP	P x RP		

TEXAS CORRESPONDENCE CHAMPIONSHIP

The title has been won by J. C. Murphy of San Antonio with a score of 9½—2½. Second and third places will go to Dr. R. S. Underwood (Lubbock), who has 7—4 with one game unfinished, and John A. White (Opelousa, La.) with 7½—4½. The Class A title fell to O. L. Brantley (Dallas) with 7—1.

WEST VIRGINIA CHAMPIONSHIP

W. F. Hartling proved victorious in the second Annual West Virginia Championship, with 3—0. Runner-up was Arthur S. Maloy, 2—1. The Consolation Tournament was won by E. M. Foy, 2½—½. The Class A title fell to W. Crede, 3—0.

Problem Department

By VINCENT L. EATON

Address all correspondence relating to this department to V.L. Eaton, 2237 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

QUESTIONS ABOUT PROBLEM MATTERS WILL BE ANSWERED IF ACCOMPANIED BY RETURN POSTAGE.

EXPLANATION OF TERMS IN MR. WHITE'S ARTICLE

In the solution of a problem, White's first move is called the key. If by the key White creates a possible mating move which will be effective unless Black deliberately tries to stop it, this mating move is called the threat. If Black makes a move that will prevent the threat from being effective, his reply is called a defense. Other terms are:

Battery. Two White pieces placed in line with the Black King so that one may move and discover check from the other. In No. 1618 the White Queen a8 and White Knight d5 form a battery because the latter can move and discover check from the Queen.

Cross-check. A situation in which a Black piece checks the White King and White replies by interposing one of his own pieces.

Flight-square. A square to which the Black King can move in the course of the solution, such as g3, g1, f2, or h2 in No. 1618.

Half-pin. A situation in which two pieces of the same color are so placed that when one of them moves, the other is pinned.

Interference. This occurs when one piece moves onto a line controlled by another and thus curtails the latter's movement along that line. Thus, in No. 1623, the move 1 . . . Be5 interferes with the Black Queen's control of the square e3, allowing 2 Ke3 mate. It also interferes with the White Bishop's guard of d4.

Lightweight. A problem with a smaller number of pieces compared with those in the general average of problems. (Most two-movers have sixteen or more. A miniature is a problem with seven pieces or less; a Meredith has twelve or less.)

Self-block. A move by a Black piece to a square immediately adjacent to the Black King, which allows a White piece that had previously guarded that square to move away because the Black king's escape via that square has thereby become blocked; or a move by a Black piece to one of the Black king's flight-squares, preventing escape. Thus, in No. 1625, the move 1 . . . Se6 blocks the square e6 and allows 2 Rd7 mate.

Theme. Strictly speaking, the central idea of a problem. The term is also used generally to indicate groups of ideas that can be illustrated in various ways in individual problems.

Unpin. Releasing a piece from a state of pin. In No. 1622, for instance, the move 1 . . . Sc2 unpins the White Pawn at d2, allowing 2 Pd3 mate.

Variation. A line of play that allows a mate by White distinct from the threat; or, in a problem without threat, any line of play that allows a distinct mate by White.

* * * * *

Congratulations to Dr. J. Hansen, whose No. 1551 wins the quarterly two-move Honor Prize.

Next month's Problem Section will combine two months' Solutions and Ladder.

In order that solvers may take full advantage of Mr. Alain C. White's historical review of the two-mover, which continues below, we are devoting all our diagrams to it. Solutions to these eighteen problems will be scored as usual on the Solvers' Ladder. The omission of longer offerings for this one issue will, I hope, give you a little "summer vacation" and make it easier for you to get solutions in on time while the Review is getting back to its normal publication schedule.

As indicated in the last issue, the initials "G," "M," and "W" above each problem indicate that it was selected by Messrs. Gamage, Mansfield, or White, respectively. So that everyone may clearly understand the text and be able to study the problems with care, I have appended a brief glossary of the technical terms used in the article.

* * * * *

SIXTY TWO-MOVERS OF THE PAST SIXTY YEARS

Part II

By Alain C. White

The four periods of composition outlined in the previous installment stand out, in retrospect, through the highlights of each, which focus our attention on the whole scene in perspective, making it appear very different from the way we saw it while it was unfolding slowly about us. Each period contained not only the problems we now consider as having been specially typical of the times, but many more problems which were just a repetition of what had been typical in times past, and a few which were decidedly ahead of their time but in the main passed unnoticed or else were acclaimed from quite a different point-of-view from that in which we appraise them today.

At the beginning of our first period interest centered on flight square play or the simple interplay of a few Black pieces and their numerically superior White antagonists. The earliest problems I remember seem rather monotonous today, with an occasional position having more striking theme appeal. I well recall the thrill which captured my imagination the day I solved No. 1618, a problem composed just prior to the period we are reviewing. Studying the position, one notes that there is no threatened mate, but that Black moves his King at random and that each of his moves permits an ingenious battery mate.

Where composers introduced an active Black force, the results now often seem to be singularly heavy. No. 1619 was considered a very fine piece of work, yet today it is noticeably absent from Mansfield's selection (made with an eye to all-around merit) and from Gamage's (made from the point-of-view of construction).

The defenses are well-balanced and rather numerous, and they include two interferences and four self-blocks. The mates follow as a matter of course. Half a century ago all this was still sufficiently new and most engaging. To the player-problemist, flight-square moves, self-blocks, and interferences by Black were still very stimulating; and beyond them all, in the uncertain haze which was the future, one could sense the development of still other combinations of moves. There was the unpinning of White by Black's defenses, illustrated in no less than four variations of No. 1620; and there were the cross-checks, to be brought forward as thematic material for prize-winning problems by MacKenzie just at the close of the century. No one had yet envisioned the great possibilities of the half-pin.

Especially interesting to us are the early efforts to understand the possibilities of a simultaneous interference of Black and White, effected either by a White or a Black move. There is a brilliant example in No. 1621, which dates like No. 1618 from just prior to our period. This problem contains in key and mainplay (after 1 . . . RxB) a direct fourfold interference of Black by White. But there is a very thematic try by 1 Rg5, RxB; 2 Sf6, in which the fourfold shut-off of the real solution is converted into a fivefold shutoff, including that of White's Bishop at g7, so that the Black King escapes easily at c3. Here is a double kind of action, White hampering himself while trying to hamper the adversary, a sort of compensating move that brings advantage and disadvantage at the same time.

Or let us turn to No. 1622. This famous two-mover has no threat, but any move of the S at h5 seems to allow 2 Sf6. A contingent threat of this character is always interesting, provided that there is some thematic defense that defeats it. In No. 1622, if Black plays 1 . . . Sg3 and White tries to respond with his contingent threat 2 Sf6, it will be seen that the original threefold guard on f4 has been annulled and the Black King will escape to that square. So another mating move must be looked for. The mate is not easy to find, even today: one must foresee that Black's defense 1 . . . Sg3, which defeats White's contingent threat, will also interfere with the defensive power of the Black Queen.

Another charming early example of compensating simultaneous interference of White and Black by Black occurs in No. 1623. This is a threat problem and it would seem that Black's defenses, 1 . . . Be3 and 1 . . . Be5, would both have the same effect of interfering with the Black Queen, permitting the same mate in each case. It is not until one observes that 1 . . . Be5 interferes with the guard of d4 by the White Bishop at h8 as well as with the Black Queen, that one discovers how these two defenses lead to separate mates. This strategy does not directly determine the key, as was the case in No. 1622, but an understanding of the combination is required before one can fully savor the charm of the position.

During the next period in the story of the two-mover — from 1901 to 1915 — composers turned to a considerable extent to a study of the maximum powers of the individual men in

their application to the themes which the nineteenth century had revealed, and it is gratifying to find that some of these task problems are still counted as among the best works of their time. Examples are No. 1625, illustrating defenses and interferences by the Black Knight; No. 1626, showing unpinning of different White pieces; and No. 1627, with its eightfold sacrificial key. No. 1625 may be compared with a later example, No. 1633. Needless to say, this period also used the themes discovered in the nineteenth century in less extreme forms, with many charming results, such as Gamage's delightful lightweight dealing with the unpinning of a White Rook battery (No. 1628) and his study in interference of a pinned Black Queen (No. 1629). Very attractive also are the cross-checks in No. 1630.

Between 1915 and 1920 there appeared an entire new generation of problemists, guided in part by the activities of James F. Magee Jr.'s Good Companion Club. Among them were Mansfield and Guidelli, Ellerman and Mari, to name only a few of the most outstanding. These composers carried forward the often crude beginnings of the first period in startling fashion and developed powers of composition that gave the laborious studies of the second period new meaning and a quite unsuspected new direction. The cross-check, for instance, blossomed out from the experiments of MacKenzie into masterpieces such as Nos. 1631 and 1632; interferences came to provide ever new gems, as witnessed in No. 1633; unpins continued in popularity, with many admirable problems, of which I recall Schiffmann's No. 1634 with special relish; while the half-pins, last comers of all, ultimately became top favorites, with a long line of brilliant examples, among which No. 1635 remains one of the great classics.

(To be continued)

INFORMAL LADDER

(March Problems)

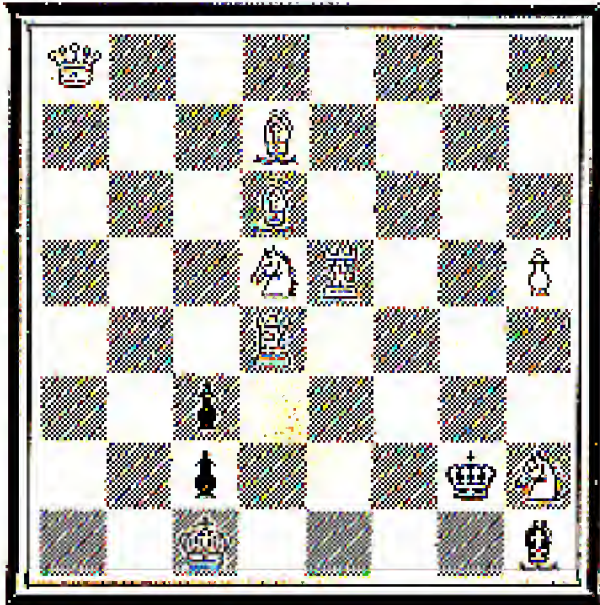
(Maximum score for Nos. 1546-1563: 52)

W. O. Jens 890, 43; T. McKenna 853, 44; *W. Patz 815, 37; ****P. L. Rothenberg 752, 46; *J. Hannus 697, 34; K. Lay 603, 36; A. Tauber 588, 47; G. Fairley 627, 16; *I. Burstein 556, 38; ****Dr. G. Dobbs 482, 49; A. A. J. Grant 469, 40; J. M. Dennison 472, 36 (correction in your last two-er noted); Dr. M. Herzberger 500; B. M. Marshall 425, 18 (many thanks for the selections; will try to use them shortly); Dr. W. F. Sheldon 423; P. A. Swart 351, 41; ****H. B. Daly 314, 41; *Dr. P. G. Keeney (the originals were most welcome) 306, 46; I. Sapir 328; E. Popper 199, 40; R. Neff 205, 41 (December solutions credited); *E. Korpanty 186, 46; J. Donaldson 172, 46; ****G. Plowman 159, 46; A. Fortier 162, 35; S. P. Shepard 142, 34; *I. Rivise 106, 44; C. E. Winnberg 101, 42; W. C. Dod 75, 40; B. L. Fader 63, 46; A. B. Hodges 57, 46; **A. Sheftel 35, 43; J. Hudson 23, 38; A. D. Gibbs 36, 40; J. Dubin 22, 26; C. Lawrence 42 (welcome); T. Lundberg 36 (welcome); W. R. Ellis 36 (welcome); R. W. Hays 14, 15; F. Grote 28; T. L. Goddard 24; **F. Sprenger —.

Hearty congratulations to W. O. Jens, winner of the monthly Ladder competition, and to

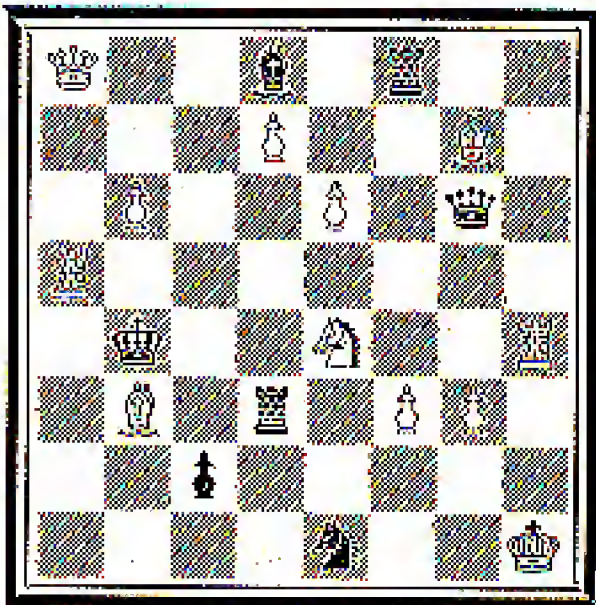
Quoted Section

No. 1618 (W)
W. A. SHINKMAN
First Prize, "Lebanon Herald,"
1877



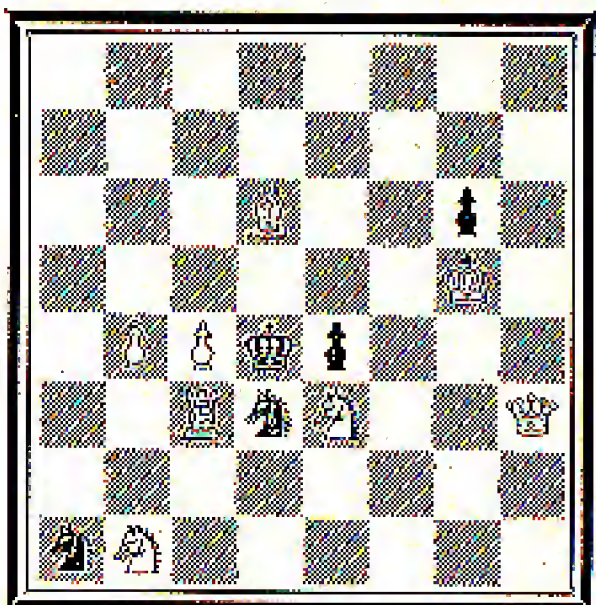
Mate in 2

No. 1621 (W)
SAM LOYD
First Prize, American
Problem Association, 1878.



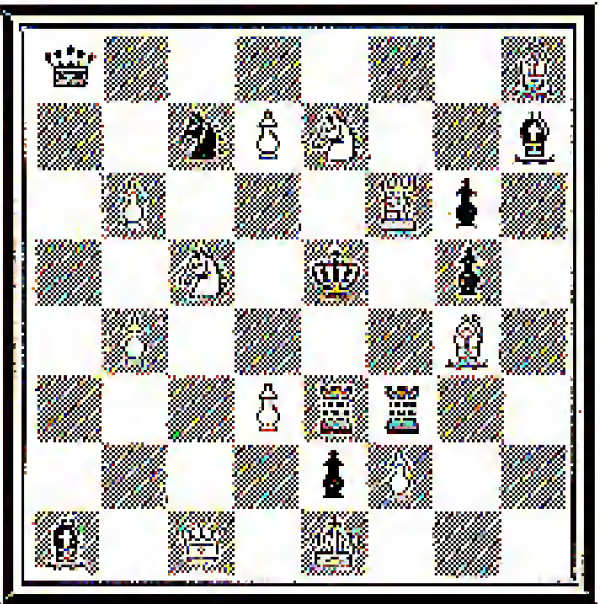
Mate in 2

No. 1624 (W)
W. MEREDITH
"Dubuque Chess Journal," 1886.



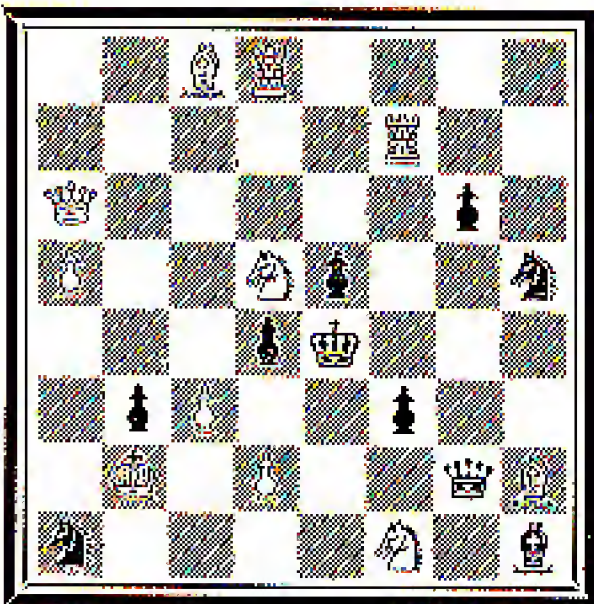
Mate in 2

No. 1619 (W)
A. F. MacKENZIE
First Prize, "Mirror of
American Sports," 1886



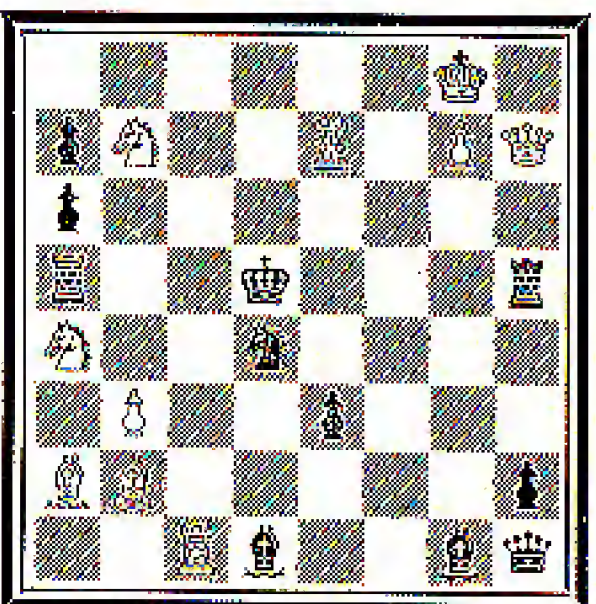
Mate in 2

No. 1622 (M, W)
T. TAVERNER
First Prize, "Pen and Pencil,"
1890.



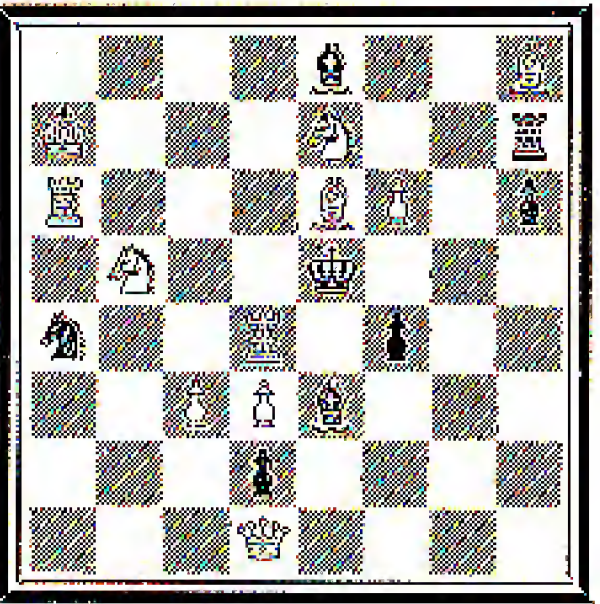
Mate in 2

No. 1625 (G, M)
G. HEATHCOTE
First Prize, "Hampstead and
Highgate Express," 1905.



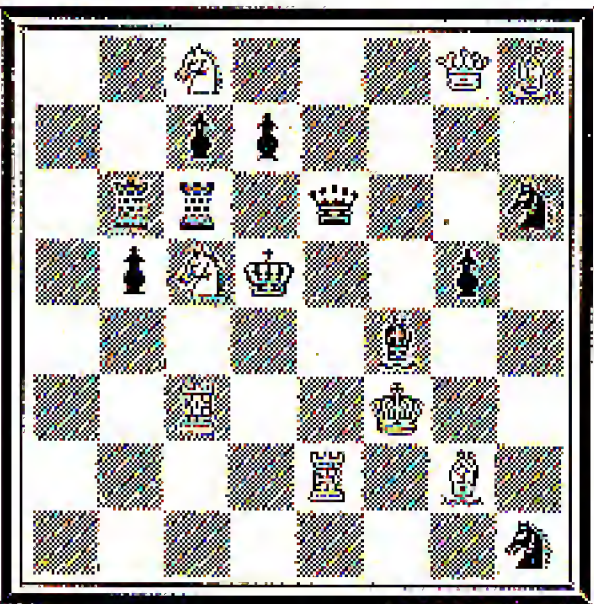
Mate in 2

No. 1620 (W)
OTTO WURZBURG
"Philadelphia Telephone," 1892



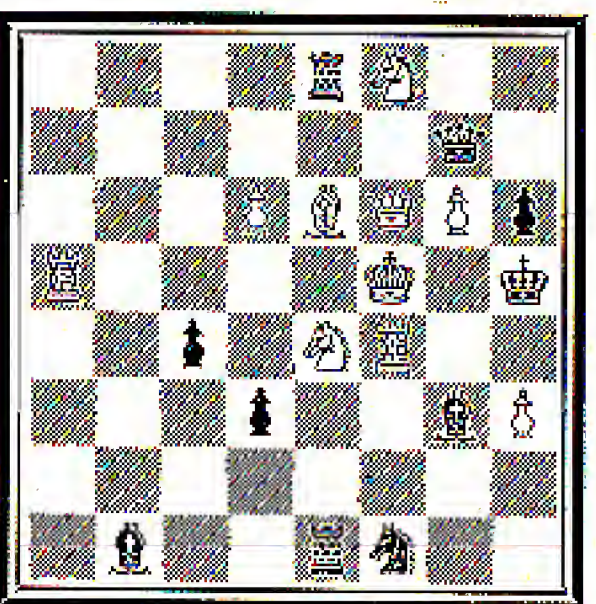
Mate in 2

No. 1623 (W)
H. and E. BETTMANN
Second Prize, "Nashville
American," 1887



Mate in 2

No. 1626 (M)
G. HEATHCOTE
First Prize, "Norwich
Mercury," 1907

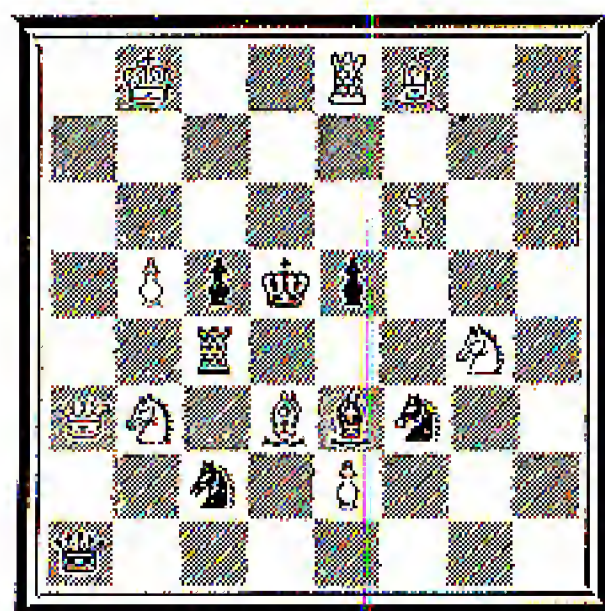


Mate in 2

Quoted Section (cont'd)

No. 1627 (M)

A. MOSELY

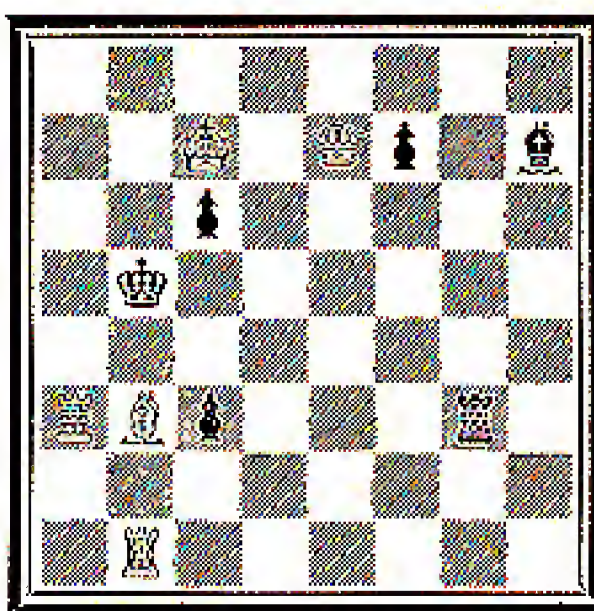
First Prize, "Northern Whig,"
1912.

Mate in 2

No. 1630 (M)

G. F. ANDERSON

(Ca. 1915)

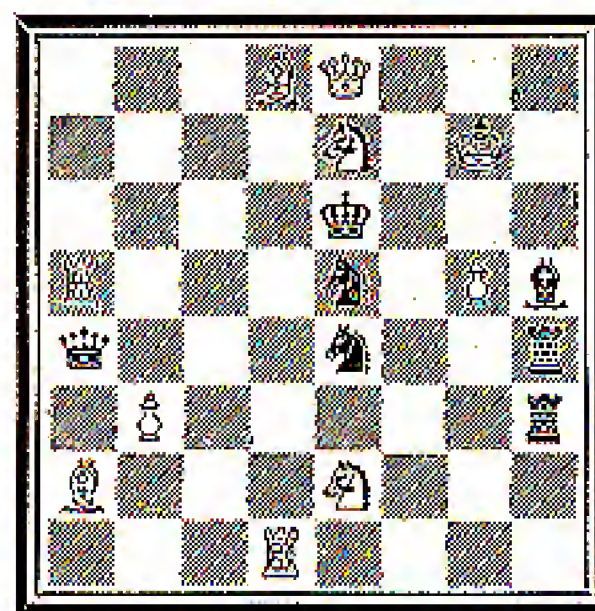


Mate in 2

No. 1633 (M)

A. MARI

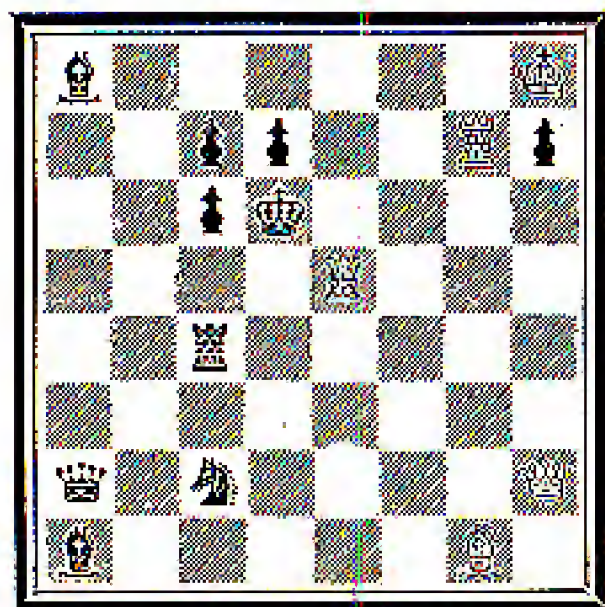
"Secola," 1921.



Mate in 2

No. 1628 (G, M)

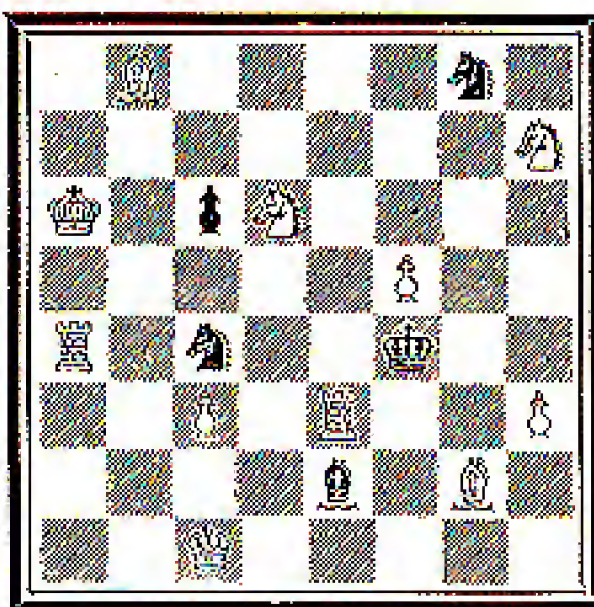
F. GAMAGE

First Prize, "Tidskrift for
Schack," 1914.

Mate in 2

No. 1631 (G, M, W)

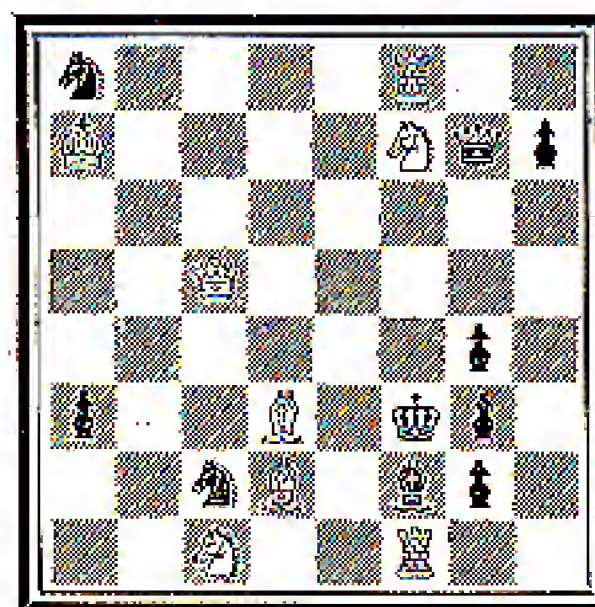
C. MANSFIELD

First Prize, Good
Companions, 1917.

Mate in 2

No. 1634 (W)

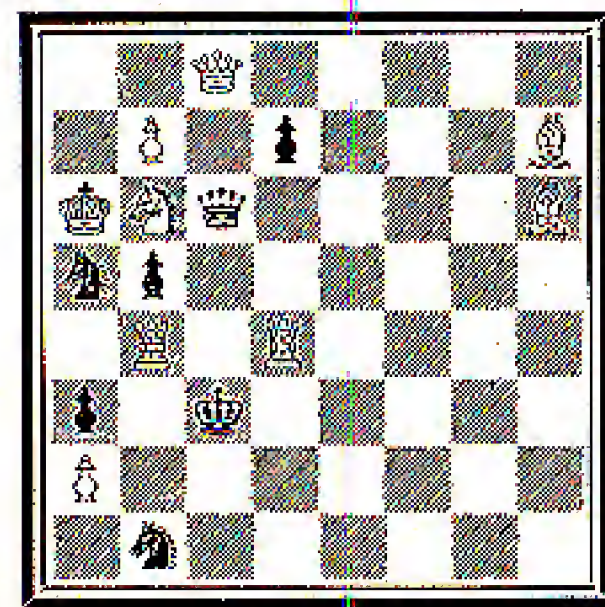
J. A. SCHIFFMANN

Second Prize, "Bristol Times
and Mirror," 1927.

Mate in 2

No. 1629 (W)

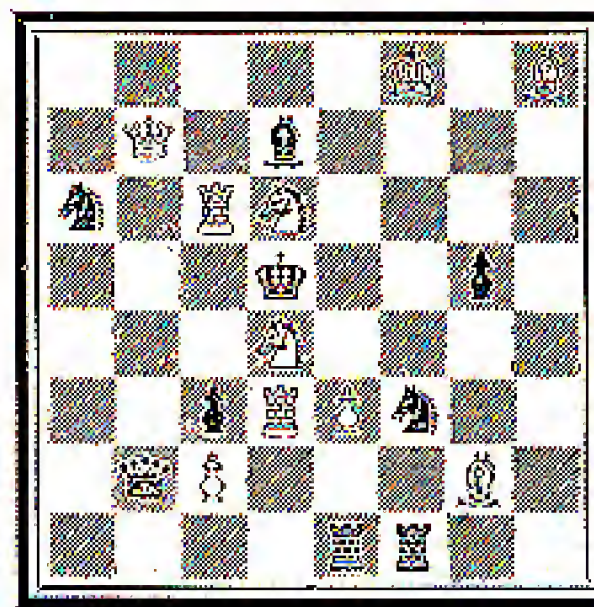
F. GAMAGE

First Prize, "Tidskrift for
Schack," 1911.

Mate in 2

No. 1632 (G)

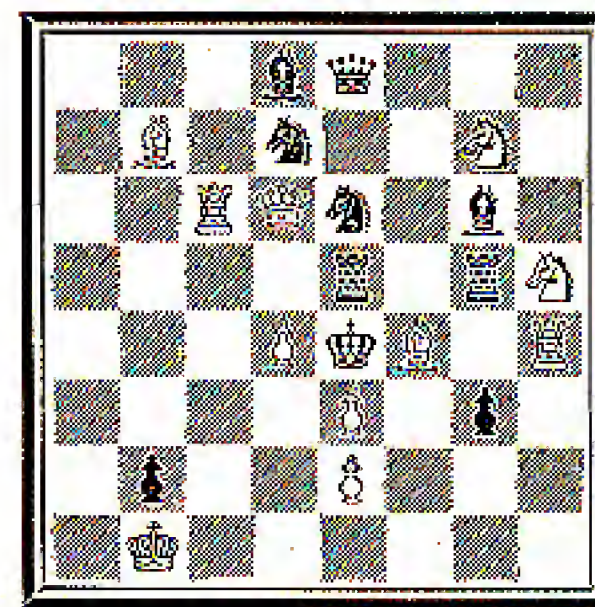
C. MANSFIELD

First Prize, Queensland
Chess Association, 1919.

Mate in 2

No. 1635 (M)

C. MANSFIELD

First Prize, "El Ajedrez
Argentino," 1926.

Mate in 2

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS DUE AUGUST 15th, 1940

Aurel Tauber, who takes the quarterly prize for long-range problems with his popular Rook-tour, No. 1532.

CHRISTMAS SOLVING CONTEST

The informal solving contest based on Problems Nos. 1510-1518 seems to have been a big success, judging from the number of sets of solutions received. Two of the long-range tasks—1515 and 1516—turned out to be cooked in various ways, and the choice of the "champion solver" resolved itself into a question of finding who had scored best on these problems, since most of the entrants mastered the other diagrams. It is curious that no one sent in a perfect set, with the briefest solutions both to 1515 and 1516. Best try was made by Isaac Kashdan, who solved 1515 in eleven moves and 1516 in ten. He was also one of the speediest; in fact, his set of solutions was the third to be received. First prize, and our sincere congratulations, therefore go to him. Walter Jacobs, former Editor of these pages, receives second prize, and our felicitations, which have a slightly less negotiable value. "Honorable Mention" must be given to V. Rosado, Aurel Tauber, Geoffrey Mott-Smith, and Emil Popper. And our thanks go to all composers and solvers who helped make this one of the most entertaining competitions in years.

The solutions are:

- No. 1510 by the Problem Editor:
1 Pb8 (S), Ba6ch; 2 SxB. 1 . . . Pc4; 2 Sc6. The entire point of the key lies in preventing potential pin by 2 . . . Qc5.
- No. 1511 by the Problem Editor:
1 Ph8 (R), Pg5; 2 Rh7. Here the task lies in a promotion which occupies a square only to vacate it immediately to give room for another piece.
- No. 1512 by Claude Du Beau:
1 Ra1, Kxd4; 2 Kxe2; 3 Sd7. 1 . . . Kxf4; 2 Kxe2; 3 Sf7. 1 . . . Pc5; 2 Sd5ch. 1 . . . Pg5; 2 Sf5ch. Good key and elegant double set of echoes; too bad one set produces short mates—Rosado.
- No. 1513 by the Problem Editor:
1 Kg8, Bc4ch; 2 Kf8, Bf1; 3 Ke8, Bb5ch; 4 Kd8, Bf1; 5 Kc8, Ba6ch; 6 Kb8, Bf1; 7 Ka8.
- No. 1514 by G. Goeller:
1 Pd8 (S), Bg7; 2 Qg6ch, Bf6; 3 Sxg5; 4 O-O-O; 5 Bb1; 6 Pd3; 7 Sd2; 8 Pa3, Pb2 mate. If 1 . . . Bf8; 2 Qg6ch, Bd6; 3 Pa3; 4 O-O; 5 Bh1; 6 Pf3; 7 Sf2; 8 Waiting move, Ph2 mate. An intricate piece of work involving near-echo lines with alternate Castling on either side of the board.
- No. 1515 by F. W. Watson:
Cooked in 10 by 1 Kg2; 2 Qa5; 3 Kf1; 4 Qa4; 5 Sd3; 6 Bclch; 7 Sb4; 8 Kel; 9 Qxc2ch; 10 Sa6, BxQ mate. There are several other cooks along the same general lines. The full fifteen-move solution was: 1 Qa5; 2 Qb4; 3 Qh4; 4 Sb3ch; 5 Qd4 ch; 6 Bcl; 7 Qg4; 8 Kg2; 9 Qc4; 10 Sd4; 11 Kf1; 12 Kel; 13 Qb3ch; 14 Sxc2; 15 QxBch.
- No. 1516 by P. L. Rothenberg:
Cooked in 10 by 1 Ph8(Q); 2 Qf8; 3 Kd3; 4 Ke3; 5 Se4; 6 Qb1ch, Kg2; 7 Qf2ch, Kh3; 8 Qd3, KxS; 9 Qd3-e2 ch, Kh3; 10 Kf3, Pg4 mate. There are other solutions in various lengths. Solvers are advised to play over the author's delightful intention, which involves a chase of the Black King over the rim of the board. It runs: 1 Kd5; 2 Qh2ch; 3 Ke6; 4 Qf2ch; 5 Kf7; 6 Qe2; 7 Sd3; 8 Qd1ch; 9 Kg8; 10 Qb1; 11 Qb2; 12 Qb4ch; 13 Sc5ch; 14 Qa5ch; 15 Kh8; 16 Qa7; 17 Qb7; 18 Qc7; 19 Sb7 or Se4; 20 Sd6ch; 21 Qxg7ch, BxQ mate.
- No. 1517 by P. L. Rothenberg:
1 Ge5, Gxf6; 2 Ge1ch, Sc3ch; 3 Ka1, PxP; 4 Ge5-b2, PxG mate.

- No. 1518 by P. L. Rothenberg:
1 Ge6-c8, Gh8-b8; 2 Gd6-a6, Gb8-f4; 3 Kf3, Gf4-c4; 4 Gh7-h4.

SOLUTIONS (March Problems)

- No. 1546 by Walter B. Suesman: 1 Qg6 (Two points)
Has a neat mirror mate—Patz. A "feather-weight" model—Marshall. Three flights avail Black nothing in this fine miniature—Gibbs. Clever miniature—Shepard. This and 1547 are truly delectable minnies with pointed tries—Rothenberg.
- No. 1547 by Walter B. Suesman: 1 Kg1 (Two points)
Complete block with nothing to do—Marshall. Quiet key smokes out the focalized Black Rook—Gibbs. Good key, exploding the set dual after 1 . . . Rd1—Fairley.
- No. 1548 by Edward L. Deiss: 1 Qg8 (Two points)
Both set crossmates disrupted by the key. Fine—Rothenberg. Has several good tries, with crosschecks the best feature—Patz. The double change is noteworthy—Dobbs. Admirable key introduces two changed mates of merit—Gibbs.
- No. 1549 by G. Fairley: No solution (Two points)
Intended 1 Qd4, but both the composer and editor overlooked the rather obvious 1 . . . Rxc4.
- No. 1550 by F. Gamage: 1 Re1 (Two points)
Lovely 6-spoke Knight wheel, with cooks neatly averted—Rothenberg. Very clever—Keeney. The unprovided check points to the key-piece, but the selfblocks are fine—Dobbs. Unexpected waiting key, splendid variations featuring White self-interference and Black selfblocks, finished construction, and the customary Gamage accuracy—Gibbs.
- No. 1551 by Dr. J. Hansen: 1 Re3-e4 (Two points)
Black self-interference allowing White shutoffs in three lines—Gibbs. Much interference play—Marshall. Rather heavy position, but fine interference mates—Rothenberg. Offers considerable play—Shepard.
- No. 1552 by Dr. P. G. Keeney: 1 Qa3 (Two points)
Pleasing economy and strategy—Gibbs. Neat Queen sacrifice—Patz. Pawn cuts off at lines of intersection of Rook—Marshall.
- No. 1553 by Simon Costikyan: Two solutions
1 Bel and the calamitous 1 RxBch (Three points each). The author's brilliant intention was 1 Bel, threat; 2 Qe3ch. If 1 . . . Sd5; 2 Se3ch!, Sb4ch!, 3 Sd5 mate. If 1 . . . Bxg5; 2 Sd4. If 1 . . . RxS; 2 RxRch. If 1 . . . Re6; 2 Sc4-e5ch. If 1 . . . Rh6; 2 Sd4.
- No. 1554 by F. W. Watson: Two solutions
1 Kc7 and 1 Rxb6 (Three points each). The author intended 1 Kc7, Sd5ch; 2 BxSch. If 1 . . . Sa8ch; 2 RxS. If 1 . . . else; 2 Rxc4ch.
- No. 1555 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Qa8 (Two points)
- No. 1556 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Qb1 (Two points)
- No. 1557 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Rh1 (Two points)
- No. 1558 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Ra8 (Two points)
- No. 1559 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Ba1 (Three points)
1 . . . Pa6; 2 Bh8, etc.
- No. 1560 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Kb3 (Three points)
1 . . . Pf3; 2 Qh8. 1 . . . PxB; 2 Qh1; 1 . . . KxB; 2 Sc7ch.
- No. 1561 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Qh1 (Three points)
1 . . . Pa5; 2 Qh8. 1 . . . Pa6; 2 Sd3ch. 1 . . . KxB; 2 S checks.
- No. 1562 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Rh1 (Five points)
1 . . . Pa5; 2 Ra1, Pa4; 3 Rh1, Pa3; 4 Ra1, Pa2; 5 Rh1.
- No. 1563 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Ra2 (Four points)
1 . . . Ra1; 2 Rxf2, Rh1; 3 Re2.
An entertaining and instructive essay. The composer certainly has imagination and artistic ability for light problems—Gibbs. The problems are a fine execution of a carefully studied theme—Rothenberg. A very interesting group—Hudson. Very interesting and instructive—Dod. Enjoyed the article and problems very much—Lay. Compliments to Mr. Tauber for a splendid study—Fader.
- No. 1564 by A. C. White: 1 Re1
- No. 1565 by A. C. White: 1 Bd6
- No. 1566 by A. C. White: 1 Kc3

No. 1567 by A. C. White: 1 Rb4
No. 1568 by A. C. White: 1 Qa1
No. 1569 by A. C. White: 1 Pg4
No. 1570 by A. C. White: 1 Pb8(B), PxP; 2 Bf4.
1 . . . Pg5; 2 Be5. 1 . . . Pg6; 2 Bd6.
No. 1571 by A. C. White: 1 Pe8(Q), Pb1(Q); 2 Sf5
ch. 1 . . . Pb1(R); 2 Qd1ch. 1 . . . Pb1
(B); 2 Qc2. 1 . . . Pb1(S); 2 Qc3ch. 1 . . .
PxQ(B); 2 Qxe3ch. 1 . . . PxQ(S); 2
Rd3ch.
No. 1572 by A. C. White: 1 Rc7-g7, Ph1(Q); 2 Qa8
ch; 3 Ba3ch. 1 . . . Ph1(R); 2 Qxf2; 3 Q
or BxR. 1 . . . Ph1(B); 2 Rg2; 3 RxB.
1 . . . Ph1(S); 2 Pd3; 3 Rxs.
Solvers were unanimous in praise of this
set and joined in sending greetings to
Mr. White. His "unbirthday present"—
to misuse a term from "Alice in Wonder-
land"—is found elsewhere in this issue.

A microscopic opening mistake leads to
disaster.

Played in a Dutch Tournament 1940

RUY LOPEZ

(Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)

Dr. M. Euwe	G. R. van Doesburgh
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-Kt5	Kt-B3
3 . . . P-QR3 is more customary, but it is by no means certain that the text is inferior. According to the present state of opening theory, it should equalize.	
4 O-O	KtxP
5 P-Q4	Kt-Q3?

The books give 5 . . . B-K2; 6 Q-K2, Kt-Q3;
7 BxKt, KtPxP; 8 PxP, Kt-Kt2 etc. leading to
the Rio de Janeiro variation, which has been
extensively analyzed and played in the past.
With good play Black can maintain equality.
This game proceeds in almost the same way,
leading Black to think that he is on well-
known ground; but he later discovers that the
omission of Q-K2 and . . . B-K2 makes a big
difference.

6 BxKt	KtPxP
--------	-------

. . . QPxP is probably better, but Black plays
along the lines of the Rio de Janeiro Variation.

7 PxP	Kt-Kt2
-------	--------

White can now transpose into the Rio de
Janelro Variation with Q-K2, but as he has a
lead in development, he can proceed more
energetically.

7 Kt-Kt5
----------	---------

Beginning a sharp attack, which is justified
by the fact that Black's development is back-
ward and he has not yet castled.

8	B-K2
-----------	------

Or 8 . . . B-B4; 9 Q-R5, Q-K2; 10 Kt-QB3
with advantage.

9 Q-R5	P-Kt3
--------	-------

Forced, as 9 . . . BxKt; 10 BxB loses the
Queen!

10 Q-R6	B-B1
11 Q-R3	Kt-B4

On 11 . . . P-Q4 White has the powerful
reply 12 Q-QB3 threatening QxPch or P-K6.

12 Q-KB3	Q-K2
----------	------

There is no respite for Black. He has to
make defensive moves all the time and has no
chance to complete his development.

13 B-K3	P-KR3
---------	-------

Black could have put up a better resistance
with 13 . . . Kt-K3; 14 Kt-K4, B-Kt2; 15 Kt-
B6ch, BxKt; 16 PxP. White, it is true, would
retain the better game, but no immediate
decision would be in sight.

14 BxKt	QxKt
15 BxB	KxB
16 Q-B3	. . . .

This move, threatening P-K6, is stronger
than 16 P-K6, QPxP; 17 QxP, Q-Q4; 18 QxBP,
B-Kt2 and Black still has some play.

16	K-Kt1
------------	-------

Unfortunately Black cannot develop his B:
16 . . . B-Kt2; 17 Q-Kt4ch or 16 . . . B-R3; 17
Q-R3ch.

17 Kt-Q2	Q-B4
----------	------

17 . . . B-R3; 18 Kt-K4, Q-B4; 19 KR-K1
leads to the same position.

18 KR-K1	B-R3
19 Kt-K4	Q-K3
20 Kt-B6ch	K-Kt2
21 KtxP	. . . .

The first material result of White's attack.
If now 21 . . . QxKt? 22 P-K6ch.

21	KR-Q1
------------	-------

If 21 . . . Q-B5; 22 Q-B3 etc.

22 Kt-B5	Q-B5
23 KtxB	QxKt
24 P-K6ch	P-B3
25 P-K7	Resigns

If 25 . . . R-K1; 26 R-K6 etc.
(Translated from the "Haagsche Courant"
by J.B.S.)

HIGH AND LOW SPOTS IN BOSTON

High—The State Chess Association has se-
lected Worcester Academy for its Summer
Outing this month. Low—Weatherman may
be planning rain for that day.

High—A double-round tournament at the City
Club, is in progress with seventeen entries.
Low—Four of the leading top-notch players
(Adams, Daly, Katz and Shapiro) each lost
two games in the early rounds to lower rank-
ing opponents.

High—"The Christian Science Monitor" (F.
R. Chevalier, chess editor) ran the news on
the result of the recent U. S. Championship
tourney. Low—None of the other six Boston
daily papers ever mentioned it.

High—The "Transcript's" weekly chess col-
umn, under direction of the late John F. Barry,
was appreciated by thousands for many years.
Low—"Transcript's" chess column has been
discontinued.

SOLUTIONS TO

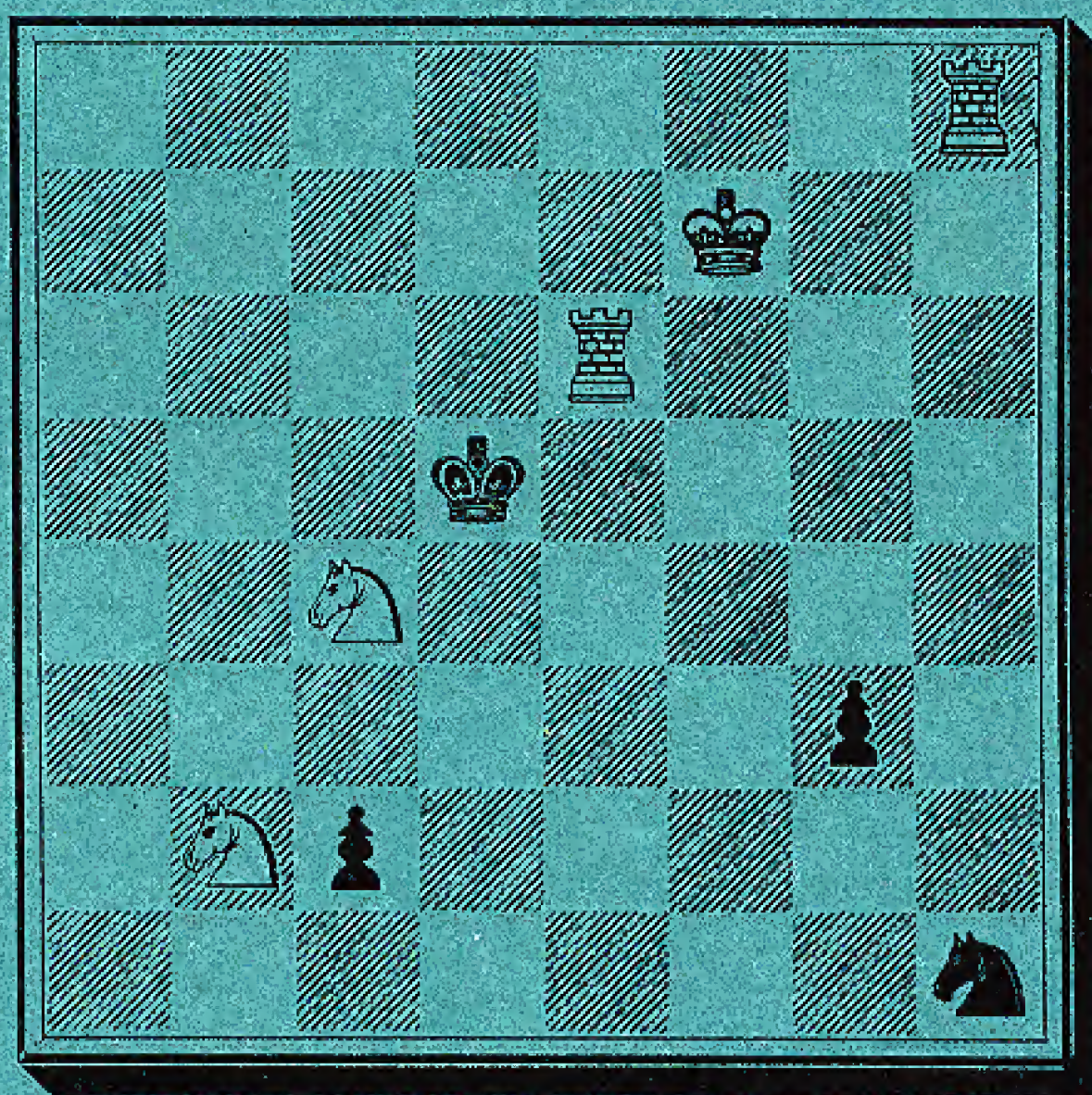
"WOULD YOU HAVE SEEN IT?!"

Uchtman—De Bondt: 21 . . . R-B1! 22 Q-Kt7,
R-Kt7 winning the Queen. Or 22 Q-Kt6, Q-K2
winning the Bishop.

Rosenzweig—Nadell: 35 P-B6! Kt-R4; 36 R-
KB1! (threatening P-B7), PxP; 37 R-B5! Kt-
Kt6 (if 37 . . . R-Kt4; 38 P-Kt4! wins); 38
QxPch!! KxQ; 39 R-R5 db1 ch, K-Kt2; 40
R-R7 mate!

The CHESS REVIEW

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Grand Rapids, Mich.
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The
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I. A. HOROWITZ
FRED REINFELD
Editors

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The Ventnor Tournament

By FRED REINFELD

The second Ventnor Tournament, again held in the early part of July, was if anything an even greater success than its proud predecessor of 1939. The municipality was just as interested, the tournament officials were just as courteous, helpful and efficient, the entry was stronger and the bonus money for non-prize-winners was increased!

Shortly before the tournament was slated to start, it suffered two sad defections. J. Levin and the writer had originally been invited to play and had, of course, accepted. Almost at the last moment, however, they were compelled to withdraw for business reasons. The Committee was indeed fortunate in being able to replace them with two such powerful players as Donovan and Stephens.

The tourney took an exciting course from the very start, and Bernstein and Hanauer (the order is alphabetical!) had to win their games in the last round to come first. The chess was as lively as one would expect from such an excellent field and such pleasant playing conditions. Donovan was perhaps the most surprising of many surprises in this tournament; he reinforced the good impression he had previously created in the Marshall Championship Tournament, no mean feat for a youngster.

I know that I express the sentiments of the players in voicing my appreciation of Mayor Hodson's keen interest in the tournament, as well as of the masterly handling of the

VENTNOR CITY, 1940

	Bernstein	Hanauer	Adams	Donovan	Santasiere	Ulvestad	Seidman	Woliston	Morris	Burdge	McCormick	Stephens	Won	Lost
1a| Sidney N. Bernstein		1/2	1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1	0	1	1	1	1	8	3
1b| Milton L. Hanauer	1/2		1/2	1/2	1	1	1	0	1	1	1/2	1	8	3
3 | Weaver W. Adams	1/2	1/2		1/2	1/2	0	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	7 1/2	3 1/2
4a| J. F. Donovan	0	1/2	1/2		0	1	1	0	1/2	1	1	1	6 1/2	4 1/2
4b| Anthony E. Santasiere	1/2	0	1/2	1		0	0	1/2	1	1	1	1	6 1/2	4 1/2
4c| Olaf I. Ulvestad	1/2	0	1	0	1		1/2	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	6 1/2	4 1/2
7 | Herbert Seidman	0	0	1/2	0	1	1/2		1	1/2	1/2	1	1	6	5
8 | Philip Woliston	1	1	0	1	1/2	0	0		1/2	1	0	1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
9 | Harry Morris	0	0	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1/2		0	1	1	4	7
10a| Harold Burdge	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	1/2	0	1		1/2	1	3 1/2	7 1/2
10b| Edgar T. McCormick	0	1/2	0	0	0	1/2	0	1	0	1/2		1	3 1/2	7 1/2
12 | L. Walter Stephens	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1/2	0	0	0		1 1/2	10 1/2

tournament details by Messrs. Wayne, Des-sauer and Phillips.

An important innovation of the tournament was the exclusive use, for the first time in tournament history, of all-electric clocks (designed and made by one of the tournament officials, Gerald Phillips). The clocks gave absolutely no trouble, not a single complaint from anyone, and not a second's anxiety as to breakdowns or inaccuracy! At the end of four hours' play, every one of the six clocks registered *exactly* four hours every session.

On July 14, the regular and special prizes were awarded, although one of the players returned his bonus money in order to maintain his amateur standing. As the tournament was important enough to warrant more extended discussion, all the special prize games will be given in succeeding issues of *The Chess Review*.



Tournament Director RICHARD W. WAYNE

White's deep play assures him a tie for first prize.

NIMZOVICH DEFENSE

(Notes by S. N. Bernstein)

S. N. Bernstein	H. Morris
White	Black
1 P-K4	Kt-QB3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4
3 P-K5	P-K3
4 P-QB3	P-QR4

The respective strategical plans are now clear: White will try to smash through on the K side, Black on the Q side. The seemingly bizarre text is perfectly logical; Black wishes to exchange off White's dangerous KB. White could avoid this exchange by P-KKt3 and B-R3, but he is loath to leave Black's QB in control of so important a diagonal. 5 B-Q3 followed by 6 Q-K2 would be a waste of time, as Black continues with . . . KKt-K2 followed by . . . P-QKt3, . . . Kt-QKt1 and . . . B-R3 just the same! Thus White at this early stage reconciles himself to the exchange and therefore never plays B-Q3, which would only lose a tempo.

5 P-KB4	KKt-K2
6 B-K3	.....

An original maneuver. Usually the B is left at home, in the vague hope of a Pawn breaking through to open the diagonal QB1-KR6. White prefers to station the B at KB2 where it guards against possible checks at KR4 and from where it can in some positions go to R4 with an annoying pin.

6	P-QKt3
7 Kt-Q2	B-R3
8 BxB	RxB
9 Kt-K2	Kt-B4
10 B-B2	P-R4

The typical move in this kind of position. Black controls white squares to frustrate White's K side attack and prepares for . . . P-QKt4-5 followed by . . . R-Kt3 and an eventual . . . P-QB4.

11 Kt-KKt3	P-Kt3
------------	-------

Of course not 11 . . . KtxKt; 12 PxKt, P-Kt3; 13 P-KKt4 winning a P.

12 KtxKt	KtPxKt
13 Kt-B1	P-R5

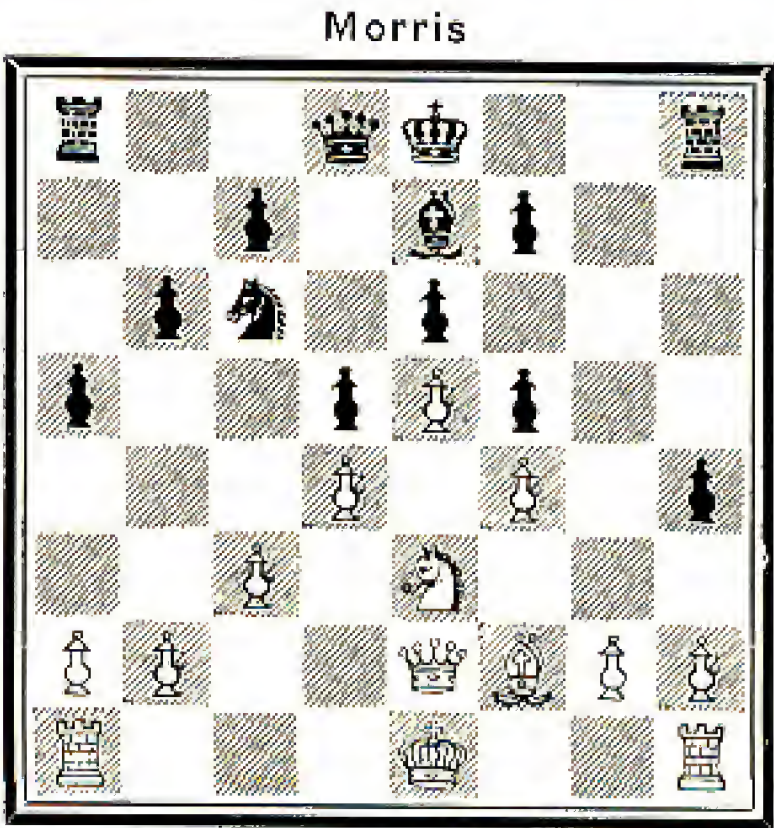
Apparently forced, for White is threatening simply P-KR4 and 15 Kt-Kt3 winning the KRP. If 13 . . . B-K2; 14 P-KR4, P-Kt4 (if 14 . . . R-Kt1; 15 QxP, RxP; 16 Kt-Kt3 wins the exchange); 15 Kt-Kt3, BxP; 16 KtxRP with a winning position.

Or else 13 . . . Kt-K2; 14 B-R4! Q-Q2; 15 Kt-Kt3, Kt-Kt3; 16 B-B6 followed by KtxRP etc.

14 Kt-K3	B-K2
----------	------

More aggressive seems . . . P-Kt4; but the developing text-move is plausible enough.

15 Q-K2	R-R1
---------	------



16 K-Q2!
----------	-------

Establishing communication between the Rs and insuring rapid success on the K side. If only Black's QR hadn't moved, he would be able to castle Q side and avoid the storm!

16	Q-Q2
17 P-KKt4!	PxP
18 QxP	K-Q1
19 Q-Kt7	Q-K1

Of course not 19 . . . R-KB1; 20 BxP.

20 QR-KKt1	Q-B1
21 P-B5!	K-K1
22 P-B6	QxQ
23 RxQ	B-B1
24 KR-KKt1!	BxR

Declining the sacrifice would likewise be of no avail.

25 PxB	R-KKt1
26 BxP	Kt-K2
27 B-B6	.....

And not 27 BxKt, KxB; 28 P-KR4, P-KB4 etc.

27	Kt-Kt3
28 R-Kt4	K-Q2
29 P-KR4	Kt-B1
30 PxKt(Q)	QRxQ
31 RxR	RxR
32 P-R5	R-Kt6
33 P-R6	R-R6
34 Kt-Kt4	Resigns

For he is helpless against 35 B-Kt7 and 36 Kt-B6.

A tense battle worthy of the final round!

ENGLISH OPENING

(Notes by M. Hanauer)

A. E. Santasiere
White

M. Hanauer
Black

1 P-QB4	P-K4	5 PxP	KtxP
2 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	6 P-KKt3	B-K2
3 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	7 B-Kt2	B-K3
4 P-Q3	P-Q4	8 O-O	O-O
9 P-QR3	.....	

9 P-Q4 can be played, but with the lost tempo is not so effective. The continuation might be 9 ... KtxKt; 10 PxKt, P-K5 followed by play on the white squares (... P-B4, ... B-Q4, ... Kt-R4-B5). Or 9 ... PxP; 10 KtxP, KtxQKt; 11 PxKt (11 KtxKt? or KtxB? loses a piece), KtxKt; 12 PxKt, B-B3.

9	P-B3
10 Q-B2	Q-Q2
11 Kt-K4	.....

White's strategy is to invade QB5, with pressure on the lines KR1-QR8 and QR2-KKt8. But it is all a question of timing, and one effect of the Black Kt on Q4 is to prevent the move B-K3, and so to slow up the development of White's pieces.

11	P-QKt3!?
----------	----------

A bold counter! Black opens up the white diagonal, and seemingly weakens the QBP. However, the position of White's pieces on the QB file allows Black to fight for possession of this line.

12 P-QKt4?
------------	-------

A further neglect of development. The move is not so important that it cannot be delayed in favor of B-Q2 and R-B1.

12	P-QR4
13 P-Kt5	Kt-Q5
14 KtxKt	PxKt
15 P-QR4	.....

Q-R4 is met by ... P-KB4! If then 16 Kt-Kt5, BxKt; 17 BxB, P-B5! 18 PxP, P-R3; 19 B-R4, Kt-B6! 20 Q-B2, B-R6; 21 B-Kt3 (if 21 BxR, Q-Kt5ch), BxB; 22 KxB, QxKtP.

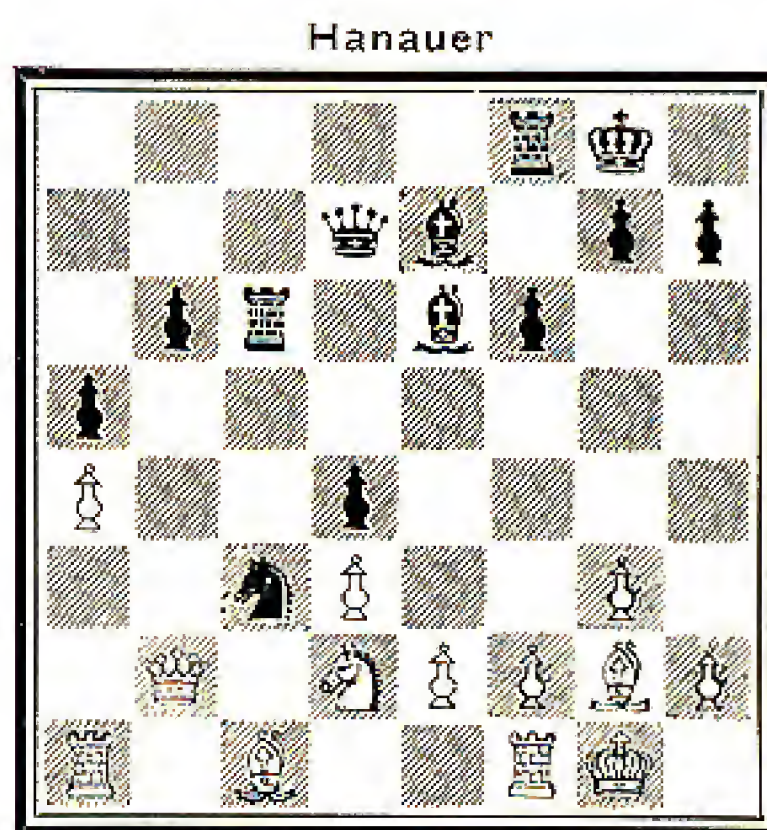
15	QR-B1
16 Kt-Q2	.....

Idea: Kt-B4. But since he never makes the move, B-Q2 would have been more prudent.

16	P-B3
17 PxP	RxP
18 Q-Kt2	Kt-B6!



The winners!
HANAUER and BERNSTEIN



19 R-K1
---------	-------

If 19 BxR, KtxPch; 20 K-R1 (20 K-Kt2, B-R6ch), QxBch; 21 P-B3, B-QKt5! 22 Kt-K4, Kt-B6; 23 Q-B2 (protecting the RP), B-Q4; 24 B-Kt2, P-B4; 25 Kt-Q2, R-K1! 26 R-B2 (not 26 K-Kt2? R-K7ch; 27 R-B2, BxPch), R-K6.

Black has a terrific bind plus threats of winning the QRP or KBP (via ... P-KKt4-5) and if White attempts any counter-attack he loses immediately: 27 BxKt? PxP; 28 Kt-B4, RxP; 29 RxR, BxRch; 30 K-Kt1, B-B4ch; 31 K-B1, B-K7ch!! 32 KxB, Q-Kt7ch followed by ... Q-B8 mate.

If 19 Kt-B4, B-Kt5! 20 BxR, QxB (threatening ... B-KR6).

I 21 P-K4, KtxRP; 22 Q-B2, P-QKt4; 23 Kt-R3, QxQ; 24 KtxQ, B-B6; 26 R-R3, Kt-B4 etc.

II 21 P-B3, KtxRP; 22 Q-B2, P-Kt4; 23 Kt-R3, Q-B6!!

White therefore compromises on a third move—with the usual bad result.

19	B-QKt5!
----------	---------

The killer! If White now takes the R, he can't move a piece: 20 BxR, QxB; 21 P-K4, PxP e.p.; 22 PxP, KtxRP; 23 Q-Kt1, B-R6; 24 P-K4, Q-B4ch; 25 K-R1, Q-B7; 26 R-Kt1, BxKt.

20 P-K3	PxP
21 PxP	R-Q3
22 P-Q4	R-QB1

Better than . . . KtxP; White's pieces still have no moves.

23 R-KB1?

A blunder, but things are hopeless; if 23 K-R1, P-B4; 24 K-Kt1, K-R1; 25 K-R1, KtxP etc.

23	Kt-K7ch
24 K-B2	B-B6
25 Q-Kt1	KtxB
26 RxKt	. . . . .

QxKt is met by . . . BxP.

26	BxKt	30 P-K4	Q-B4ch
27 RxRch	QxR	31 Q-K3	Q-B7ch
28 Q-Q3	B-QKt5	32 Q-K2	B-B4ch
29 P-Q5	B-KB4	33 K-B1	Q-B6

34 R-Q1

To stop . . . Q-Q5; after Black wins the RP (still the same one!) he is threatening . . . B-Kt4.

34	B-Q2
35 R-Q3	Q-R8ch
36 R-Q1	QxRP
Resigns	

Both players show equal courage, but Black appraises the play more accurately.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by A. E. Santasiere)

J. Donovan	A. E. Santasiere
White	Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4
2 P-QB4	P-QB3
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-B3
4 P-K3	. . . . .

One of the strongest continuations at White's disposal.

4	P-K3	7 BxBP	P-QKt4
5 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2	8 B-Q3	P-QR3
6 B-Q3	PxP	9 O-O	. . . . .

As is well-known, 9 P-K4 is more aggressive (see Bernstein-McCormick, Ventnor 1939).

9	P-B4
10 PxP	. . . . .

To avoid a possible isolated QP; but it is premature and ultra-simple. In the first place, the isolated P was not a certainty; secondly, an isolated P is not a death warrant—what with open lines and the initiative. In chess, one must be ready to live dangerously—the reward is sure to be great—and the suffering too! Q-K2 should have been played.

10	BxP
11 P-QKt3	. . . . .

Inferior to P-QR3 and P-QKt4.

11	B-Kt2
12 B-Kt2	O-O
13 R-B1	Q-K2
14 Q-K2	B-R6

Due to White's questionable 11th move, this strong continuation is possible.



SANTASIERE plots . . .

15 BxB	QxB
16 Kt-Kt1	. . . . .

Correct; he cannot permit Black's Q to remain in so dominating a position.

16	Q-R4
17 P-QR3	KR-B1

To permit . . . Q-Q1, which will in turn reserve QKt3 for QKt.

18 P-QKt4	Q-Q1
19 QKt-Q2	. . . . .

Though White has lost some time, this is not serious, as he has eliminated weaknesses on his Q side and completed his development.

19	RxR
20 RxR	R-B1
21 Q-Q1	RxR
22 QxR	P-Kt3

To free the KKt as well as the K.

23 Kt-Kt3
-----------	-----------

Playing to win on the Q side, regardless of the resulting K side weakness. Donovan is a brave and talented young master and it is refreshing to see him reject the cautious Q-B2 for a frank speculation.

23	BxKt
--------------	------

Black is perfectly willing to "mix it up"; he has already decided to abandon the Q side for a K side attack the issue of which is by no means certain.

24 PxP	Kt-K4
25 B-K2	P-Kt4!

Both to hinder P-B4 and to prepare the powerful . . . P-Kt5.

26 Q-B5	Kt-Q4
27 Kt-Q4	. . . . .

Donovan is still in an adventurous mood. Q-Q4 was safer and would have given the game quite a different complexion, i.e. 27 . . . P-B3 (seems best); 28 Kt-B5 (and not 29 Q-R7, Kt-B6!), Q-B1 followed by . . . Q-B3.

27 Q-B3

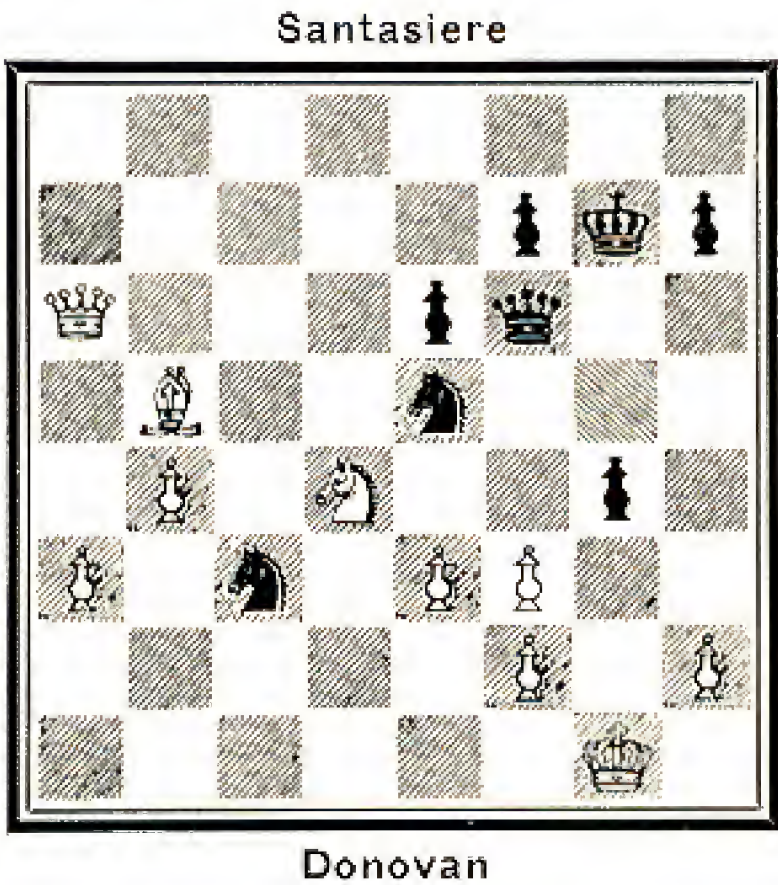
The die is cast; Black's Q side Ps are lost.

28 Q-B8ch K-Kt2

29 QxRP Kt-B6

30 BxP P-Kt5!

The winning move; there is no defense (31 PxP, KtxP). White has paid too high a price for his Ps; the temporary inactivity of his Q and B is fatal.



31 B-B6 PxP

32 Q-B1 Kt-K7ch

Winning a piece; now White's K will be continually bombarded until his official demise.

33 KtxKt PxKt

34 QxP KtxB

35 Q-R6 Q-Kt3ch

Better than 35 . . . Q-R8ch; 36 Q-B1, QxRP?

37 Q-Kt2ch.

36 K-B1 Kt-K4 41 K-K1 Kt-Kt5

37 P-Kt5 Q-Kt8ch 42 K-Q2 QxBPch

38 K-Kt2 Q-K5ch 43 K-B3 QxPch

39 K-B1 Q-R8ch 44 K-Kt4 Q-Q5ch

40 K-K2 Q-B6ch

As pesky as a horsefly.

45 K-Kt3 Q-Q6ch

46 K-Kt4 Kt-K4

Theme and variations.

47 Q-B8 Q-Q5ch 52 P-QR4 P-B4

48 K-Kt3 Kt-Q6 53 K-Kt4 P-B5

49 Q-B4 Kt-B4ch 54 P-R5 KtxP

50 K-Kt4 QxQch White resigns; the

51 KxQ Kt-Kt2 KxP ending is lost.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT

Short and sweet.

H. Morris		E. T. McCormick	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	10 B-KKt5	B-Kt2
2 P-QB4	PxP	11 QR-Q1	R-K1
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	12 KR-K1	QKt-Q2
4 P-K3	P-K3	13 Kt-K5	P-QR3
5 BxP	P-B4	14 KtxP	KxKt
6 O-O	PxP	15 QxPch	K-Kt3
7 PxP	B-K2	16 Q-B7ch	KxB
8 Kt-QB3	O-O	17 QxPch	K-B4
9 Q-K2	P-QKt3	18 B-K6ch	Resigns



Left to right: STEPHENS, BURDGE, ULVE-STAD, DONOVAN, BERNSTEIN, HANAUER, MORRIS, SANTASIERE

An opening blunder is punished relentlessly.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by W. W. Adams)

W. W. Adams		H. Morris	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	5 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	6 B-K2	B-Kt2
3 P-Q4	PxP	7 B-K3	Kt-B3
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	8 Q-Q2	...

With the idea of castling Q side followed by a K side attack via P-KB3, P-KKt4, P-KR4-5 etc. It is true that Black can now force an exchange of White's KB by ... Kt-KKt5, but this is the less valuable of White's Bs and should be worth no more if not less than Black's well-posted Kt at KB3.

8	P-Q4?
-----------	-------

Somebody once made a rule that in the Dragon Variation, Black should always play ... P-Q4 in answer to White's Q-Q2. But this does not apply before Black has castled, due to White's powerful rejoinder.

9 B-QKt5!	B-Q2
10 PxP	Kt-K4
11 P-B4	QKt-Kt5
12 B-Kt1	P-KR4

Otherwise White plays 13 P-KR3, Kt-R3; 14 P-KKt4 with the unpleasant threat of P-Kt5.

13 P-KR3	Kt-R3	20 R-Q4	KxKt
14 O-O-O	R-QB1	21 B-K6!	QxP
15 Q-K2	P-R3	22 BxQ	BxB
16 B-B4	Q-B2!?	23 Kt-K4	Kt-B4
17 P-Q6!	QxP	24 B-B3	B-Q4
18 Kt-K6!	Q-Kt5	25 KtxKt	PxKt
19 KtxBch	K-B1	26 BxPch	Resigns

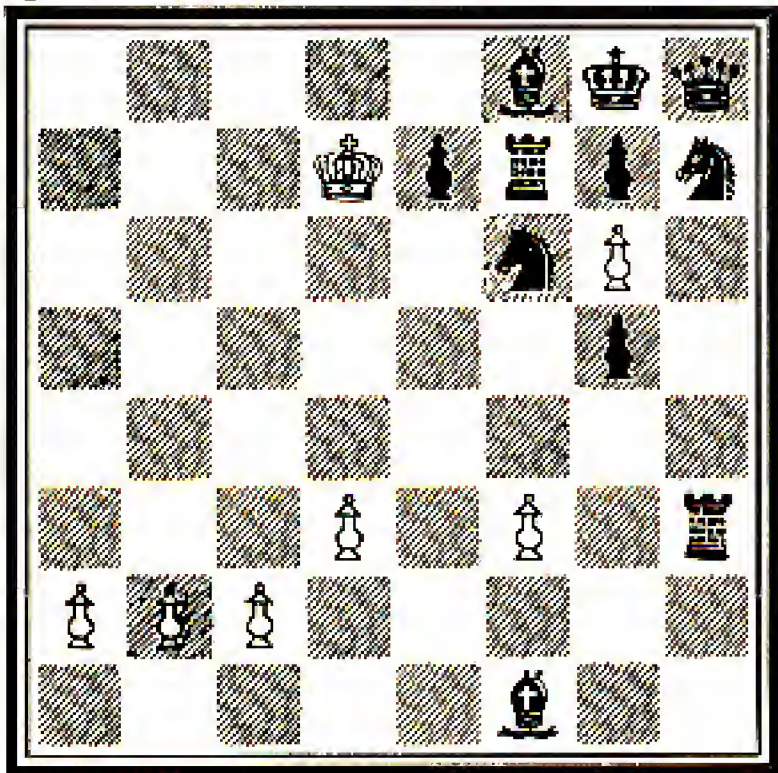
FOR RADIO AMATEURS

One of our readers, E. M. Sawyer of Haven, Kansas, makes the interesting suggestion that those of our readers who are amateur radio operators ought to send in their frequency and call letters. Mr. Sawyer (W 9 RWK - 7281 K. C.) adds, "there would no doubt be a lot of radio matches as the result of such a policy."

A LETTER TO THE EDITORS

Gentlemen:

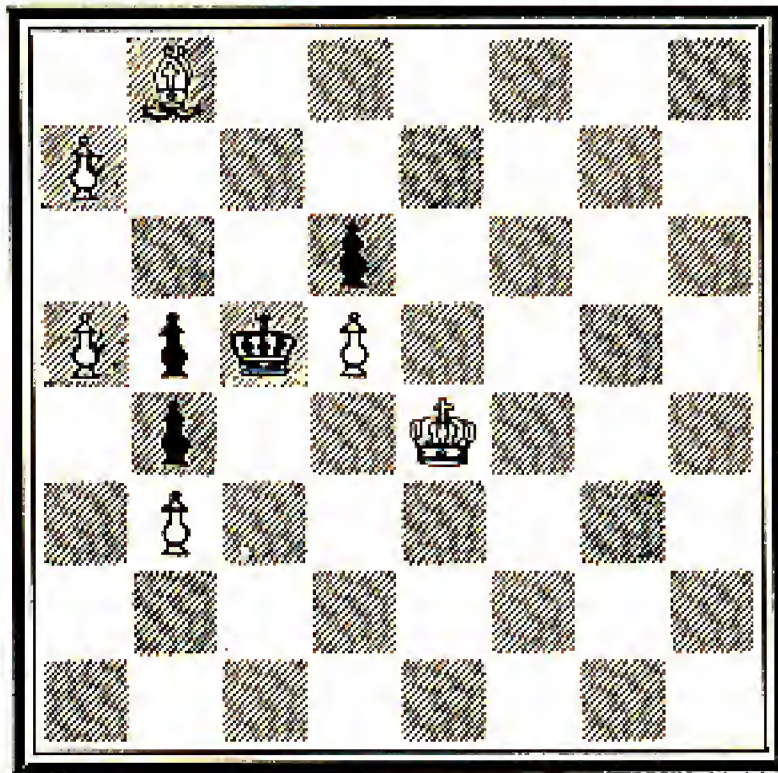
I take this opportunity to correct an erroneous report concerning the outcome of my game with Dr. Emanuel Lasker on February 30, 1911. Dr. Lasker very modestly says he lost this game after sacrificing his eight Pawns, two Bishops, two Knights, two Rooks and his Queen. As a matter of fact, only two Pawns were sacrificed (not eight), and the doctor won the game when I missed a saving move in trying for a mate in 27 moves. Here is the crucial position: Fliegel



Dr. Lasker

My last move—a check with the Knight—proved a mistake, for now Dr. Lasker mates in two moves, beginning with K-K6.

A still more interesting finish occurred in my tenth match game with the Emperor Nero. As a reward for my teaching him the game, he sportingly offered me a chance to save myself from the lion pit. All I had to do was beat him in a ten-game match. Unfortunately for me, he picked up the game with amazing speed, and the best I could do in the first nine games was 4½-4½. In the tenth game, however, I was at my best and worked up the following position, which is an easy win for the White pieces (my side): Nero



Fliegel

While I was pondering my next move [which, naturally, cannot be P-R8 (Q, R, Kt

or B) because of the stalemate,] Nero grew angry when he saw that he would lose quickly after P-R6 or BxPch. Cunningly noting the stalemate after P-R8, he feigned a yawn and commanded, "I grow tired. Either you mate me in two moves or you lose the game."

Imagine my dismay upon hearing this! Protesting that there was no rule in chess penalizing the side with the advantage for failure to mate in two, proved of no avail. So there was nothing to do but mate him in two moves. I found the solution in two minutes, but I doubt that anyone else would find it in two years, so I mercifully give it here.

The first move is P-R8. What does the Pawn become?! Since it cannot remain a *White* piece or Pawn because of the stalemate, it must obviously become a *Black* piece! Of course a Black Rook or Queen or King is out of the question because of 1 . . . R or Q or KxB. If it becomes a Black Bishop, then 1 . . . BxPch wins for *Black*. If it becomes a Black Knight, then 1 . . . Kt-Kt3 and there is no mate in two for White. But if it becomes a Black Pawn . . . !!

In the actual game there followed 1 . . . P-R2 (the only time I have ever seen such a move in any recorded game) and 2 BxRP mate.

Yours,

JOSEPH A. FLIEGEL

P. S. He threw me to the lions anyway.

Blindfold Exhibition, Boston 1940
COLLE SYSTEM

G. Koltanowski (Blindfold)		G. Sturgis	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	17 Q-K2	P-QKt3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	18 R-K1	B-B3
3 P-K3	P-B4	19 B-Kt5	QR-K1
4 P-B3	P-K3	20 BxB	RxB
5 B-Q3	Kt-B3	21 QR-Q1	P-K5
6 QKt-Q2	B-Q3	22 K Kt-Q4	R-R3
7 O-O	O-O	23 P-KR3	Kt-K4
8 PxP	BxP	24 KtxB	R(1)xKt
9 P-K4	Q-B2	25 Kt-Q4	R(K3)-Kt3
10 Q-K2	P-K4?!	26 P-KB4	RxP!
11 PxP	KtxP	For if 27 PxKt, Qx	
12 BxPch	KxB	KP wins (28 Kt-B3,	
13 Q-K4ch	K-Kt1	PxKt!!).	
14 QxKt	B-K2	27 K-B2	Kt-Kt5ch
15 Kt-Kt3	B-K3	28 K-Kt1	R-R7
16 Q-K4	P-B4	29 R-Q2	R(3)-R3
		Resigns	

SOUTHERN CHAMPIONSHIP

This year's Southern Chess Association Tournament produced the following results:

Championship Class: First, Woodbury 7½-1½; second, Hernandez 7-2; third and fourth, Henderson and Mitchell 5-4.

Class A: First, Burton 7½-1½; second and third, Palmer and Woody 7-2.

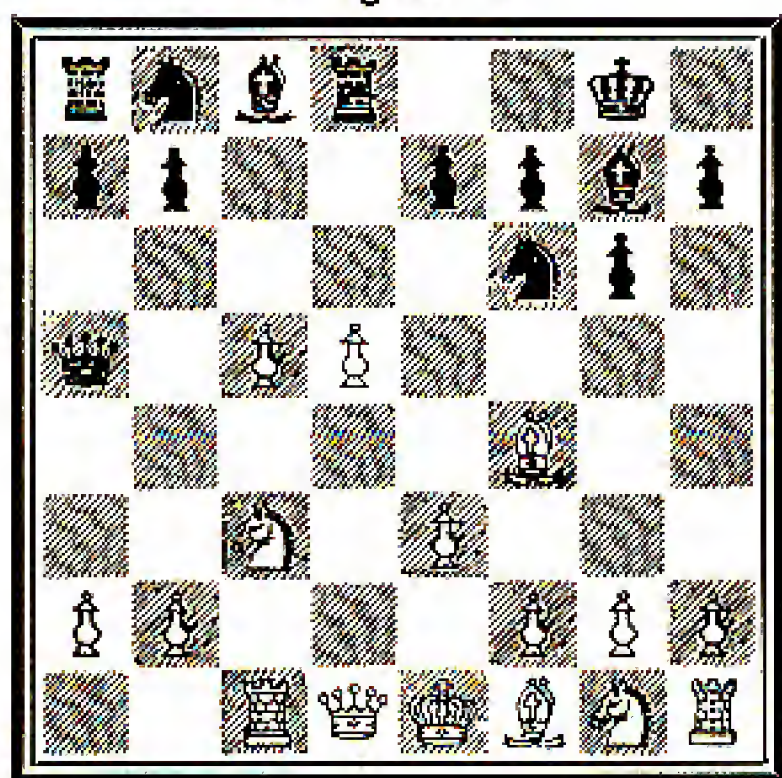
Class B: First, Taylor 8½-½; second, 6-3; third and fourth, Brown and Mrs. Harrison 5½-3½.

New Ground In The Gruenfeld Defense

By M. YUDOVICH

A number of important continuations in this defense have had new light shed on them in the course of the Correspondence Championship of the U. S. S. R., which is now in progress. The attention of theorists is now concentrated on the well-known position which is attained after 1 P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2 P-QB4, P-KKt3; 3 Kt-QB3, P-Q4; 4 B-B4, B-Kt2; 5 P-K3, O-O; 6 R-B1, P-B4; 7 QPxP, Q-R4; 8 PxP, R-Q1 (see Diagram I).

Diagram I



This was how the Avro encounter between Capablanca and Reshevsky developed. Capablanca continued 9 Q-R4 and after 9 . . . QxQ; 10 KtxQ, KtxP Black obtained more than adequate compensation for the Pawn.

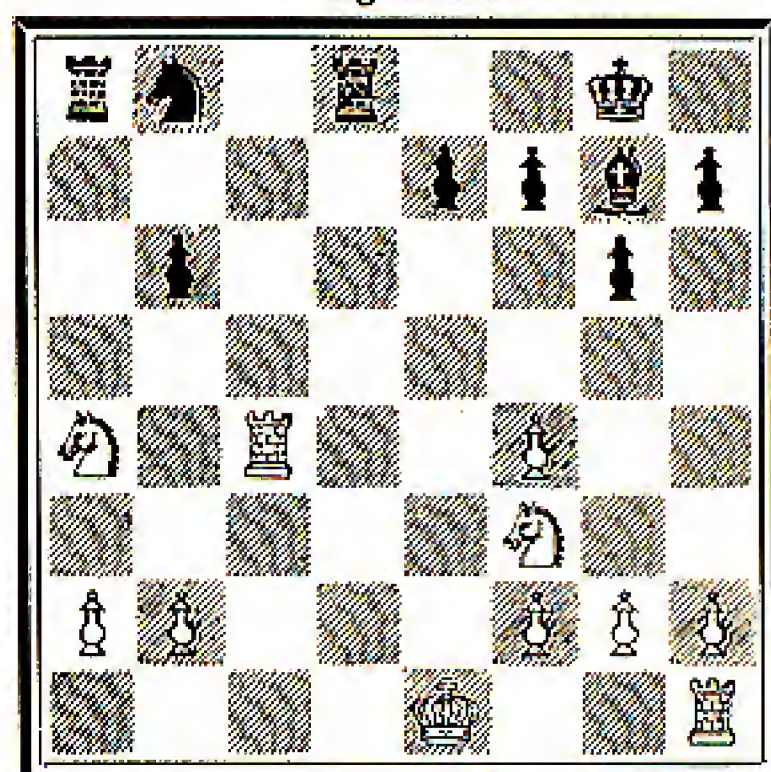
In the eleventh Championship Tournament of the U. S. S. R. (Leningrad 1939), the Leningrad master Tolush played 9 Q-Q2 against Botvinnik, unexpectedly answering 9 . . . KtxP with 10 B-B7. This superficially effective move was energetically refuted, however, by Botvinnik who played 10 . . . QxB; 11 KtxKt, RxKt! 12 QxR, B-K3; 13 Q-Q2, Kt-B3 with a formidable attack.

In his notes to this game, Botvinnik proposed what he considered a stronger continuation for White: 9 B-B4. This move was analyzed very carefully by the Leningrad player A. Orobeiko. The principal line of his analysis went as follows: 9 . . . B-K3; 10 Q-R4, QxQ; 11 KtxQ, KtxP; 12 Kt-KB3, KtxB; 13 PxKt, BxB; 14 RxB with White retaining the extra Pawn.

If, however, this variation is continued for just one more move, it is easy to conclude that Black has at least an equal game: 14 . . . P-QKt4! 15 PxP, PxP (see Diagram II).

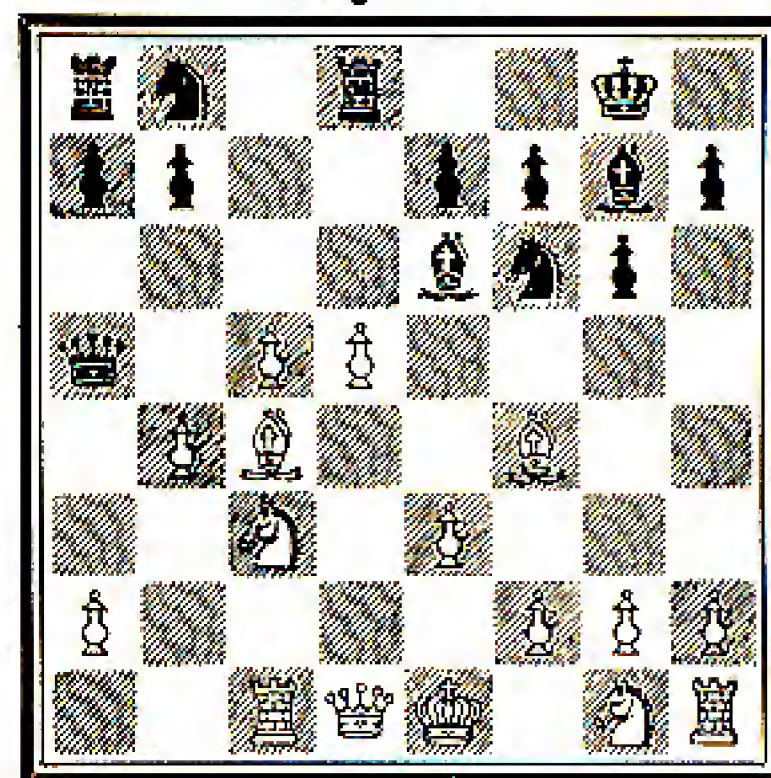
If for example 16 KtxP, RxP etc.; while 16 Kt-B3 is followed by . . . BxKtch or even . . . P-QKt4. This is the refutation of Orobeiko's analysis.

Diagram II



A new possibility for White was found by the Moscow player Polkvoi in a game against Rosenkrantz in the Correspondence Championship: after 9 B-B4, B-K3 he played 10 P-QKt4!? (see Diagram III).

Diagram III



This was followed by 10 . . . QxKtP; 11 Q-Kt3, QxQ; 12 BxQ (bad is 12 PxQ, KtxP; 13 KtxKt, BxKt; 14 R-Q1, B-B6ch). Now 12 . . . KtxP; 13 KtxKt, BxKt; 14 R-Q1, B-B6ch; 15 K-K2 is unsatisfactory for Black as material loss by P-K4 is menaced. Likewise the sacrifice of the exchange by 13 . . . RxKt after 10 P-QKt4!? QxKtP; 11 Q-Kt3, QxQ; 12 BxQ, KtxP; 13 KtxKt is also insufficient.

It seems, however, that the simple retreat of the QB to Q2 parries the latest attempt to refute the Gruenfeld Defense: for example 10 P-QKt4!? QxKtP; 11 Q-Kt3, QxQ; 12 BxQ, B-Q2; 13 Kt-B3, R-QB1; (weak is 13 . . . Kt-R3; 14 P-B6, PxP; 15 PxP, BxP; 16 BxPch, KxB; 17 Kt-K5ch); 14 Kt-K2, Kt-K5 and Black wins back the Pawn with a good position. Or 13 P-K4, Kt-R3; 14 B-K3, Kt-KKt5 and Black again regains material equality.

TWO OF A KIND

As the Gruenfeld Defense is one of the most popular and also one of the most complicated opening lines of present day tournament play, fascinating variations are being discovered with almost amazing regularity. Here is a case in point.

Amsterdam 1940

INDIAN DEFENSE

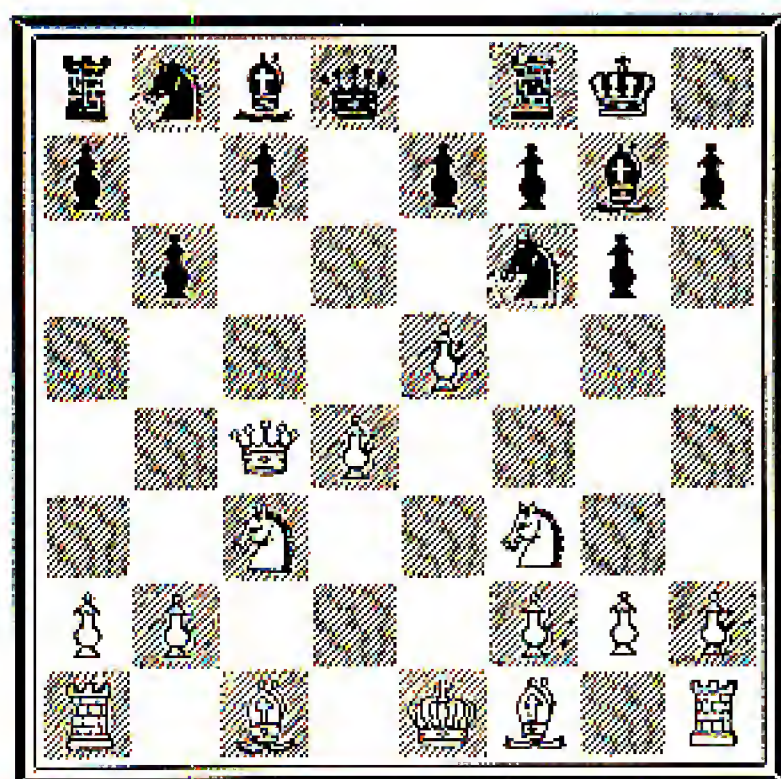
H. Knoch

White

L. Prins

Black

- | | | | |
|----------|--------|---------|-------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 5 Q-Kt3 | PxP |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-KKt3 | 6 QxBP | O-O |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 | 7 P-K4 | P-Kt3 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | B-Kt2 | 8 P-K5! | B-K3 |



- | | | | |
|----------|--------|----------------------|----------|
| 9 PxKt! | BxQ | 16 Kt-Kt5! | P-K3 |
| 10 PxB | KxP | 17 RxPch! | Resigns |
| 11 BxB | Kt-B3 | For if 17 ... K-R3; | |
| 12 B-K3 | Kt-Kt5 | 18 RxPch! | KxKt; 19 |
| 13 O-O | Kt-B7 | P-R4ch, K-Kt5; 20 B- | |
| 14 QR-Q1 | KtxB | K2ch leads to mate. | |
| 15 PxKt | P-QB4? | | |

Makovetz Memorial Tournament

Budapest 1939

INDIAN DEFENSE

L. Szabo

White

G. Barcza

Black

- | | | | |
|-----------|---------|-------------|----------|
| 1 P-Q4 | Kt-KB3 | 23 PxR | QxP |
| 2 P-QB4 | P-KKt3 | 24 B-R3 | P-K3 |
| 3 Kt-QB3 | P-Q4 | 25 QR-Kt1 | Q-Q6 |
| 4 Kt-B3 | B-Kt2 | 26 B-B5 | Q-Q4 |
| 5 Q-Kt3 | PxP | 27 B-Q4 | P-R5 |
| 6 QxBP | O-O | 28 B-R1 | P-R4 |
| 7 P-K4 | P-Kt3 | 29 Kt-K5 | R-R2 |
| 8 P-K5! | B-K3 | 30 KR-Q1 | Q-K5 |
| 9 PxKt! | BxQ | 31 Kt-B3 | Q-B4 |
| 10 PxB | KxP | 32 R-Kt8 | P-B3 |
| 11 BxB | P-QB3 | 33 P-R4! | P-K4 |
| 12 O-O | P-QR4 | 34 BxP!! | PxB |
| 13 R-K1 | P-R3 | 35 Kt-Kt5ch | K-Kt2 |
| 14 B-B4 | P-QKt4 | 36 R(1)-Q8 | R-KB2 |
| 15 B-KB1 | Kt-Q2 | 37 R-Kt8ch | K-B3 |
| 16 P-Q5 | P-Kt5 | 38 R-Kt6ch | K-K2 |
| 17 PxP | PxKt | 39 R-Kt7ch | K-Q3 |
| 18 PxKt | PxP | 40 RxR | Q-Kt8ch |
| 19 B-K5ch | K-R2 | 41 K-R2 | P-R6 |
| 20 BxP | QxP | 42 R-QR7 | Q-Kt5 |
| 21 P-QR4! | KR-QKt1 | 43 RxPch | K-Q4 |
| 22 B-Kt5 | RxB | 44 Kt-R3! | and wins |

PARADOX!

The amateur is warned, and with good reason, to concentrate on bringing out his pieces rapidly and to avoid too many Pawn moves in the opening. Yet in the following game, White starts off with *fourteen consecutive Pawn moves!!!* . . . and a won game! All of which shows that Marshall still retains his old touch.

Marshall Chess Club Championship 1939-40

SICILIAN DEFENSE

F. J. Marshall

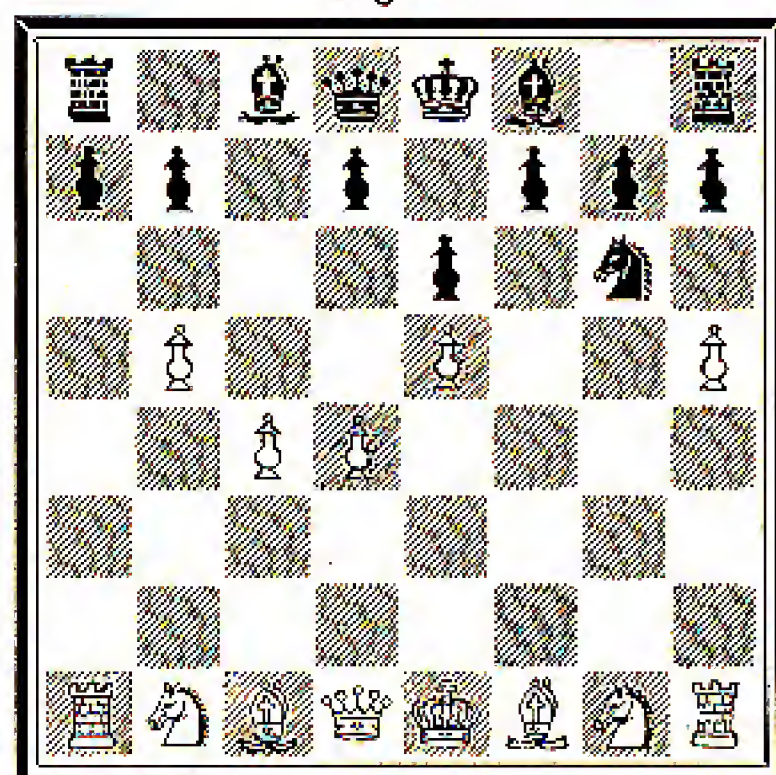
White

H. Rogosin

Black

- | | | |
|----------|-----------|---------------------|
| 1 P-K4 | P-QB4 | Or 10 ... Kt-B2; 11 |
| 2 P-QKt4 | PxP | P-KB5, KtxKP; 12 P- |
| 3 P-QR3 | Kt-QB3? | Q4 etc. |
| 4 PxP | Kt-B3 | 11 PxKt |
| 5 P-Kt5 | Kt-Q5 | 12 P-Q4 |
| 6 P-QB3 | Kt-K3 | 13 P-R4 |
| 7 P-K5 | Kt-Q4 | 14 P-R5 |
| 8 P-QB4 | Kt(4)-B5 | How long can this |
| 9 P-Kt3 | Kt-Kt3 | keep up?! |
| 10 P-B4 | Kt(Kt3)xP | |

Rogosin



Marshall

- | | | | |
|------------|---------|-------------|---------|
| 14 | B-Kt5ch | 21 Kt-Kt5 | PxP |
| 15 B-Q2 | BxBch | 22 PxP | QxQch |
| 16 KtxB | Kt-K2 | 23 RxQ | K-K2 |
| 17 Kt-K4 | Kt-B4 | 24 R-R3 | P-Kt3 |
| 18 P-R6 | P-KKt3 | 25 B-Kt2 | R-QKt1 |
| 19 Kt-B6ch | K-B1 | 26 Kt(5)xRP | Resigns |
| 20 Kt-B3 | P-Q3 | | |

The Central Indiana Chess Association held its annual tournament this year during the last two weeks of April. Forty-four men were grouped into seven sections, each man playing two games with every other man in his section. The section champions then met and played in the same way for the individual championship, which was won by Mr. B. F. Collins, a student at Butler University, with Mr. Clark B. Hicks as runner-up.

The two final games between these players were played at the association's annual banquet on April 30th, and Mr. Collins, the winner, was presented with a set of chess men. At this banquet, the association also awarded its team trophies.

The National Championship Tournament

Following is the authorized list of contributions to this year's National Championship Tournament as submitted by L. Walter Stephens, Chairman of the Tournament Committee. It will be noted that there was a considerable falling off from the previous tournament's total of \$2188.34. But this only highlights more prominently the generosity of those who did contribute, as well as the efficiency of Mr. Stephens in carrying out a very difficult task.

—F.R.

L. W. Stephens	\$250.00
NCF Committee 1938	250.00
George Sturgis	100.00
G. E. Roosevelt	100.00
G. Pfeiffer	50.00
I. Turover	50.00
F. Altschul	50.00
E. Dimock	25.00
L. J. Wolff	25.00
M. Wertheim	25.00
Dr. Eli Moschowitz	25.00
A. T. Hendeson	25.00
William Reese	25.00
L. J. Isaacs	25.00
W. Y. M. P. Mitchell	25.00
R. Wahrburg	25.00
Lidbury	20.00
L. B. Meyer	20.00
Henry Atlas	15.00
Walte Timme	15.00
Carrol Wilson	10.00
Shepard Morgan	10.00
W. Lowenhaupt	10.00
H. G. Tyer	10.00
N. W. Banks	10.00
R. Welch, Jr.	10.00
H. M. Phillips	10.00
Alex Bisno	10.00
R. Echeverria	6.00
C. Lansing Hays	5.00
J. J. Watson	5.00
D. F. Sicher	5.00
A. G. Lynn	5.00
Mr. Creighton	5.00
Max Meyer	5.00
Sidney Smith, Jr.	5.00
R. Gutierrez	5.00
C. Spicehandler	5.00
Dr. Kirkpatrick	5.00
J. A. Howard	5.00
Mr. Lopez	5.00
E. B. Adams	5.00
H. W. Corning	5.00
Portland Chess Club, Maine	5.00
Boyleton C. C., Boston	5.00
E. Cornell	5.00
Mr. Babakin	2.00
Dr. Greenberg	1.00
Rev. Yavneh	1.00
S. Rosenbaum	1.00
Dr. McCulloch	1.00

\$1,322.00

One of the positional masterpieces of the tournament.

GIUOCO PIANO

(Notes by S. N. Bernstein)

S. N. Bernstein	S. Reshevsky
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 B-B4	Kt-B3
4 P-Q3	B-B4
5 Kt-B3	.....

Intending, after 5 . . . P-Q3, to essay the Canal Variation (6 B-KKt5, P-KR3; 7 BxKt, QxB; 8 Kt-Q5). But Black probably guesses his opponent's intentions and decides to foil them!

5	P-KR3
6 B-K3	B-Kt5
7 O-O	BxKt
8 PxB	O-O
9 R-K1	.....

In order to make this piece effective in the event of 9 . . . P-Q4; 10 PxP, KtxP; 11 B-Q2 attacking the KP.

9	P-Q3
10 R-Kt1	.....

But this is pointless. P-QR4 or P-QR3 was in order to take the sting out of Black's next move.

10	Kt-QR4
11 B-Kt3	KtxB
12 RxKt	P-QKt3

Black doesn't mind creating holes on his white squares, since he still has the white-squared B while White's is gone.

13 P-B4	B-K3
14 Kt-Q2	.....

With a view to 15 P-B4 or 15 P-Q4. White hopes that the sequel will allow him to bring his Rs to the K side for an attack.

14	Kt-Kt5
15 P-Q4	KtxB

No Bs of opposite color!

16 PxKt	P-KB4
17 P-Q5	B-Q2
18 PxP	RxP
19 R-B1	.....

White vacillates. Correct was 19 P-K4, R-Kt4; 20 R-B1. Or 19 . . . R-B5; 20 R-Kt3.

19	RxRch
20 KtxR	Q-R5
21 Q-K2	R-KB1
22 Kt-Kt3	B-K1
23 P-K4	.....

Played very reluctantly, since it creates a terrible weakness at KB4. But otherwise Black simply plays . . . B-Kt3, . . . Q-Kt4, . . . P-KR4-5 followed by . . . B-K5 with an overwhelming position. An attempt by White to prevent this maneuver would be futile: 23 R-Kt1, B-Kt3; 24 R-KB1, RxRch! 25 KtxR (forced), B-R4; 26 Q-Q3 (forced), Q-K8; 27 Q-Q2, Q-Kt8! 28 P-B3, B-Kt3 with a winning game.

23	B-Kt3
--------------	-------

24 R-R3 P-QR4
25 R-KB3 R-B5
26 Q-B1

White is reduced to passivity, yet Black cannot capture the KP now or next move because of RxR.

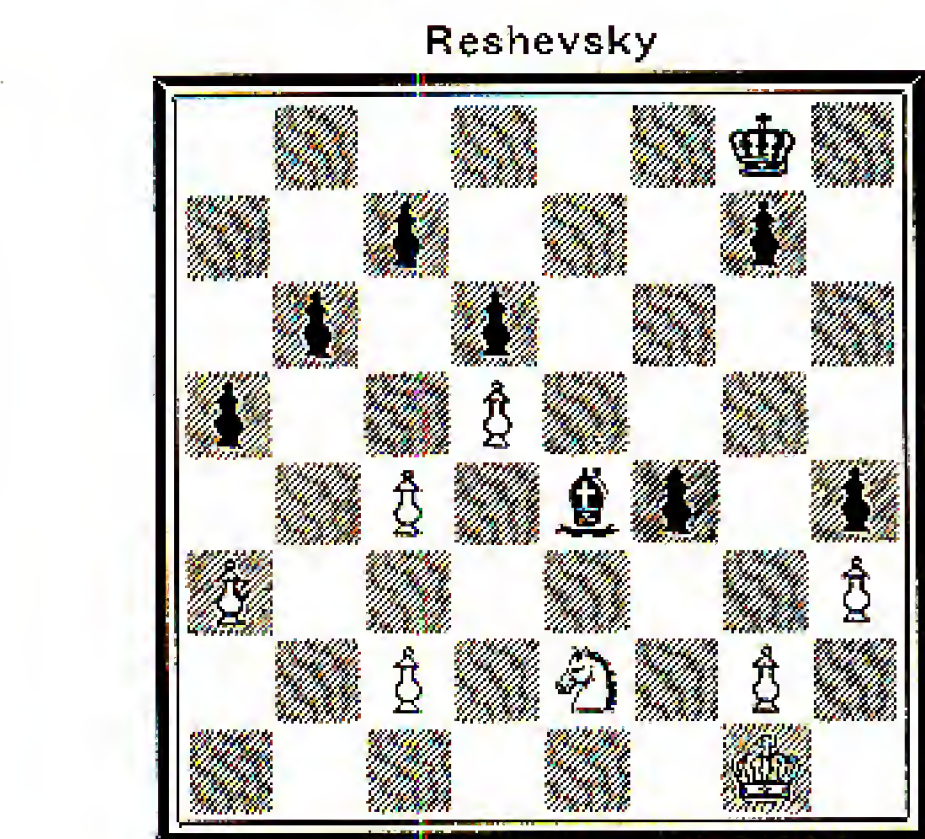
26 Q-Kt4
Threatening . . . P-KR4-5. Black's play is admirable.
27 Q-B1 Q-Kt5
28 P-KR3 Q-R5
29 K-R2 P-R4
30 P-R3

Foreseeing the inevitable ending, White gets the P off the white square.

30 Q-B3
31 Q-B1 Q-Kt4
32 Q-B1 Q-R3!

Very fine. Now the threat is . . . P-KR5; 34 Kt-B5, BxKt; 35 PxR, RxQBP since Black's Q is protected. Or 35 RxR, QxRch; 36 QxQ, PxQ; 37 PxR, K-B2; 38 K-Kt1, K-B3; 39 K-B2, KxP; 40 K-B3, P-R5; 41 P-B3, P-KKt4 etc.

33 K-Kt1 P-KR5
34 RxR QxR
35 QxQ PxQ
36 Kt-K2 BxP



37 Kt-Q4

The great liquidation has left White with a lost ending; if instead 37 KtxP, BxBP; 38 Kt-K6, B-Kt6; 39 KtxBP, BxP; 40 Kt-R8, P-QKt4 and wins (if 41 Kt-Kt6, K-B2; 42 Kt-B8, K-B3; 43 KtxP, K-K4 etc.).

37 K-B2 42 K-B2 K-B3
38 Kt-Kt5 BxBP 43 Kt-Kt6 B-R3
39 KtxBP B-Q6 44 K-B3 K-B4
40 Kt-R8 P-QKt4 45 Kt-R8 B-Q6!
41 PxP BxP 46 Kt-Kt6 P-Kt4

The position is "Zugzwangy" for White.

47 P-R4 B-R3
48 Kt-R8 B-B5
49 Kt-Kt6 B-Kt6!
50 K-B2 K-K5

White resigns. Although I fought hard, I couldn't help being impressed during the game by Reshevsky's, masterly position play.

This game was awarded the prize for the best played game.

SICILIAN DEFENSE
(Notes by W. W. Adams)

W. W. Adams M. Green
White Black
1 P-K4 P-QB4 5 Kt-QB3 P-K3
2 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3 6 KtxKt QPxKt
3 P-Q4 PxP 7 QxQch KxQ
4 KtxP Kt-B3 8 B-KKt5

Sharper and stronger is 8 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 9 Kt-K4. The text permits Black too easy a development.

8 B-K2 12 R-Q2 Kt-B3
9 O-O-Och Kt-Q2 13 KR-Q1 B-K3
10 BxBch KxB 14 P-B3 KR-Q1
11 B-K2 P-K4 15 Kt-R4 RxR

White retains a modicum of initiative, but scarcely enough to be called an advantage.

16 RxR R-Q1
17 RxR KxR
18 Kt-B5 B-B1

Or simply 18 . . . P-QKt3 and White would have no way to win.

19 B-B4 K-K2
20 Kt-Q3 Kt-Q2

This, however, begins to be a little uncomfortable.

21 P-QKt4 P-B3
22 P-Kt3 Kt-B1
23 P-B4 K-Q3

Better perhaps would have been 23 . . . PxP.

24 P-B5 P-QKt3 26 K-K3 Kt-Q2
25 K-Q2 B-Kt2 27 P-Kt4 Kt-B1

It is difficult to find a plan for Black. 27 . . . P-QKt4 (intending . . . P-B4) would be met by 28 B-K6, and if 28 . . . Kt-B1; 29 Kt-B5 with a winning position.

28 P-KR4 P-KR3 32 P-KKt5 RPxP
29 B-Kt8 B-B1 33 RPxP P-Kt4
30 P-B4 B-Q2 34 P-Kt6 K-Q1
31 P-B5ch K-B2 35 Kt-B1 B-K1
36 B-R7?

Pressed for time and fearing the consequences of . . . Kt(or B)xKtP; White fails to observe that this move affords Black the liberating . . . B-B2. Black, however, also overlooks this opportunity.

36 Kt-Q2 39 B-Kt8 Kt-R3
37 Kt-Kt3 Kt-Kt1 40 P-R3 Kt-B2
38 Kt-B1 K-K2 41 K-B3

The commencement of a deep laid plot. White's plan is to maneuver his K to KR5, followed by Kt-Q3-B2-Kt4-R6 and finally to KKt8 in order to attack simultaneously Black's KB3 and K2, the only square from which he can defend KB3 with his K. Due to the necessity of preventing the advance of White's KKtP, Black's KKtP cannot capture either at KR3 or KB3. Meanwhile Black can do nothing but mark time.

41 B-Q2 46 B-R2 B-K1
42 K-Kt4 B-K1 47 Kt-Kt4 B-Q2
43 Kt-Q3 B-Q2 48 Kt-R6 Kt-K1
44 K-R5 B-K1 49 Kt-Kt8ch K-B1
45 Kt-B2 B-Q2 50 B-B7 P-R3

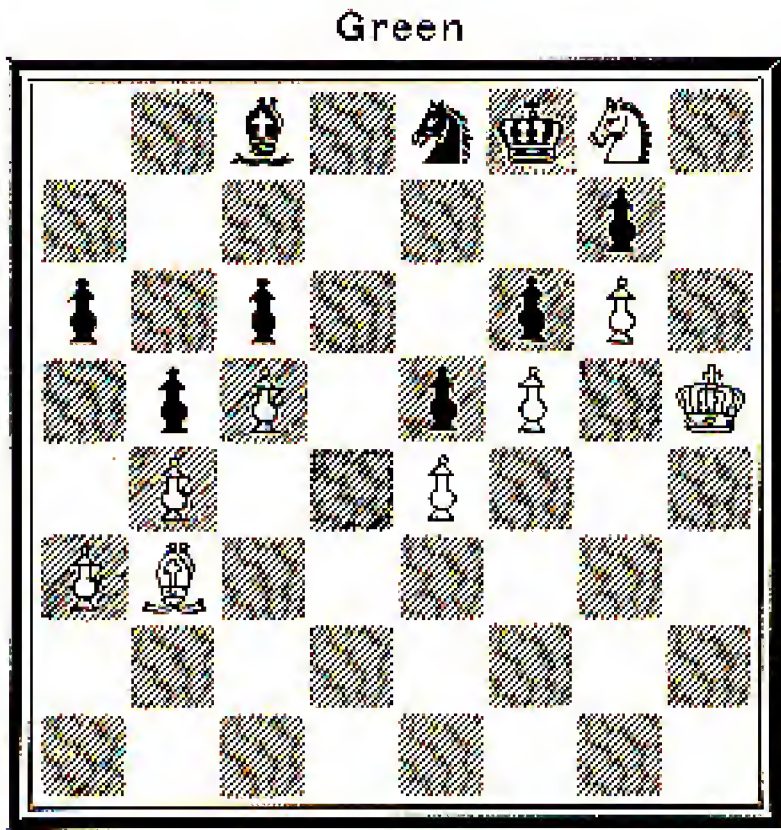
Black's only move to lose a tempo. White, therefore, loses a move with his B in order to put Black in Zugzwang.

51 B-R2

52 B-Kt3

B-B1

....



52

B-Q2

It has been suggested that Black would have done better by 52 . . . B-Kt2, but White, I believe, would still win by the following process; 53 B-B7, B-R1; 54 Kt-R6, Kt-B2 (if 54 . . . PxKt; 55 BxKt, K-Kt2; 56 B-Q7, B-Kt2; 57 B-K6, B-R1; 58 B-B8); 55 Kt-Kt4, K-K2; 56 KtxKP, PxKt; 57 K-Kt5, P-R4; 58 P-B6ch, K-B1; 59 K-B5, PxKtP; 60 PxP, Kt-R3; 61 KxP, KtxKtP; 62 PxPch, KxP; 63 K-Q6, Kt-Q6; 64 P-K5, KtxKP; 65 KxKt, B-Kt2; 66 K-Q6, B-R3 (if 66 . . . P-Kt5; 67 B-B4); 67 KxP, P-Kt5; 68 K-Q6 and should win.

53 B-B7

54 BxKt

B-B1

KxKt

If 54 . . . KxB; 55 KtxPch, PxKt; 56 K-R6, K-B1; 57 K-R7 and the KKtP Queens.

55 BxP	K-B1	63 K-Q2	K-Kt3
56 P-R4!	PxP	64 K-Q3	K-B4
57 BxP	K-K2	65 K-B3	K-Q3
58 P-B6!	K-Q3	66 K-B4	K-B2
59 K-Kt4	K-B2	67 K-B5	K-Kt1
60 K-B3	P-R4	68 P-Kt6	B-R3
61 P-Kt5	K-Kt3	69 B-Kt5	B-Kt2
62 K-K3	K-B4	70 K-Q6	Resigns

Simple chess and "simple" chess.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

G. Littman		F. Reinfeld	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	5 Kt-QB3	P-KKt3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	6 P-KKt3	B-Kt2
3 P-Q4	PxP	7 B-Kt2	O-O
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	8 O-O	B-Kt5

The combination of White's 3rd and 6th moves is rarely seen, for of the two flanchet-toed Bs, Black's is obviously better off. Black's last move is played to induce the advance of the KBP, which will create a weakness in White's position.

9 P-B3

B-Q2

10 B-K3

11 Kt-Q5

Kt-B3

KtxQKt

The advanced Kt was too strong.

12 PxKt

Kt-Kt5!

Naturally not . . . KtxKt, which simplifies too much. The Black Kt eventually finds a good square at QB4.

13 P-KB4

14 P-B4

P-QR4

....

This and White's next move round out his Pawn position on the Q side in a manner which appeals to the eye. But Black is influenced by more practical considerations.

14

15 P-Kt3

16 Q-Q2

17 QR-B1

Q-B1

P-R5

Kt-R3

....

Very plausible, but trouble is on the way.

17

18 PxP

PxP

Kt-B4

Threatening . . . BxKt. If now 19 P-QKt4, BxKt just the same.

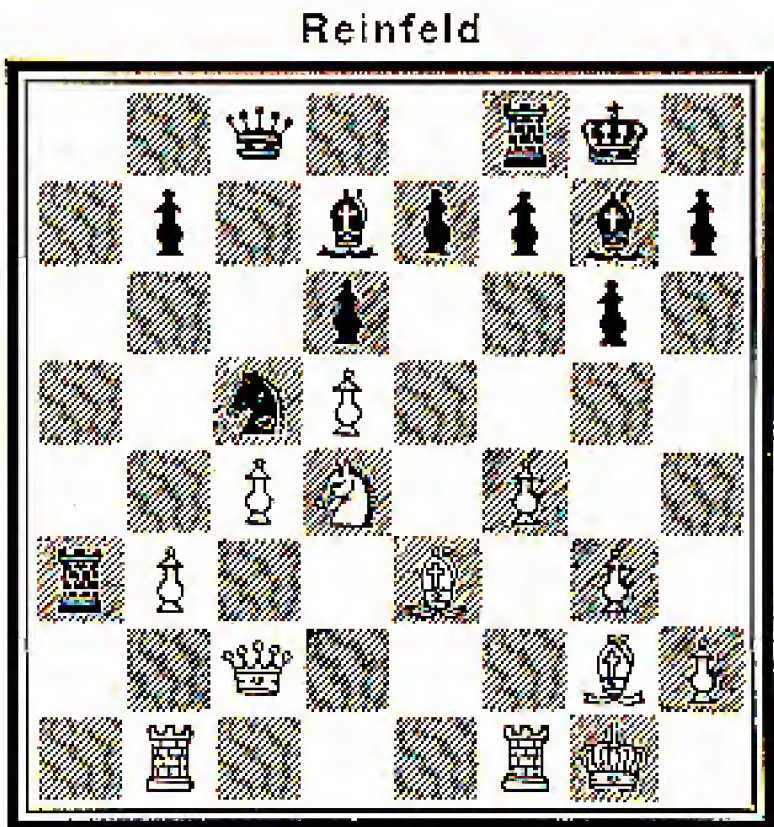
19 Q-QB2

20 R-Kt1

R-R6

....

Losing the exchange, but it was no longer possible for White to come off scot-free.



20

BxKt!

To give up such a beautiful B is almost a statutory crime; and Black debated with himself earnestly to make sure that the following play was foolproof.

21 BxB

22 Q-B1

B-B4

R-R3!!

Not 22 . . . R-R7 (the obvious move); 23 P-QKt4, BxR; 24 QxB etc.

23 R-Kt2

....

If 23 R-R1, KtxP wins. Or if 23 P-QKt4, BxR etc. (Black's QR being safe!).

23

24 Q-K3

25 BxKt

Kt-Q6

KtxR

....

Or 25 QxP, KtxP; 26 Q-B6, Kt-K4; 27 PxKt, PxP; 28 QxP, P-B3 and Black's material advantage will ultimately assert itself. This was the variation which gave Black the most concern when he decided on his 20th move.

25

R-R7

26 R-B2 Q-B2

27 P-R3 P-R4

28 P-KKt4

Realizing that the game is lost in the long run, White hopes to make something out of the weakened state of Black's K side. But the venture yields nothing outside of a little excitement.

28 PxP

29 PxP BxP

30 Q-QB3

If 30 P-B5, BxP; 31 RxB (if 31 Q-R6, RxB!), RxB!

30 P-B3

31 B-K4 K-B2

Black is terribly pressed for time (till move 36), but realizes that he must "take steps."

32 B-Kt1 R(7)-R1

33 R-Kt2 Q-B4ch!

An important interpolation.

34 K-B1 Q-B1

35 Q-Kt3 R-R1!!

Very cool! Despite the brief time left, Black sees that 35 . . . B-B4? allows a curious draw by 36 QxPch!! BxQ; 37 BxBch etc.

After the text, if 36 QxB, R-R8ch wins easily.

36 P-B5 BxP

37 R-R2?

A blunder, but the end was nigh.

37 BxB

Resigns

A tricky attack fails.

SCOTCH GAMBIT

(Notes by D. Polland)

A. S. Denker	D. Polland
White	Black
1 P-K4	P-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3
3 P-Q4	PxP
4 B-B4	B-B4
5 O-O	. . . .

Denker attempts to transpose into the Max Lange Attack, with which he has scored several victories.

5 P-Q3

6 P-B3 P-Q6

The capture gives White a free game and a strong attack for the P.

7 P-QKt4 B-Kt3

8 P-Kt5 Kt-K4

9 KtxKt PxKt

10 B-R3 Q-B3

As White threatens to tie up the Black pieces, this appears the only reasonable way of developing; it prepares for either . . . Kt-K2 and . . . O-O or . . . B-Q2 and . . . O-O-O.

11 QxP Kt-K2

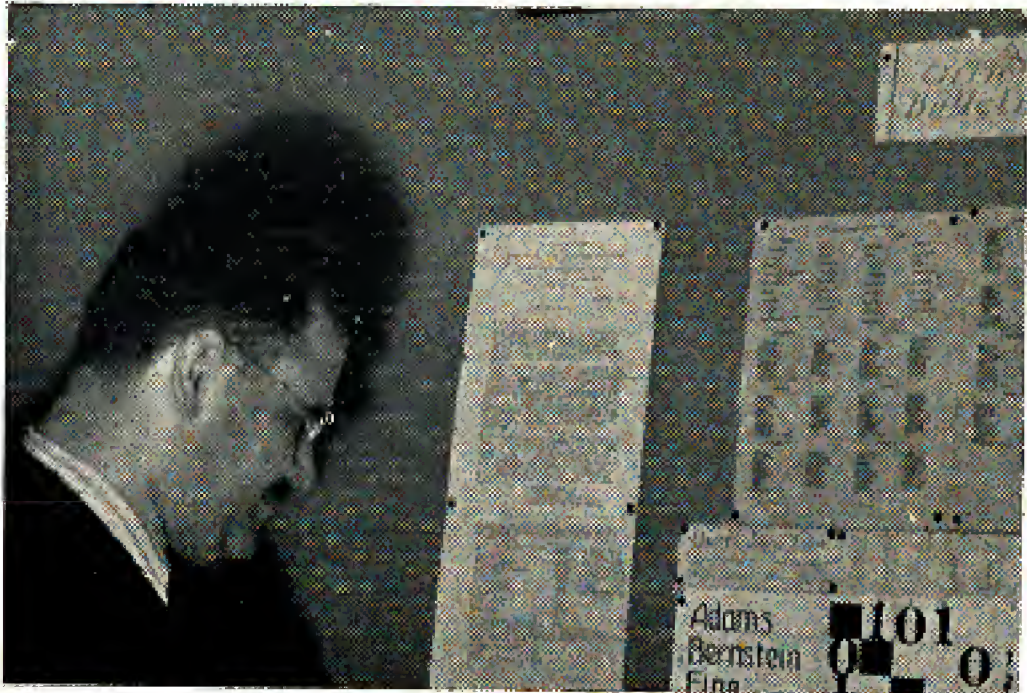
12 Kt-Q2 Kt-Kt3

Black decides to adopt the second plan mentioned in the previous note, but wishes to invite weaknesses in White's K side. Despite the menacing appearance of White's Bs, Black has the stronger attacking position.

13 K-R1 Kt-B5

14 Q-B2 P-KR4

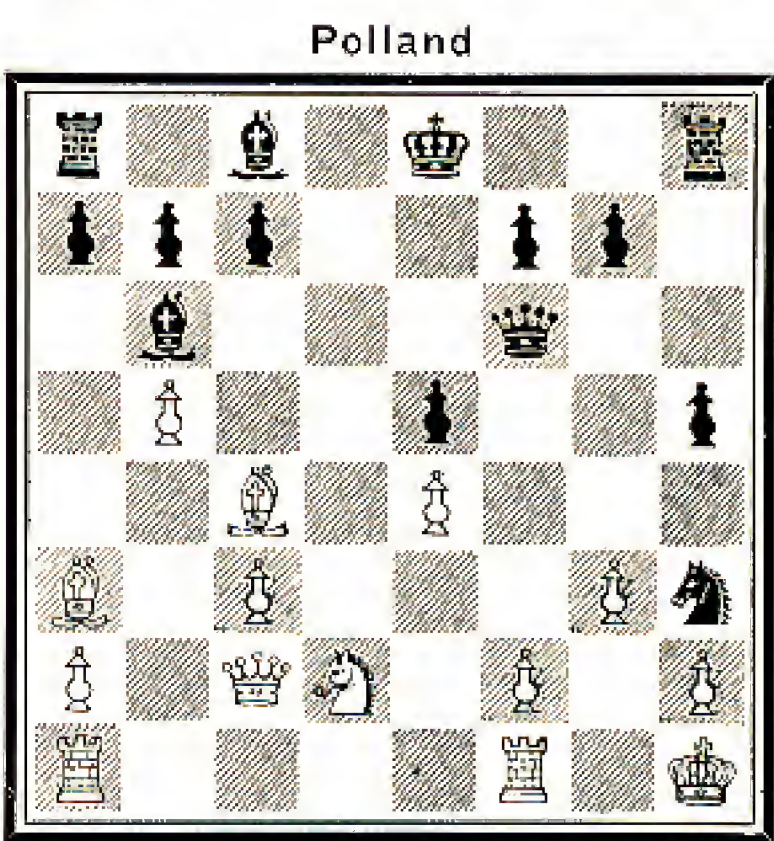
15 P-Kt3



POLLAND pensively ponders his score

Practically forced, to stop . . . P-R5 and . . . Q-Kt3, which would open the position to Black's great advantage.

15 Kt-R6



16 P-B4 B-Kt5

Avoiding the inviting pitfall 16 . . . P-R5; 17 BPxP, Kt-B7ch; 18 RxKt, QxR; 19 R-KB1, PxP; 20 RxQ, BxR; 21 Kt-B1, B-R6; 22 KtxP, BxKt; 23 PxB, B-B8ch; 24 K-Kt1, BxB; 25 Q-R4! and White has a winning position.

But now the threat of . . . P-R5 forces immediate liquidation. If 17 Kt-B3, PxP; 18 P-K5, Q-Kt3 and White has no good defense.

17 PxP Kt-B7ch

18 RxKt?

A gross blunder, but the alternative looks bad: 18 K-Kt1 (if 18 K-Kt2, B-R6ch etc.), Q-Kt4; 19 RxKt (or 19 BxPch, KxB; 20 Kt-B4, K-Kt1; 21 KtxB, Kt-R6ch etc.), BxRch; 20 KxB, P-R5 or 20 . . . O-O-O gives Black a strong attack.

18 QxR

19 R-KB1? B-B6ch

20 KtxB QxQ

21 BxPch K-Q1

22 P-K6 P-B4

If 22 . . . Q-K7; 23 P-K7ch, K-B1 (23 . . . K-Q2? 24 Kt-K5ch and wins); 24 B-K6ch, K-Kt1; 25 Kt-Q2 and the Kt may not be captured at once; hence the text.

23 PxP e.p. PxP 26 R-B7 Q-K8ch

24 B-Kt6 Q-K7 27 K-Kt2 Q-K7ch

25 Kt-Q2 QxKt 28 K-R1 R-K1

Book Reviews

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Edited by GEORGE S. BARNES

Annotated by FRED REINFELD

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Even more valuable, perhaps, is the inclusion of the text of the International Chess Code. This is certain to be a boon to many amateurs; I can recall any number of instances of players being badly in need of a copy of these rules!

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—L.A.H.

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By DR. M. EUWE

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plicated play without boring or confusing the reader.

But the most interesting feature of the book is probably the searching analysis of character and temperament which each player undergoes. Too little attention has been paid to the *personalities* of chess masters: they may not be as glamorous as movie stars, but some familiarity with the masters as *people* will do a great deal to interest the amateur in a part of the game which can give him great pleasure. By this I mean the appreciation of master games, which seem forbidding and lifeless to so many players.

A book such as this one by Euwe is an ideal means for acquiring a taste for fine master chess, and is therefore highly commended.

—F.R.

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Avoiding the last trap: 28 . . . B-B7; 29 P-K7ch, K-Q2; 30 P-K8(Q)ch, KxQ; 31 RxBch etc.—although 29 . . . K-B1; 30 B-B5ch, K-B2; 31 P-K8(Q)ch, K-Kt3 wins also.

29 P-K7ch

K-B2

30 R-B4

B-B7

Resigns

Keres-Euwe Match

Euwe called this game an "unfinished symphony of complications."

Match 1939-1940
(Seventh Game)

RUY LOPEZ

(Notes by Dr. M. Euwe)

Dr. M. Euwe		P. Keres	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	6 R-K1	P-QKt4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	7 B-Kt3	P-Q3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	8 P-B3	O-O
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	9 P-Q4	B-Kt5
5 O-O	B-K2	10 P-Q5	Kt-QR4

11 B-B2 P-B3

This advance is the indicated continuation.

12 PxP KtxBP
13 QKt-Q2 P-Kt5

A quiet continuation would be unfavorable for Black, for White will have a good game if he is allowed to bring his QKt to K3.

14 B-R4

An attempt to refute Black's last move. The sequel proves that the move is not bad but leads to a very complicated game. Simple and good was 14 PxP, KtxKtP; 15 B-Kt1.

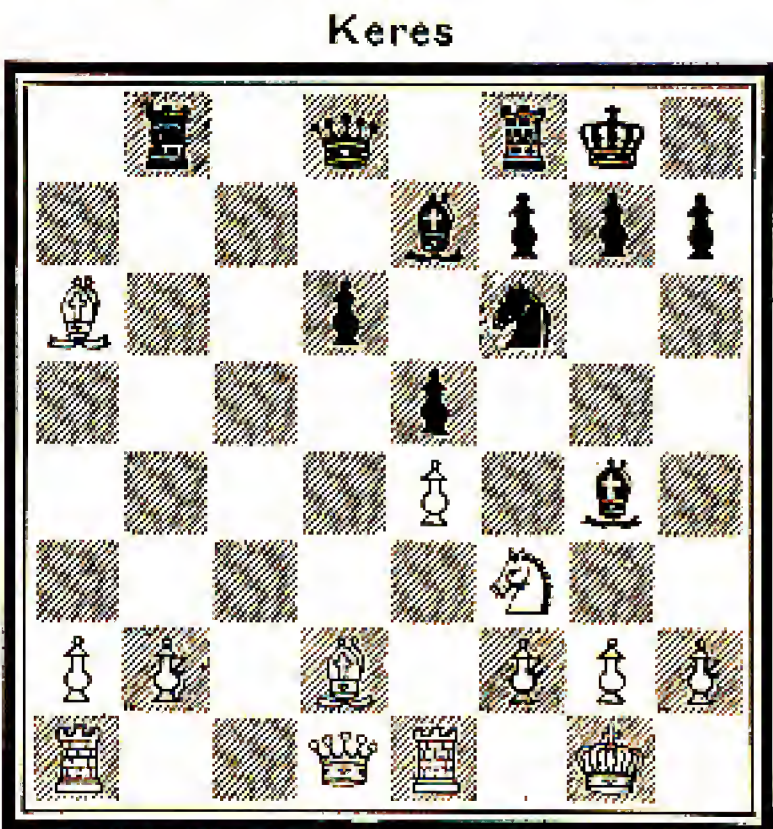
14 R-B1
15 BxKt PxP

The necessary point of 13 . . . P-Kt5.

16 B-Kt7 PxKt
17 BxQP R-Kt1

18 BxP

White's position looks very good. If now 18 . . . RxP; 19 B-B3, R-Kt3; 20 B-B1 followed by the advance of the QRP.



18 P-Q4!

A very strong move, which gives the game a surprising turn. White's KP is menaced, and he cannot play 19 PxP, P-K5; 20 P-KR3, B-R4; 21 P-KKt4, PxKt because of the resulting weakness of his K side.

If instead 19 B-Q3, Black has a forced draw with 19 . . . PxP; 20 BxP, KtxB; 21 RxKt, BxKt; 22 PxP, RxP; 23 B-B3 (if 23 R-K2, Q-Q6!), QxQch; 24 RxQ, RxP etc. White can avoid the draw only by inviting extreme complications.

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19 B-K2 BxKt!
Not 19 . . . PxP; 20 KtxP.
20 PxB
If 20 BxB, Black forces a draw with . . .
PxP as in the analogous variation given above.
20 B-B4
Black must play for the attack. If 20 . . .
RxP; 21 B-B3 followed by BxP and White
obviously has the better game.
21 R-Kt1
Guarding the KtP and threatening P-Kt4.
21 PxP!
This cannot very well be answered by 22
PxP, for then follows 22 . . . BxPch! 23 KxB,
KtxPch with advantage. 22 P-Kt4 would also
have its drawbacks, for after 22 . . . B-Q5;
23 B-K3 loses the KtP (23 . . . B-B6).
22 B-K3 B-Q5
23 BxB PxB
24 B-B1 Q-Q4
25 PxP KtxP
26 Q-B3 P-B4
27 P-Kt3

After a series of more or less forced moves,
the situation has cleared somewhat. White's
connected passed Ps on the Q side are a great
advantage in themselves, but it is difficult
for him to exploit this advantage as long as
the Qs are on the board. White's K side is
exposed, giving Black the opportunity to op-
erate with tactical threats. An objective
judgment of this position is not easy to formu-
late.

27 Q-R1
B-B4 was threatened.
28 P-QR4 R-Kt3
29 QR-Q1 Q-R4??
A terrible blunder, which loses at once.
After 29 . . . R-Kt3ch; 20 B-Kt2 (not 20 K-
R1? KtxP mate), Q-R4 the position would have
been extremely interesting.
30 B-B4ch Resigns
If 30 . . . K-R1; 31 RxKt wins a piece.

Metropolitan Chess League Match 1940
(Brilliancy Prize Game)
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. J. Platz		J. Korpany	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 QBxKt	B-Q3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	18 Kt-K2	BxB
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	19 PxB	Q-K2
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	20 B-Kt1	Q-KB2
5 P-K3	B-K2	21 R-Q4	P-KKt3
6 Kt-B3	P-B3	22 P-KKt4	B-Q2
7 Q-B2	P-QR3	23 Kt-B4	QR-Q1
8 R-Q1	O-O	24 R-Kt1	B-B1
9 P-QR3	P-R3	25 Q-Q1	P-B4
10 P-KR4	Kt-Kt5	26 PxP!!	PxR
11 B-B4	P-KB4	27 KtxPch	K-R2
12 B-Q3	PxP	28 KtxRch	QxKt
13 BxP	Kt-Kt3	29 PxPch	K-R1
14 B-QR2	Kt-Q4	30 Q-Q3	Q-K2
15 P-KKt3	K-R1	31 Q-Kt6	Resigns
16 Kt-K5	KKtxKt		

Match 1939-1940
(Second Game)
RUY LOPEZ

P. Keres		Dr. M. Euwe	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	22 QxB	Kt-B5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23 P-KKt3	QR-KB1
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	24 P-B3	Kt-R4
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	25 Q-K3	Kt-Kt2
5 O-O	KtxP	26 P-KB4	R-K1
6 P-Q4	P-QKt4	27 Q-Q2	R(2)-K2
7 B-Kt3	P-Q4	28 RxR	RxR
8 PxP	B-K3	29 P-B5!	PxP
9 P-B3	B-K2	30 Q-Kt5	R-K4
10 QKt-Q2	O-O	31 Q-B6	Q-K1
11 Q-K1	Kt-B4	32 BxP	KtxB
12 Kt-Q4	Q-Q2	33 RxKt	RxR
13 B-B2	P-B3	34 QxR	Q-K6ch
14 KtxB	KtxKt	35 K-Kt2	P-B3
15 Kt-B3	PxP	36 K-R3	Q-R3ch
16 KtxP	KtxKt	37 K-Kt2	Q-Q7ch
17 QxKt	B-Q3	38 Q-B2	Q-Q6
18 Q-R5	P-Kt3	39 K-R3	Q-B5
19 Q-R3	R-B2	40 Q-B6	QxRP
20 B-R6	B-B5	41 QxP	Drawn
21 QR-K1	BxB		

CORRECTION

Myer Edelstein of Somerville, Mass., sub-
mits a valuable correction to one of the notes
to the beautiful Euwe-Keres which appeared
on Page 113 of the June-July issue. The note
in question is to White's 31st move: "If 31
Q-B2, R-K8ch; 32 K-Kt2, R-Kt8ch; 33 K-B3,
R-K6 mate." Mr. Edelstein points out that
this is incorrect, as White has 34 K-B2, but
that "Black then wins with 34 . . . R-QB6ch;
35 RxB, RxQch; 36 KxR, PxR."

PENNSYLVANIA CHAMPIONSHIP

The Pennsylvania State Chess Federation will
hold its second annual state championship
tournament over the Labor Day week-end at
the Hotel William Penn, Pittsburgh's finest
hotel, located on Grant Street in the "Golden
Triangle." Prizes will be awarded upon com-
pletion of the final round, and entry fees will
not exceed \$2.00. I. A. Horowitz, editor of
The Chess Review, will be on hand to act
as Tournament Director. Best games and tour-
ney results will appear in our next issue.

With entries expected from chapter clubs
in all sections of the state, a large crowd of
Keystone enthusiasts should be on hand at
tournament time.

The P. S. C. F., cooperating with the United
States Chess Federation and the Correspondence
Chess League of America, stands for the pro-
motion of chess, and solicits the affiliation of
all clubs in Pennsylvania. Secretaries of clubs
are urged to get in touch with the P. S. C. F.
secretary, W. M. Byland, 3244 Latonia Ave.,
Dormont, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NO CHESS COLUMN FOR CHICAGO

It has been something of a misfortune for American chess that Chicago, which is the second largest city in this country and has so many chess clubs, so many chess amateurs and such an excellent array of good players, lacks a chess column. Such a column would be more valuable than ever before, as it would reinforce the efforts of the United States Chess Federation to spread interest in the game. In a recent communication to the *Chicago Tribune*, one of its readers presented the case for chess very forcefully.

From a Chess Devotee

Melrose Park, Ill., July 8.—Just why is it that none of Chicago's newspapers has a daily article on chess? New York and other American cities think it important enough to include a daily feature, yet this, the second largest metropolis in the United States seems to be barren of chess devotees!

A game that has endured wars and the rise and fall of nations! A game whose greatest asset is that it is not a fad—but eternally popular because of its interest and the absence of luck in any outcome.

Presumably, the greatest barriers have been its supposed difficult moves, plus the ill conceived fable that every chess game takes from a day to a week to finish. Actually the moves are comparatively simple to learn, the game is as difficult as one cares to make it, and the game Rapid Transit is rapidly gaining foothold against the marathons that have perhaps helped to bring the game into its present disfavor.

There is space for the daily crossword puzzle 87% of your readers don't work, and space for the bridge problem 50% don't read—why not space for the chess lesson that might quite conceivably be read by 99% of your readers. It will be a feature that will interest the child as well as the adult.

This is a call to arms, ye followers of Caissa! Long neglected, now may ye rise in revolt for what is yours! Here is the move for a Ruy Lopez or a Reinfeld.

Carl A. Pierson.

This letter, admirable on the whole, contains one or two statements that require amplification. Thus, when the writer says that Chicago "seems to be barren of chess devotees," we take it that what he has in mind is that one would gather from the complete absence of chess matter from the Chicago newspapers that there are not enough chess players in that city to make a column worthwhile. If this is the view of Chicago newspapers, it is of course quite erroneous.

Secondly, it is a bit optimistic to say that New York papers have a daily chess feature. The furthest advanced in that respect is the *New York Post*, which runs R. R. Bigelow's splendid column three times a week. The *Sun*

and the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* have a column once a week, while the *Times* and *Herald-Tribune* have fairly thorough reports of large-scale tournaments and other important chess events.

STEINER-WOLISTON MATCH

Shortly before coming east to take part in the National Championship Tournament, Philip Woliston contested a match with Herman Steiner. The older and more experienced player had his hands full at the start (2-2 after four games had been completed), but put on a spurt thereafter to win by 5-2 with no draws.

Match 1940
(Third Game)

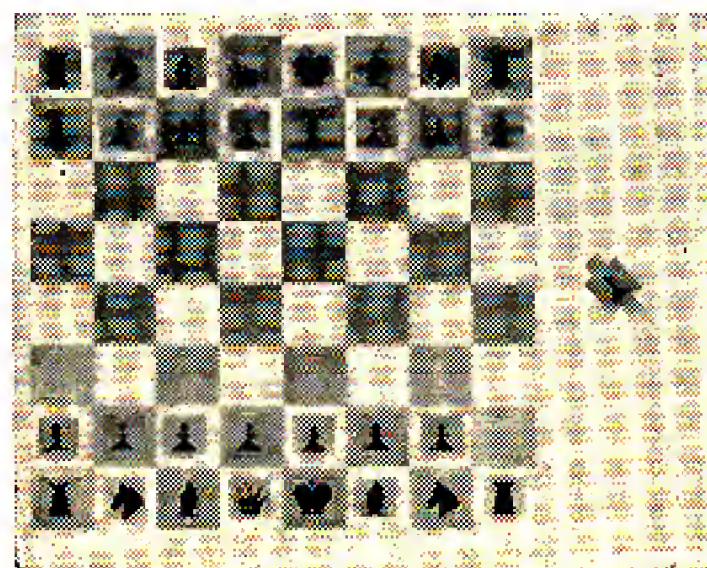
QUEEN'S COUNTER GAMBIT			
H. Steiner White		P. Woliston Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	12 Q-R4	Q-K3
2 P-QB4	P-K4	13 R-Q1	K-Kt1
3 QP×P	P-Q5	14 R-Q3	P-KKt3
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	15 P-R3	P-B4
5 P-KKt3	B-K3	16 P×P e.p.	KtxP
6 QKt-Q2	Q-Q2	17 KtxKt	BxKt
7 B-Kt2	B-K2	18 B-Q2	KR-Kt1
8 O-O	B-KR6	19 R-Kt3	R-Q3
9 Kt-K4	BxB	20 P-B5	R-Q4
10 KxB	P-KR3	21 Q-R6	Kt-Q1
11 P-QR3	O-O-O	22 R×Pch	Resigns

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Game Study

An instructive ending with the heavy pieces.

Marshall C. C. Championship 1939-1940

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by H. Seidman)

E. Lasker		H. Seidman	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	2 O-O	P-QR3
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	3 BxKtch	BxB
3 P-B3	Kt-KB3	10 P-Q4	O-O
4 P-K5	PxP	11 Kt-B4	B-Kt4
5 KtxP	QKt-Q2	12 QKt-R3	PxP
6 P-KB4	P-K3	13 QKtxB	PxKt
7 B-Kt5	B-Q3	14 KtxB	QxKt

15 B-K3

Much better than 15 QxP, QxQ; 16 PxQ, R-R5; 17 B-K3, Kt-Kt5; or 15 PxP, R-R5; 16 B-K3, Kt-Q4; 17 B-B2, QxBP.

15	P-Kt5	19 P-Kt3	R-R6
16 BxP	PxP	20 Q-Kt2	KtxQBP
17 PxP	KR-Q1	21 BxKt	Q-B4ch
18 Q-Kt3	Kt-Q4	22 R-B2	. . . . .

Or 22 K-R1, Q-B3ch followed by . . . RxB.

22	RxB
23 QxP	R-B7
24 QR-KB1	P-R3

He prefers retaining the pressure to 24 . . . RxP; 25 K-Kt2.

25 P-QR3	R(1)-Q7
26 Q-B3	R-B6
27 Q-R8ch	K-R2
28 P-QR4	Q-K6

Threatening . . . R(6)-B7. If then 30 Q-B3, QxQ; 31 RxQ, R-Kt7ch and mate in two, or 30 Q-Kt2, RxR; 31 RxR, R-B8ch winning the Q.

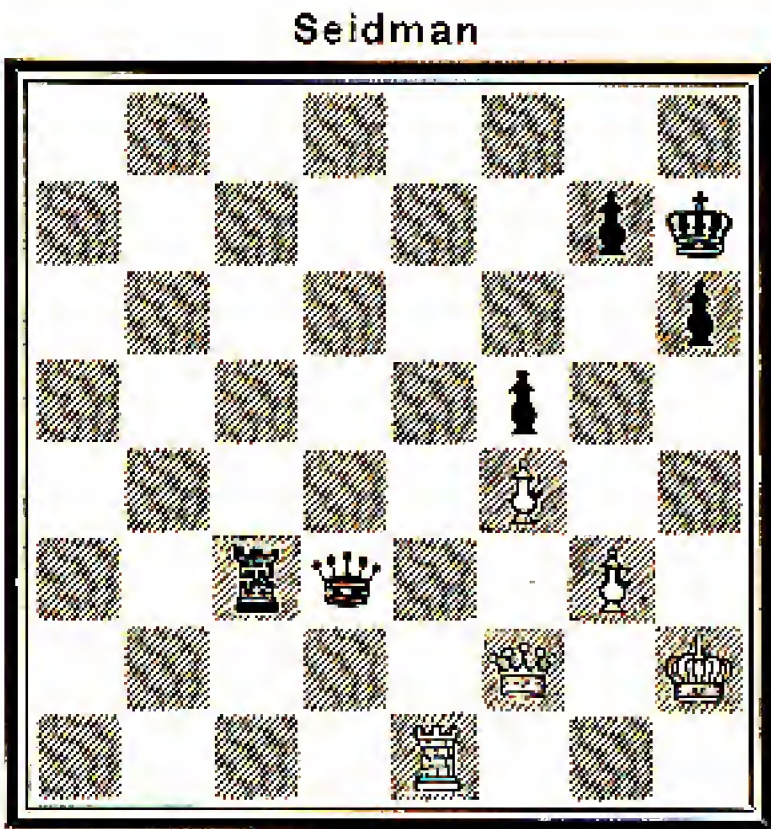
29 Q-B3	Q-Q5	34 Q-K3	Q-Kt7
30 Q-Kt7	R(6)-B7	35 Q-K4ch	P-B4!
31 Q-B3	QxRP	36 Q-B3	RxP
32 RxR	RxR	37 RxP	R-QB7
33 R-K1	Q-Q5ch	38 R-K1	R-B6

39 Q-B2 Q-Kt6?

In time pressure Black was under the illusion that 40 K-Kt2 could not be played because of 40 . . . R-B7, overlooking the defense 41 R-K2.

Black should play 39 . . . R-B7; 40 Q-B3, Q-Q5ch! winning easily, e. g. 41 Q-K3, Q-Q4; 42 R-K2, Q-Q8ch; 43 R-K1 (if 43 K-B2 all the pieces are exchanged with a won ending), Q-R4! and White is lost; or 41 K-B1 (41 K-R1, Q-Q7), R-B6; 32 Q-B2, Q-Q6ch winning the KtP (43 K-Kt2, R-B7).

40 K-Kt2	Q-Q4ch
41 K-R2	Q-Q6



White's best drawing chance is now 42 R-K2, R-B8; 43 R-Q2!! Q-K5; 44 Q-Kt2, Q-K8; 45 R-QB2! R-Q8; 46 R-K2.

Notice that if here 45 R-K2 Black wins by 45 . . . Q-Q8 e.g. 46 K-R3, R-B7! 47 RxR, Q-R4 mate. Or 46 R moves, Q-R4ch; 47 Q-R3, R-R8ch; or 46 P-Kt4, Q-Q5 (not 46 . . . PxP?? 47 Q-K4ch with a draw); 47 Q-Kt3, R-B6 or 47 R-KB2, PxP.

There is a studylike win after 45 R-QKt2 or R-QR2: 45 . . . Q-Q8; 46 R-K2, R-QR8; 47 P-Kt4, Q-Q5; 48 Q-Kt3, Q-B5!! 49 R-KB2, Q-B3!! White now has several defenses, all inadequate:

I 50 Q-Kt2, QxQch; 51 RxQ (51 KxQ, PxP), R-R5! 52 K-Kt3 (52 R-B2, PxP), R-R6ch; 53 K-R4, R-B6 winning another P.

II 50 R-KKt2, Q-B8; 51 Q-KB3, Q-R8ch; 52 K-Kt3, R-KKt8; 53 PxP (53 RxR, QxRch; 54 K-R3, PxPch; 55 QxP, QxQch and wins), RxRch; 54 QxR, QxQch; 55 KxQ, K-Kt1; 56 K-B3, K-B2; 57 K-Kt3, K-B3; 58 K-Kt4, P-R4ch; 59 KxP, KxP winning.

III 50 R-B3, Q-B8; 51 Q-Kt2, PxP; 52 R-B2, Q-K6 and wins.

42 K-R3	R-B7
43 Q-K3

43 Q-B1 is the only drawing chance.

43	Q-Q4
44 R-KKt1	R-R7
45 Q-QB3	Q-K5

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46 Q-B5

R-QKt7

Although 46 . . . P-Kt4 leads to a quick mate, Black planned the following finish: 46 . . . R-QKt7; 47 Q-QB8, R-Q7; 48 Q-B5, R-QR7; 49 Q-QB8, K-Kt3 and White is helpless against Q-B6 and Q-K7. On the 46th move it would not have been good to play . . . K-Kt3 because of 47 Q-Q6ch, K-R4; 48 Q-Q7 etc.

47 Q-R5

Q-B7

Resigns

BRAZILIAN CHAMPIONSHIP

The recent match for the Brazilian title between Dr. W. Cruz and O. Trompowsky resulted in a surprisingly easy victory for the former by the score of 5-1 and one draw. The sixth game, given below, was the best one of the match.

Match 1940

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

O. Trompowsky		Dr. W. O. Cruz	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	19 QxPch	B-K3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	20 Q-R5	B-Kt5
3 P-B4	P-K3	21 Q-R4	P-B5
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	22 P-R3	BxKtch
5 B-Kt5	O-O	23 KxB	PxPch
6 P-K3	QKt-Q2	24 PxP	R-B7
7 R-B1	P-B3	25 P-KKt3	B-Kt5
8 Q-B2	Kt-K5	26 KR-K1	QR-KB1
9 P-KR4?	P-B3	27 Q-B4ch	K-R1
10 B-B4	P-K4!	28 K-Q1	B-K3
11 B-R2	KtxKt	29 Q-B5	Q-Q2!
12 QxKt	P-K5	30 K-Q2	B-Kt5
13 Kt-Q2	P-KB4	31 R-B2	Q-KB2
14 PxP	PxP	32 Q-B4	Q-B6
15 Q-Kt3	Kt-B3	33 R-B3	P-KR3!
16 B-K5	B-Q3!	34 K-Q1	RxB!
17 B-K2	Q-K2!	Resigns	
18 BxKt	RxB		

STATE CHESS MAGAZINES

One of the most hopeful indications of a rise in chess interest is the appearance of magazines devoted to chess activity in specific states. Among these are *Jersey Chess*, whose managing editor is Walter Wooton (271 Ivy Street, Arlington, N. J.), with J. B. Snethlage and Harold Burdge as contributing editors—and the *Wisconsin Chess Letter*, edited and published by Fritz Rathmann (4124 South Austin St., Milwaukee, Wis.).

Both magazines are written in a lively style, contain annotated games, and give particulars about chess activity throughout the state. We can therefore warmly recommend them to the attention of all chess players in their respective states. The subscription to each magazine costs \$1.00 per year.

If editors of other state chess publications will tell us about their magazines, we shall be glad to give details in *The Chess Review*.

CALIFORNIA: NORTH vs. SOUTH

For the fourth consecutive year, the Northern cohorts carried off the palm of victory, the current score being the most decisive of the series. "It's no small task," Wallace H. Smith comments, "to get so many players to go so far (San Luis Obispo, site of the match, is 240 miles south of San Francisco), and I think Leslie Boyette, captain of the North, deserves special credit for his efforts in getting out a strong team."

Individual results:

Bd.	North	South	
1. Barlow	0	Steiner	1
2. Fink	1	Kovacs	0
3. Simon	1	Spero	0
4. Clarke	1	Elliott	0
5. Howland	0	Dobsevage, Jr.	1
6. Pafnutieff	1½	Grabill	1½
7. Vedensky	1	Syvertsen	0
8. McClain	0	Levitan	1
9. Lapiken	1	P. D. Smith	0
10. Lewis	0	Jaqua	1
11. Capps	1	Erickson	0
12. Ralston	1½	G. Reinhardt	1½
13. Fawcett	1	Hall	0
14. Boyette	0	Keys	1
15. Christensen	1	Spiller	0
16. Hendricks	1	Aronson	0
17. W. H. Smith	1	Donnelly	0
18. Robinson	1	Chernis	0
19. Ekoos	1	Dobsevage, Sr.	0
20. Ruys	1½	Fuglie	1½
21. Falconer	1	Hufnagel	0
22. Hong	1	Cohen	0
23. Arvineus	1	W. Reinhardt	0
24. Van Gelder	1	Henderson	0
25. Abrahams	1	Crofut	0
18½		6½	

Simultaneous Exhibition, Tulsa 1939

SICILIAN DEFENSE

I. A. Horowitz		Roddy	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	21 QxKt	B-B4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22 Q-Q4	KR-Q1
3 P-Q4	PxP	23 QxQ	RxRch
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	24 Q-Kt1	QxQch
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	25 KxR	BxKP
6 B-K2	P-KKt3	26 B-Q2	RxP
7 O-O	B-Kt2	27 R-K1	BxP
8 Kt-Kt3	B-Q2	28 BxP	B-K3
9 P-B4	O-O	29 R-K3	R-B5
10 B-B3	R-B1	30 B-Q6	RxP
11 Q-K2	Kt-QR4	31 K-B1	R-B5
12 R-Q1	Kt-B5	32 Kt-R5	R-B8ch
13 K-R1	P-QKt4	33 K-K2	B-Kt5ch
14 P-QR4	P-Kt5	34 K-Q2	R-Q8ch
15 Kt-Kt5	Q-Kt3	35 K-B2	RxB
16 Kt(5)-Q4	P-K4	36 KxB	R-Q7ch
17 Kt-Kt5	P-QR3	37 K-B3	RxP
18 KtxP	KtxKt	38 P-R3	B-K3
19 PxP	Kt(B3)xP	39 Kt-B6	R-KR7
20 BxKt	QxB	Resigns	

Problem Department

By VINCENT L. EATON

Address all correspondence relating to this department to V.L. Eaton, 2237 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

QUESTIONS ABOUT PROBLEM MATTERS WILL BE ANSWERED IF ACCOMPANIED BY RETURN POSTAGE.

In this month's selection, Nos. 1636-1651 are originals, and Nos. 1652-1662 are illustrations for Mr. White's article, which continues below. Nos. 1636-1653, inclusive, will be scored on the Solver's Ladder. As explained before, the initials "G," "M," and "W" above a problem indicate that it was selected for publication by F. Gamage, Comins Mansfield, or Alain White, respectively.

Composers seem to be taking long summer vacations, and my stock of originals is getting very low. All appearances to the contrary, notwithstanding, I don't very much like filling the diagrams with my own work, and I hope that composers will rally around to prevent a repetition of such a calamity . . . if not for my sake, at least for the solvers'!

No. 1647 brings back an old friend to the composing ranks, after several years' absence. Veteran solvers will remember the fine problems Mr. Mowry submitted when the *Review* was considerably younger. Special attention is also called to Dr. Keeney's piquant self-mate, No. 1650 . . . the type of problem almost everyone likes.

* * * * *

As we go to press, we learn that Geoffrey Mott-Smith has accepted the editorship of the *Chess Correspondent* problem department, succeeding the Hochberg brothers. "Geoff" is an experienced editor and a fine composer, and it is hard to think of a better choice for the post.

Miss Pauline Papp is conducting the problem section of the *Mid-West Chess and Checker News*. The first issue has just come to hand, with a good selection of twenty-four original and quoted problems.

* * * * *

SIXTY TWO-MOVERS OF THE PAST SIXTY YEARS

Part III

By Alain C. White

The blending of two or more motives was taken up almost from the start of the period 1915-1930, and many compositions of the greatest intricacy and beauty soon resulted. There were unpins with self-blocks, as in No. 1652, and unpins in combination with interferences and half-pins (No. 1653); and half-pins in every imaginable association, with crosschecks (No. 1654), with unpins (Nos. 1655 and 1656), with interferences (No. 1657), and an endless sequence of other multiplied effects. Problems of this general style became more and more entrenched without serious competition until the close of the 1920's, when there suddenly flashed across the Chess sky a meteor of extraordinary splendor in the person of J. A. Schiffmann. His problems were quite in the tradition of the preceding ten years, if anything rather simpler in their materials. His No. 1634 has already been mentioned. It is an example of mates by two unpinned White pieces; but there is something about the key-move — changing the mate after a threatened Black

check — and the open construction, that made his problem seem entirely personal. No. 1658, another of his unforgettable two-movers, depends on nothing more elaborate than a cross-check and a couple of White shut-off mates. No. 1659 involves mutual Black Rook and Bishop interferences. Nos. 1660 and 1661 each have two Black flight squares and two White Knight batteries, with a couple of Black self-blocks in the former. There is not an extreme effect in any of these problems, and yet it seemed as if they had expressed in a few variations all that the composers of the entire period had dreamed of strategy and beauty. Death carried Schiffmann away at what seems to us the height of his creative powers and we shall never realize to what greater compositions he might have advanced. But his passing seemed to foreshadow some change in the ideals of composition, if the two-mover were to continue in the universal popularity it had attained.

Until 1930 the themes and blendings of themes we have been reviewing were in the main very direct. In the majority of cases Black made his thematic defense in response to a White threat and in doing so laid himself open to a mate, by reason of some direct inherent weakness in his defensive move — which might involve an unpin, a self-pin, an interference, or what not. In so beautiful and complicated a problem as No. 1657, Black's defenses defeat the simple White threat in almost elementary manner. The key 1 Sd7 sets us the threat 2 Sb6; and to defeat this the Black Queen, in one variation, captures the Pawn at f3, opening a flight at e4. While making this simple defense, Black quite incidentally manages to self-pin both the Qf3 (direct self-pin) and the Be5 (half-pin), permitting a beautiful double pin mate, 2 Sxf6. In the variations 1 . . . Bf4 and 1 . . . Bg3, there follow combined half-pins of the Black Queen and interferences in turn of the two Black Rooks, leading again to delightful mates. But the actual defeat of the threat ensues simply from the removal of the Black Bishop from e5, which would permit the Black King to escape by that square if White continued his threat. This problem well illustrates the beautiful effects rendered possible by intricate Black self-restrictions, arising quite incidentally in the attempt to defeat a White threat in a purely direct manner. Comparatively few problems of this entire period had a defense as strategic in itself as the famous 1 . . . Sg3 of No. 1622.

But defenses of deeper significance were gradually being introduced, revealing new intricacies whose full possibilities were still hardly suspected. There is, for instance, a charming thought in No. 1652. Here, after the key, if the Black Queen should unpin the White Knight at b7, White might try to mate by a double-check at c5 or d6, if it were not that these moves would shut off the action of one or the other of the White Rooks, permitting the

Black King to escape at e5 or d4. But if the Black Queen, while trying to defeat White's threat, were to self-block these squares, then indeed the unpinned White Knight could mate by one of the moves indicated. Especially interesting is Black's defense 1 . . . Qd4, because it cuts off the guard of the White Rook from d3. This is a kind of "compensating" move, bringing thematic advantage and disadvantage simultaneously. It is advantageous to Black to shut off the White Rook's guard in this manner, and it is disadvantageous to Black that the same move provides a self-block on the same line and permits the mate. In the companion variation, 1 . . . Qe5, there is no similar compensating play. Black moves his Queen in this case simply to defend directly against the threat, not to obstruct the White Rook.

What the composers of the 1920's were working towards and what those of the 1930's have realized so brilliantly is the concept of companion variations with compensating play. No. 1662 was a complete example of this, or very nearly so. The key is 1 Ra3, threatening 2 PxP mate. Black can defend by moving either Knight, opening the guard of the Black Queen or Rook upon f3, but at the same time permitting a new contingent threat to come into operation—2 Bd5. To offset this, Black has two thematic "corrections," 1 . . . Se6 and 1 . . . Sf6. These moves unpin the White Queen and at first glance seem to allow her to mate at either d5 and e5 or e5 and e7 accordingly; but now we see the compensating effect of Black's moves, which in turn shut off each of the two White Bishops, so that White must mate by 2 Qe7 after 1 . . . Sf6 and by 2 Qe5 after 1 . . . Se6. The mates are further rendered effective by the half-pins which also result from Black's moves. Thus in each variation there is a Black line-opening to defeat the original threat; plus shut-offs of the White Bishops to defeat the contingent threat and to make the White mates accurate; plus supplementary unpins of the White Queen and half-pins of the companion Knight.

(To be continued)

INFORMAL LADDER

(Maximum score for Nos. 1573-1590: 91 points; for Nos. 1600-1617: 50 points).

T. McKenna 897, 50, 40; *W. Patz 852, 39, 40; ****P. L. Rothenberg 798, 57, 50 (The Hochberg memorial idea is excellent; should like to feature it when the White articles end); *J. Hannus 731, 60, 33; A. Tauber 635, 83, 50 (Many thanks for the new original); G. Fairley 643, 60, 50; K. Lay 639; A. A. J. Grant 509, 46, 50; J. M. Dennison 508, 46, 48; ****Dr. G. Dobbs 531, 68 (Hope that you are now feeling hale and hearty); *I. Burstein 594; Dr. M. Herzberger 500, 42 (Let's hear from you more often, Max); B. M. Marshall 443, 21, 30 (The new original is fine. I thought you would enjoy the White articles); P. A. Swart 392, 57, 42; ****H. B. Daly 355, 63, 50; Dr. W. F. Sheldon 423; *Dr. P. G. Keeney 352; *E. Korpanty 232, 64, 50; R. Neff 246, 46, 44; I. Sapir 328; ****G. Plowman 205, 68, 50; J. Donaldson 218, 42, 46; C. E. Winnberg 143, 53, 50; *I. Rivise 150, 64, 48; E. Popper 239; B. L. Fader 109, 68, 50 (Good work); S. P. Shepard 176, 35; A. Fortier

197; **A. Sheftel 78, 62, 50; A. B. Hodges 103, 59; J. Hudson 61, 40, 37; W. C. Dod 115, 51, 40 (Thanks for the ideas for articles; will try to use some of them when the White essay ends. Will write about the other matters you mention); T. Lundberg 36, 48, 45; A. D. Gibbs 76, 41; C. Lawrence 42, 46; J. Dubin 48, 37; M. Edelstein and T. F. Burke 45 (Welcome!); W. R. Ellis 36; R. W. Hays 29, 6; F. Grote 28; T. L. Goddard 24; Claude Du Beau 16 (Welcome to the Ladder, and many thanks for the originals. Shall feature the Barry memorial when space permits); I. Hart 15 (Welcome!); **F. Sprenger —; *W. O. Jens—.

* * * * *

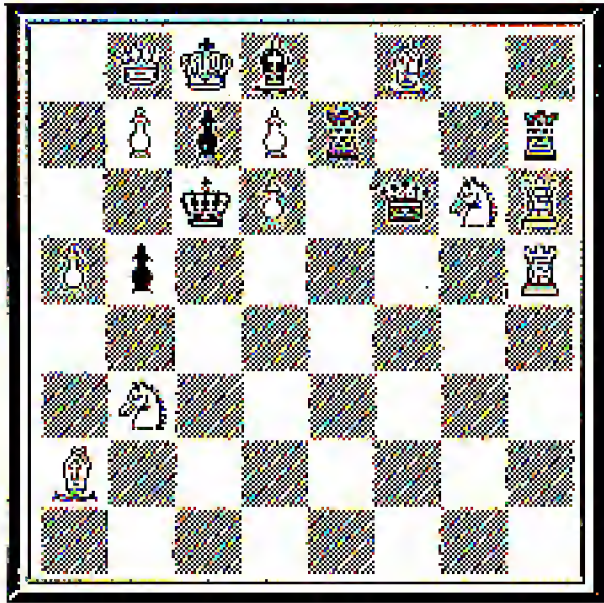
Congratulations to Tom McKenna, who reaches the summit of the Ladder this month, and Otto Wurzburg, whose beautiful echo three-er, No. 1579, was judged the best of last quarter's offerings.

SOLUTIONS APRIL PROBLEMS

- No. 1573 by R. C. Beito: 1 Se4 (Two points)
Mutate, with added mate—Marshall. Fine mutate, with exceptionally nice key — Rothenberg. Three changed, 1 added mate, in a well-constructed mutate — Gibbs.
- No. 1574 by Will C. Dod: 1 Bd3 (Two points)
Excellent Meredith, showing almost complete White Knight wheel, with small force—Gibbs. Complete, delectable Knight wheel in economic setting, with cross-check and shut-offs—Rothenberg.
- No. 1575 by Dr. Gilbert Dobbs: 1 S(d6)xe4 (Two points)
Multitude of excellent pin-variations — Rothenberg. Complex Schiffmann task well executed—Fairley. Obscure key permits good, typically modern self-pinning defenses—Gibbs.
- No. 1576 by The Problem Editor: 1 Re1 (Two points)
- No. 1577 by Dr. P. G. Keeney: 1 Sb8 (Two points)
Delicate lightweight with surprising block situation—Gibbs. A sort of "smothered" mate—Marshall. Plenty of action for a Meredith—Rothenberg.
- No. 1578 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Qh2 (Two points)
Fine Meredith crosschecker, with thematic flight-giving key and Tauber's familiar accuracy and economy—Gibbs. Two long-range crosschecks—Marshall.
- No. 1579 by Otto Wurzburg: 1 Sa3 (Three points)
1 . . . Kc5; 2 Sxc2. 1 . . . Kd4; 2 Sa4. 1 . . . Pc1 (Q); 2 Rd8ch. 1 . . . Pc1 (S) or else; 2 Rh5ch.
A masterpiece of economy and symmetrical perfection—Rothenberg. Complete model mates. Very pretty — Marshall. One of the most ingenious problems I have ever solved—Herzberger. Superb set of echoes—Fairley. (Hearty thanks to Mr. Wurzburg for a much-appreciated dedication—Editor.)
- No. 1580 by Thomas S. McKenna: Intended 1 Ba5; 2 Be1 and 3 Rd2, but the fact that the White King is free for waiting moves allows 9 cooks — by 1 Be1 or 1K to any square. 4 points for author's intention; 4 points for claim of 1 Be1; 4 points for claiming 1K to a specific square and 1 point each for claims of 1K to additional squares (than the first one mentioned.) The author corrects by shifting the WK to b2, adding WP f3, BP f4.
- No. 1581 by Dr. Gilbert Dobbs: 1 Rd5, Pe3; 2 Qf4ch, Rg4; 3 Sd1, RxQ; 4 Bd8ch, Rf6; 5 Rd2. (Five points)
Original position hardly suggests the finale—Rothenberg. Interesting maneuvering of cumbersome White force — Fairley.
- No. 1582 by P. L. Rothenberg and the Problem Editor: 1 Pa8 (S) (Three points)
1 . . . Pb6; 2 Sb6. In the try 1 Pa8 (Q), Black replies 1 . . . Pb6 and White has no waiting move.

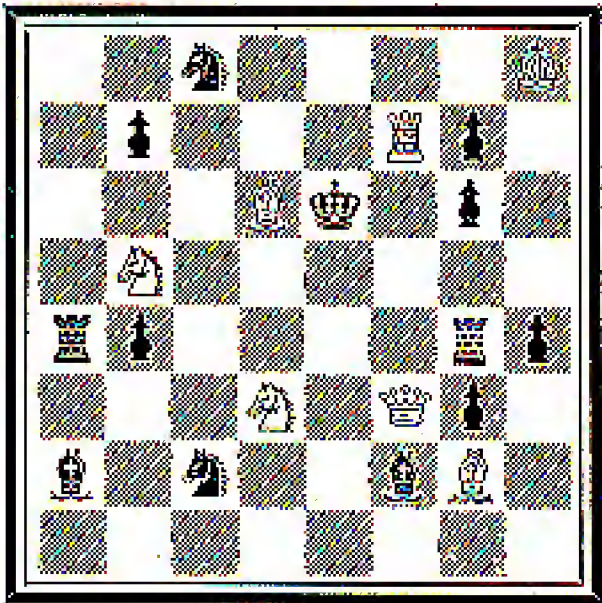
Original Section

No. 1636
F. GAMAGE
Brockton, Mass.
(Contributed by J.B. Snethlage)



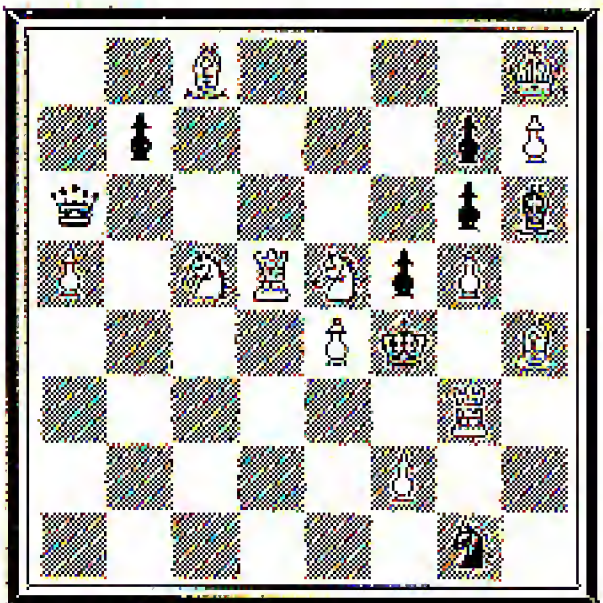
Mate in 2

No. 1639
W. B. SUESMAN
Cranston, R. I.



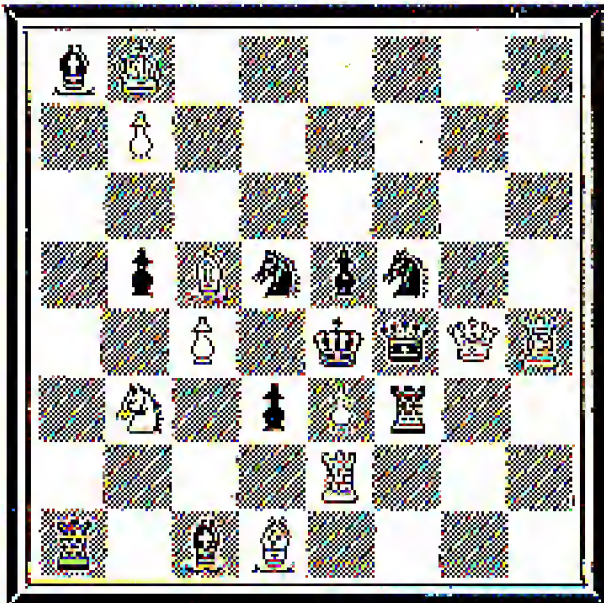
Mate in 2

No. 1642
THE PROBLEM EDITOR



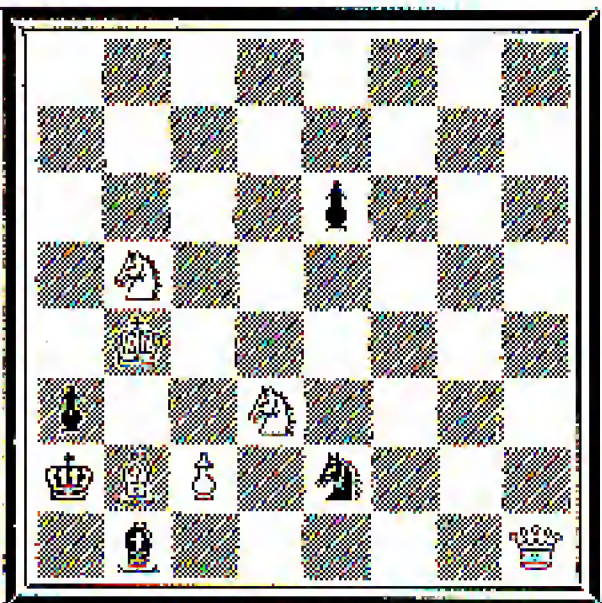
Mate in 2

No. 1637
DR. P. G. KEENEY
Bellevue, Ky.
Dedicated to Will C. Dod



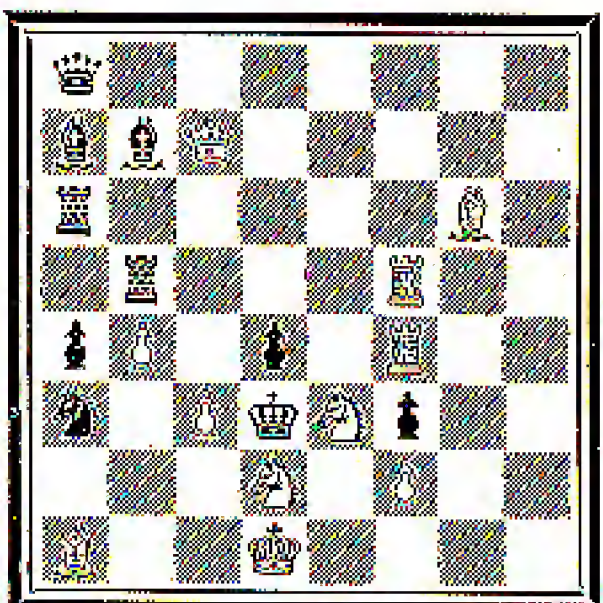
Mate in 2

No. 1640
F. W. WATSON
Toronto, Canada



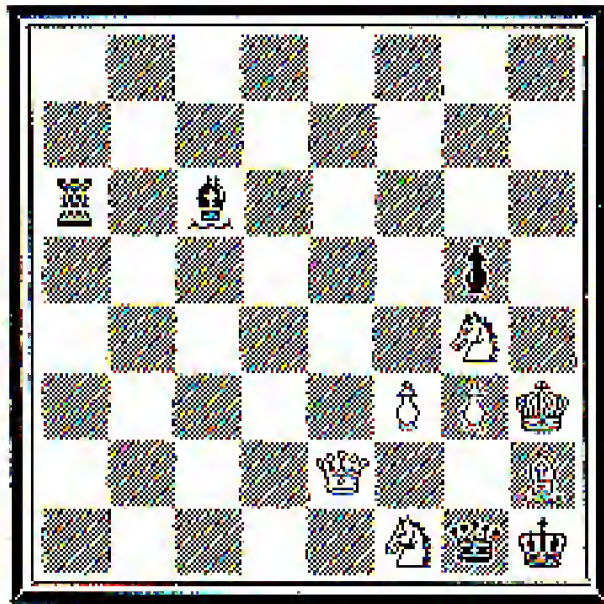
Mate in 2

No. 1643
THE PROBLEM EDITOR



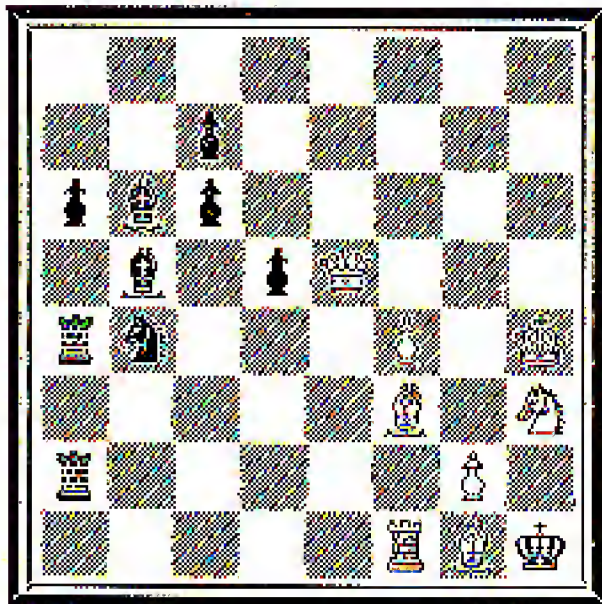
Mate in 2

No. 1638
GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.



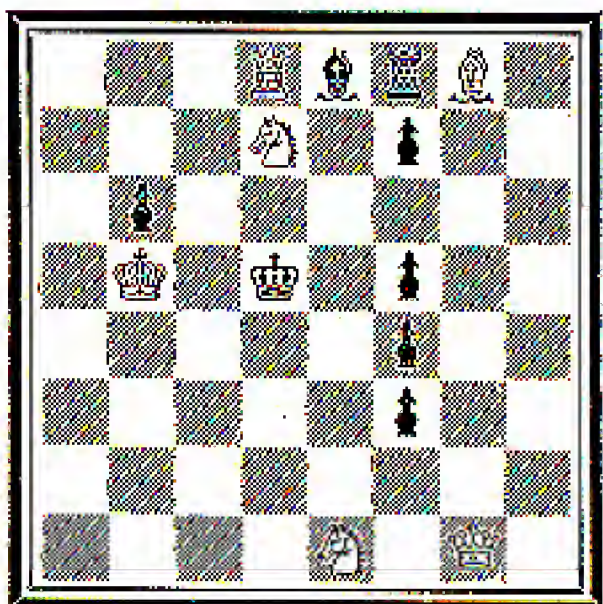
EITHER SIDE mates in 2

No. 1641
THE PROBLEM EDITOR



Mate in 2

No. 1644
CLAUDE DU BEAU
Stockton, N. J.



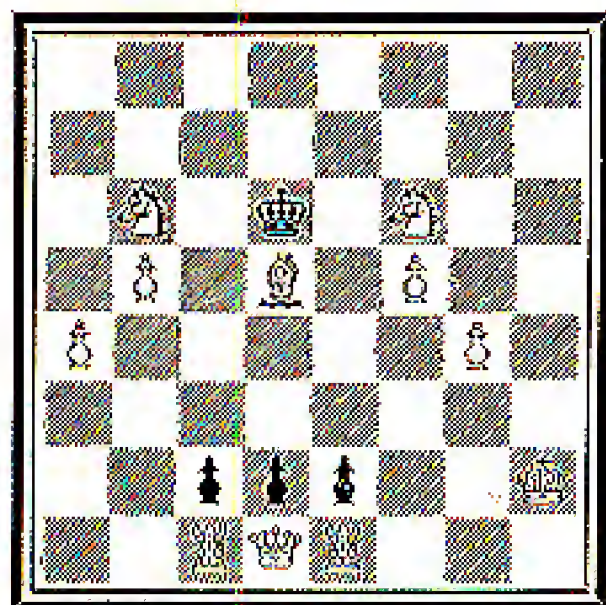
Mate in 3

Original Section (cont'd)

No. 1645

CLAUDE DU BEAU

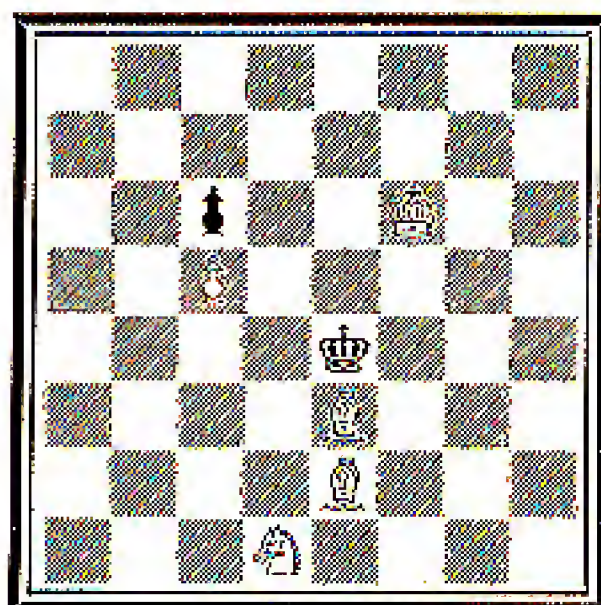
Stockton, N. J.



Mate in 3

No. 1648

THE PROBLEM EDITOR

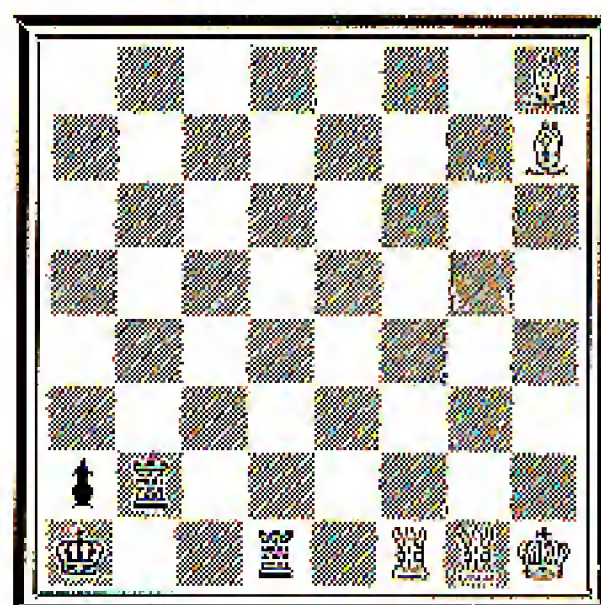


Mate in 4

No. 1651

THE PROBLEM EDITOR

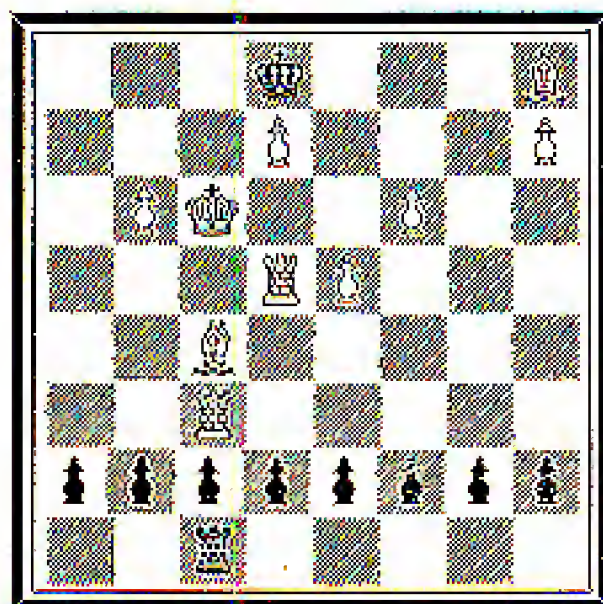
(Suggested by No. 1650)



SELF-mate in 5

No. 1646

THE PROBLEM EDITOR

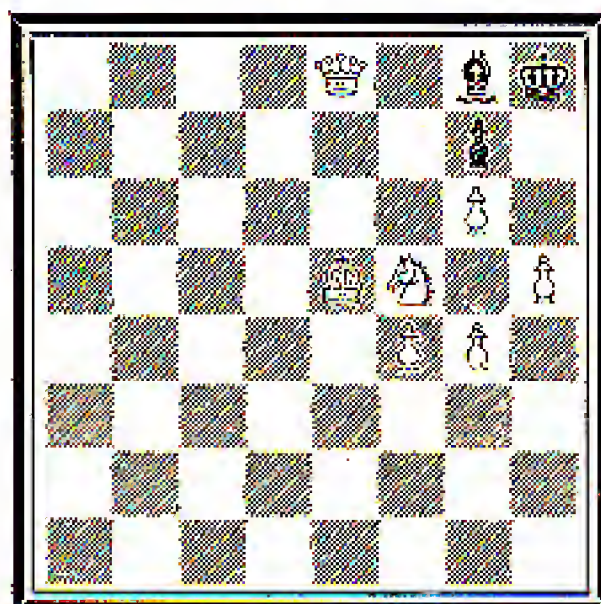


Mate in 3

No. 1649

L. W. WATSON

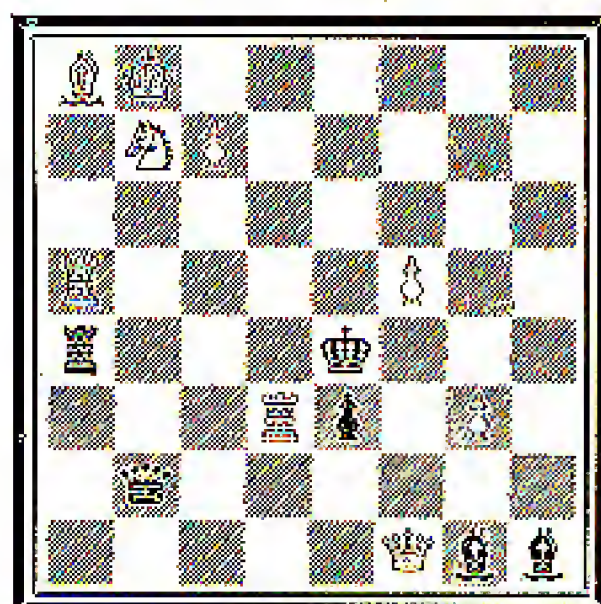
Los Angeles, Cal.



SELF-mate in 5

No. 1652 (G, M, W)

A. ELLERMAN

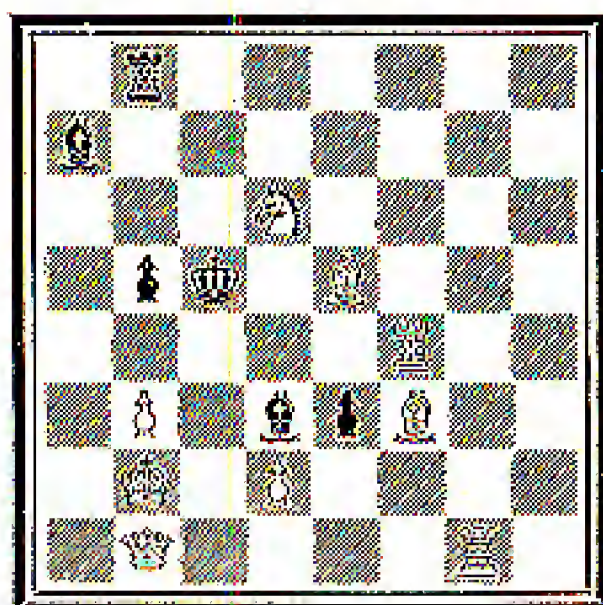
First Prize, Luigi Centurini,
Genoa, 1925.

Mate in 2

No. 1647

H. C. MOWRY

Malden, Mass.

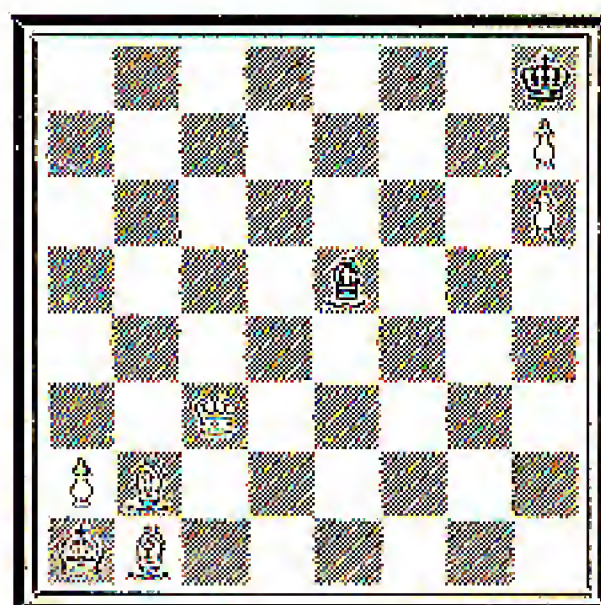


Mate in 3

No. 1650

DR. P. G. KEENEY

Bellevue, Ky.

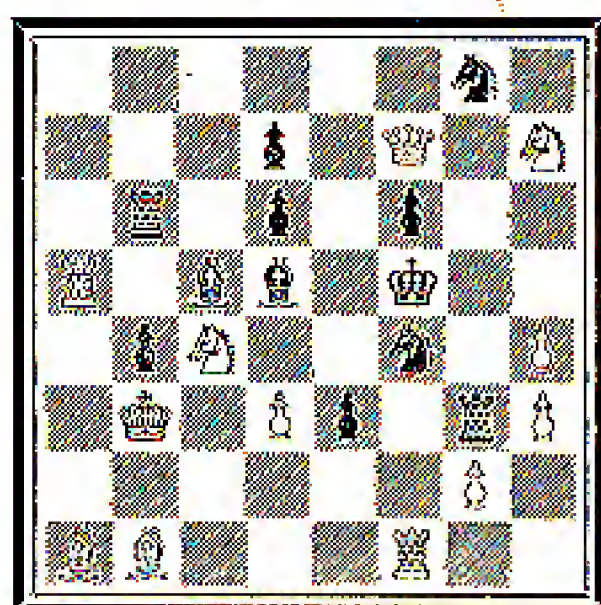


SELF-mate in 5

No. 1653 (M)

A. MARI

El Ajedrez Argentino, 1926.

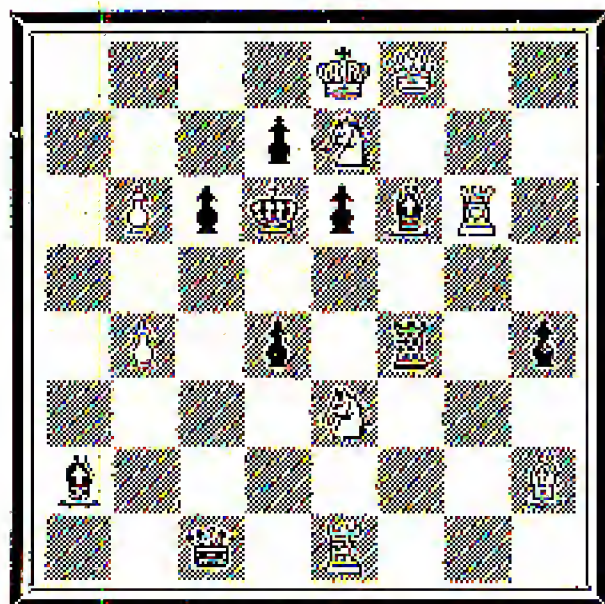


Mate in 2

SOLUTIONS TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE DUE SEPTEMBER 20th, 1940

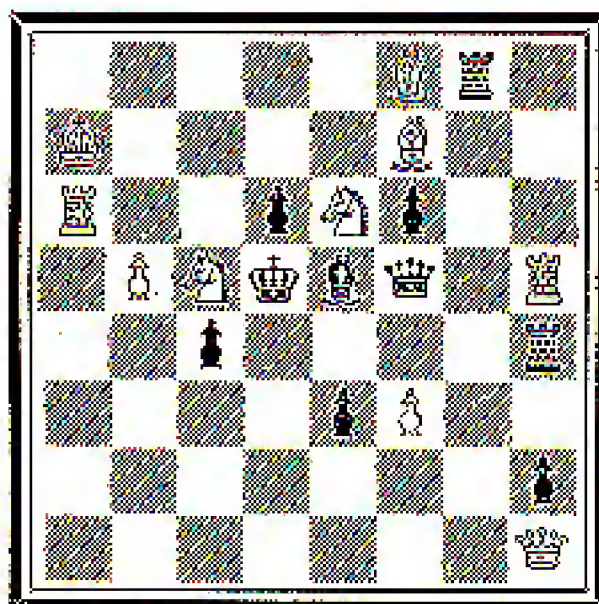
Quoted Section

No. 1654 (M)
G. GUIDELLI
First Prize, L'Eco Degli
Scacchi, 1917.



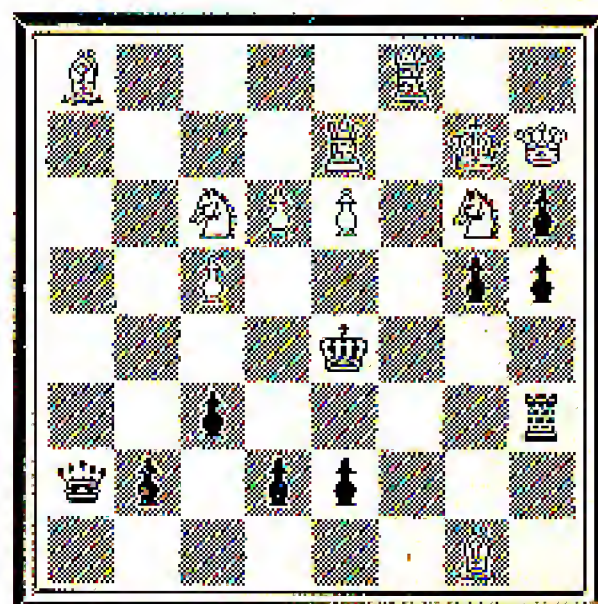
Mate in 2

No. 1657 (M)
A. ELLERMAN
First Prize, Good Companions,
1921



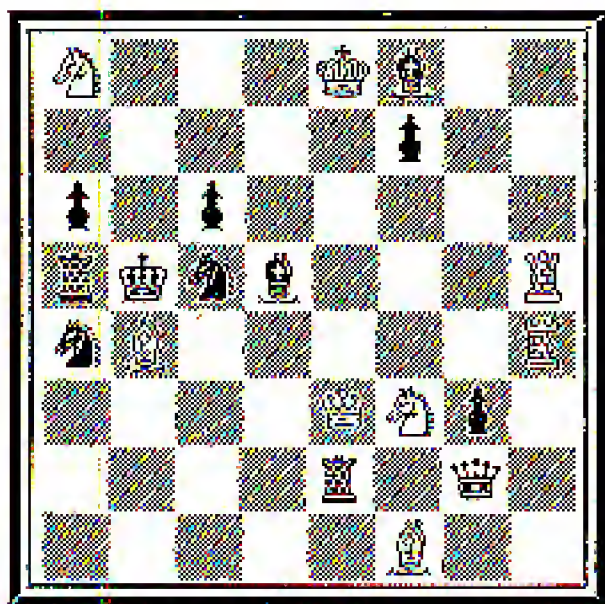
Mate in 2

No. 1660 (G, W)
J. A. SCHIFFMANN
First Prize, London
Observer, 1928.



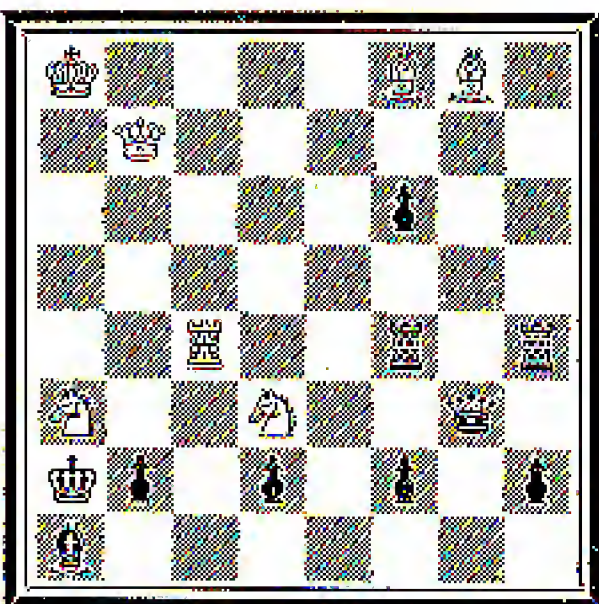
Mate in 2

No. 1655 (G)
G. GUIDELLI
First Prize, Brisbane
Courier, 1917.



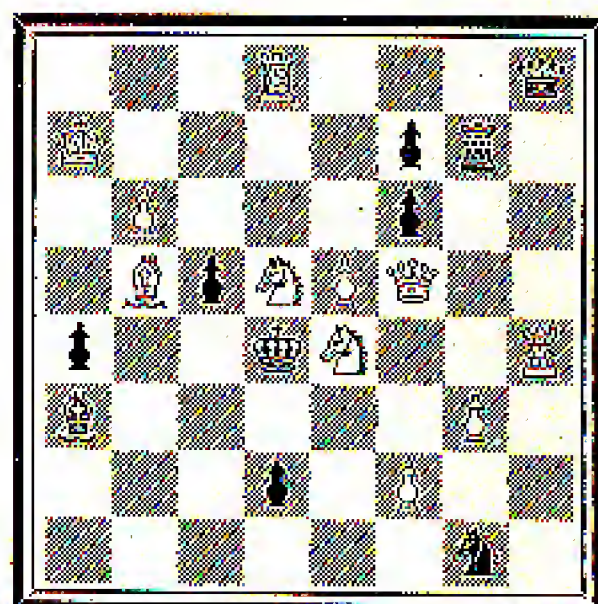
Mate in 2

No. 1658 (G, M, W)
J. A. SCHIFFMANN
First Prize, Bristol Times
and Mirror, 1927.



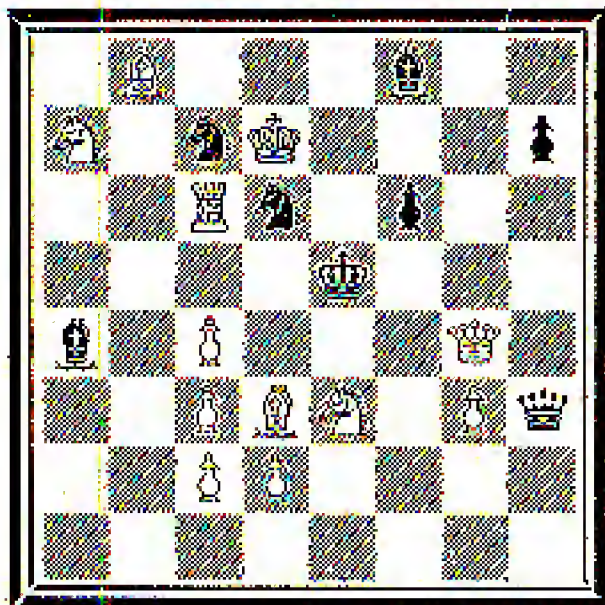
Mate in 2

No. 1661 (G, M, W)
J. A. SCHIFFMANN
First Prize, British
Chess Problem Society, 1930



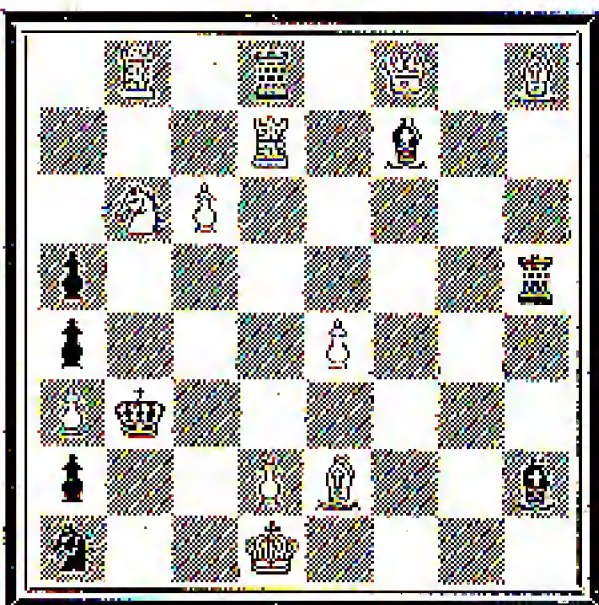
Mate in 2

No. 1656 (M)
C. W. SHEPPARD
First Prize, Good Companions,
1921



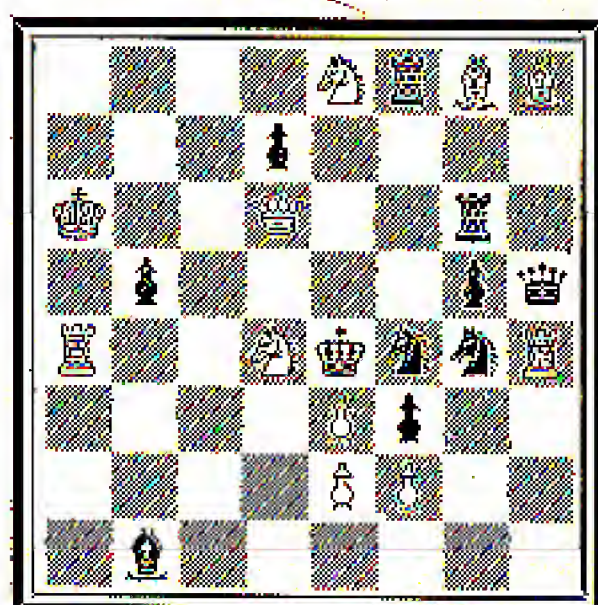
Mate in 2

No. 1659 (G)
J. A. SCHIFFMANN
First Prize, Brisbane
Courier, 1929.



Mate in 2

No. 1662 (W)
G. GUIDELLI
Good Companions, 1918.



Mate in 2

THESE PROBLEMS ARE NOT SCORED ON THE SOLVERS' LADDER

- No. 1583 by P. L. Rothenberg: 1 Ph8 (S) (Three points)
1 . . . Pg6; 2 Sxg6.
The new Knight is necessary to capture BP at g6 and produce smothered mate.—Patz.
- No. 1584 by P. L. Rothenberg: Intention 1 Pa8 (S) followed by 2 P, K, S or BxS. Cooked by 1 Pa8 (Q) or 1 Pa8 (B), Sb6; 2 PxS. Also by 1 Sa5 or Sd8 (Three points each).
- No. 1585 by P. L. Rothenberg: 1 Pa8 (S) (Three points)
1 . . . B moves; 2 P, S, or QxB.
Good semi-grab of Black Bishop cleverly worked with underpromotion—Fairley.
- No. 1586 by P. L. Rothenberg: 1 Pf8 (S) (Three points)
1 . . . R moves; 2 B, S, or PxB.
The key, completing the "grab coverage" of the Black Rook, produces a fine effect—Gibbs. (Note the complete block effect of the position, and the many balanced tries—Editor.)
- No. 1587 by the Problem Editor: Intended 1 Pa8 (S), but there are cooks by 1 Kb7 and 1 Kd7 (Four points each).
- No. 1588 by P. L. Rothenberg: Intended 1 Pe8 (S) but there is an unexpected cook by 1 Qe2 (Three points each).
- No. 1589 by P. L. Rothenberg: 1 Pd8 (S) (Four points)
1 . . . Qa7; 2 Sb7. 1 . . . Q moves; 2 K, R, B, S or PxQ.
- No. 1590 by P. L. Rothenberg: 1 Pe8 (S) (Three points)
1 . . . Pb6; 2 Sd6.
As the composer says, the clearance of the seventh rank is surprising—Gibbs.
- No. 1591 by Sam Loyd: 1 PxB (S), KxP; 2 Sb6!
- No. 1592 by Sam Loyd: 1 PxB (S), Ra6; 2 Sb6!
- No. 1593 by Sam Loyd: 1 Ph8 (S), Pb4; 2 Sf7!
- No. 1594 by Sam Loyd: 1 Qa8, Bf6; 2 Pg8 (S); 3 SxB or 3 SxQ.
- No. 1595 by W. A. Shinkman: 1 Pb8 (S), Sxc6; 2 SxS. 1 . . . S else; 2 P or QxS.
- No. 1596 by W. A. Shinkman: 1 Pa8 (S), Rg7ch; 2 Sa6-c7, Rg2; 3 Sxb6. 1 . . . Pb5; 2 Sa8-c7, Pb4; 3 Sxb4.
- No. 1597 by H. and J. Bettmann: 1 Pe8 (S), Be7; 2 Sd6. 1 . . . Bg7; 2 Sf6.
- No. 1598 by E. Ferber: 1 Ph8 (S), Pg4; 2 Sf7.
- No. 1599 by H. Wittwer: 1 Pe8 (S), Ke4; 2 Sa7! 1 . . . Bh6; 2 Sg5ch.
Another enjoyable essay, which has my appreciation. The problems, while naturally easy to solve, show the high quality to be expected of Mr. Rothenberg—Gibbs. Talk of "painting the lily" . . . Rothenberg has surpassed Loyd! I wonder if I might have solved one or two of the studies in this inimitable set had they appeared singly and without the key—McKenna. This series is of considerable interest—Dod. An excellent group of problems—Fairley.

(MAY PROBLEMS)

- No. 1600 by Dr. Gilbert Dobbs: 1 Sf4xd3 (Two points)
Exceptionally accurate crosscheck play—Rothenberg. Excellent changed mates and good crosschecks—Patz. Interference variety is most attractive—Marshall.
- No. 1601 by Will C. Dod: 1 Sd6 (Two points)
The line shut-off play is very good—Patz. Fine Knight wheel in economic setting—Rothenberg. A nice White wheel—Du Beau. Pretty shut-offs accomplished by the White Knights—Marshall.
- No. 1602 by Claude Du Beau: 1 Qa1 (Two points)
Opposition duel of White Queen and Black Rook—Rothenberg. Waiter with good sacrificial key—Fairley.
- No. 1603 by the Problem Editor: 1 Sf6 (Two points)
Changed mates from the Queen to the two Knights—Marshall. Restrictive gift-horse key by an Indian giver should be looked in the mouth!—Dod.
- No. 1604 by Dr. P. G. Keeney: 1 Ka7 (Two points)
Crosscheck and interference are good—Patz. Double opening of valves—Marshall.
- No. 1605 by Burney M. Marshall: 1 Rh1 (Two points)
The crosscheck is the main feature—Patz. Fine key leading to a wealth of

- good variations—Rothenberg. A well-hidden key—Du Beau.
- No. 1606 by Geoffrey Mott-Smith: 1 Kb6 (Two points)
Triple Pawn-action in a delectable miniature—Rothenberg. Pretty models with the White Pawn as protagonist—Fairley.
- No. 1607 by Geoffrey Mott-Smith: For White, 1 Bd5. For Black, 1 . . . Bc3. (Two points each.)
Nice—Dod. Good results from a difficult constructive task—Fairley.
- No. 1608 by F. W. Watson: 1 Bc2 (Two points)
Another nice crosscheck—Patz. Unpretentious mutate—Rothenberg. Excellent mutate, changing the main mate—Marshall.
- No. 1609 by C. B. Cook: 1 Kb6 (Three points)
1 . . . Kb3; 2 Ke5
Indian effect with tries galore—Rothenberg. Perhaps the Pawn at d7 could have been dispensed with by placing the WK at a7, thus making the problem a miniature—McKenna. Simplified Indian problem—Marshall.
- No. 1610 by the Problem Editor: 1 Pf8 (S) (Three points)
1 . . . B moves; 2 K, B, S or PxB.
- No. 1611 by A. J. Fink: 1 Qf1 (Three points)
1 . . . Kb6; 2 QxPch. 1 . . . KxS; 2 Qf2ch.
Splendid key in typical Fink offering. The Queen sacrifice is a delight—Rothenberg. A fine problem. Interesting how the models evolve from a heavy White force—Fairley.
- No. 1612 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Qf6 (Three points)
1 . . . Bb8; 2 Qh8
A hesitation switchback, in which the short mate is apparently inevitable—Rothenberg.
- No. 1613 by Claude Du Beau: 1 Ke2 (Four points)
1 . . . Kd4 or Kd6; 2 Sb5ch; 3 Sh5. 1 . . . Kf4 or Kf6; 2 Sh5ch; 3 Sb5. 1 . . . Pd4; 2 Re5ch, Kd6; 3 Sxe4ch. 1 . . . Pf4; 2 Rg5ch; Kf6; 3 Sxe4ch.
Very nice echoes, unusual for a four-mover—Patz. Symmetrical pleasantries—Rothenberg. I found this somewhat different and enjoyed it very much—Fader.
- No. 1614 by Thomas S. McKenna: 1 Se6 (Four points)
1 . . . KxS; 2 Se5, Kd6; 3 Re8. 1 . . . Ke6; 2 Rb8, Kd7; 3 Se5ch. A lovely primary mate—Rothenberg. Pretty key and build-up for the final mate—Fairley.
- No. 1615 by Aurel Tauber: 1 Rh8 (Four points)
1 . . . KxP; 2 RxS, Pe3; 2 Rh8. 2 . . . else; 3 Kb6. 1 . . . Ka5; 2 Rb8.
Novel switchback maneuvering—Rothenberg. Tauber certainly is a master of the switchback—McKenna.
- No. 1616 by F. W. Watson: 1 Rb2 (Two points)
1 . . . QxB; 2 Qb7ch. 1 . . . BxR; 2 RxRch. 1 . . . Se8; 2 Sd6ch. 1 . . . RxQ; 2 Sf3-d4 ch.
Excellent variations—Patz. The key is confining, but the strategy and variations are good—Rothenberg. Congratulations to Mr. Watson for the two finest problems of the issue—Marshall.
- No. 1617 by C. B. Cook: 1 Pd5 (Four points)
1 . . . PXP; 2 Qd4, PXP; 3 Se3, PXP; 4 Sg2.
A single line, but a good one—Patz. "Jacob's ladder" play—Marshall.

EMPIRE CITY CHESS CLUB NEWS

A. Friedman (5½-2½) and Dr. Farber (5-2) have qualified in the Friday evening preliminary group for the Bronx Championship Finals. One more man is still due to qualify from the trio J. Schneebaum, E. Scraly, and N. Schwartz (4-3). In the Monday evening group, the qualifiers were J. Chassan (8-1), N. Eiger, M. Feldman and A. N. Towsen (all 7-2).

At a meeting of the board of directors, the following motion was passed unanimously: "Resolved, that we extend our hospitality and free membership for the current year to European refugees."

GENERAL CHESS LITERATURE

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The Basis of Combination in Chess J. DuMont	\$3.00	Modern Chess (Winkelman)	\$1.00
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(cloth)	\$.75	200 Chess Problems used, Healey	\$2.00
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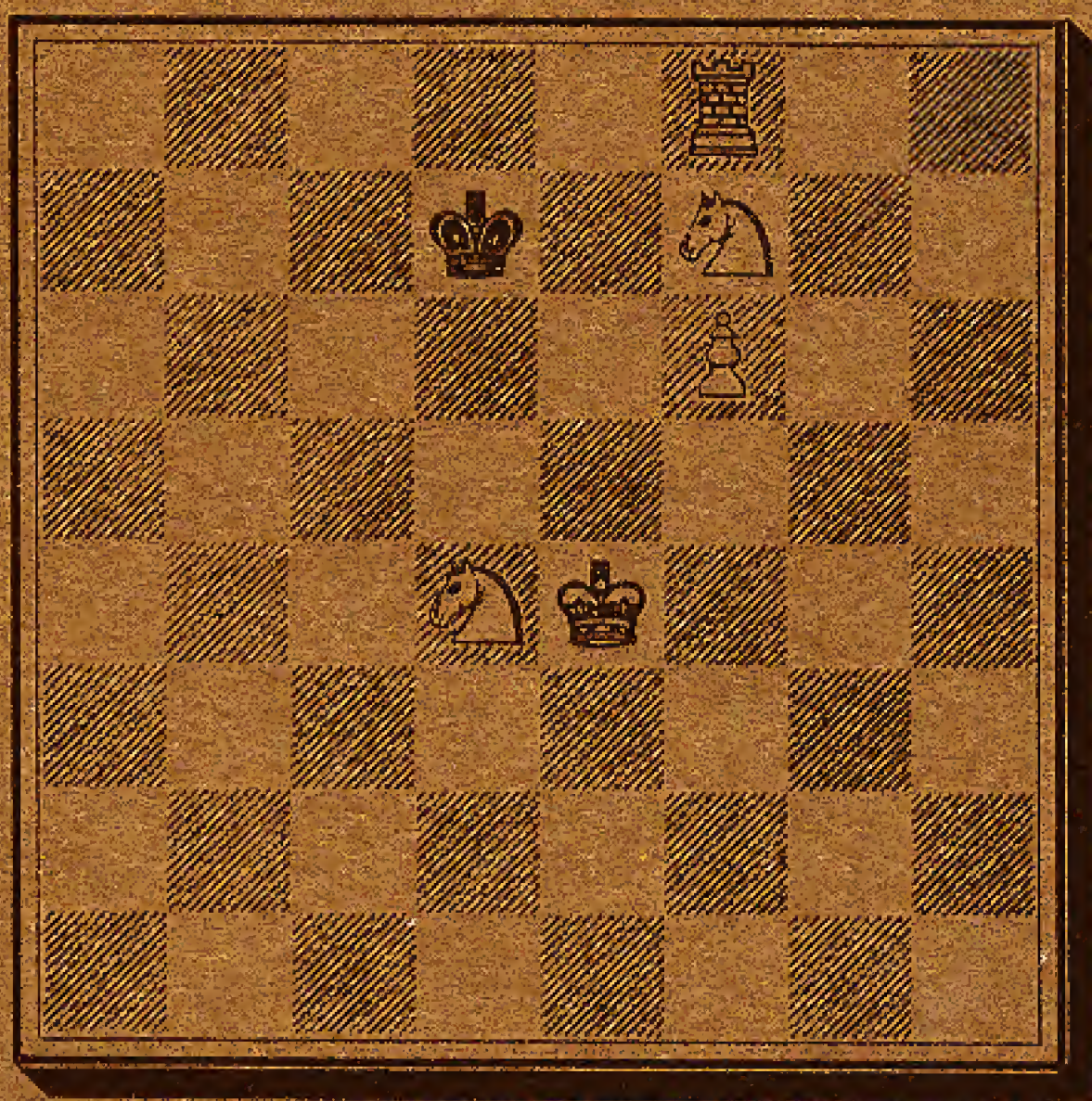
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I. A. HOROWITZ
FRED REINFELD
Editors

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World Championship Run Around

By FRED REINFELD

Chess players will be delighted to hear that Dr. Alekhine's whereabouts have now been ascertained, for the *New York Times* reports that he recently communicated with J. R. Capablanca regarding the world championship title. It almost sounds like the piping times of peace, however, to learn that a new act, no more entertaining than the previous ones, is being added to the already interminable ballet of match negotiations.

On August 4 the *Times* headlined:

"CAPABLANCA HERE READY FOR
MATCH

Cuban Chess Star Would Play for Title,
but Lacks Word on Fate of Alekhine."

On September 8, the headlines had changed to:

"ALEKHINE IS SAFE; PROPOSES MATCH

Chess Champion in Marseilles, Seeks a Pass-
port to Cuba to Negotiate Terms

CAPABLANCA IS DOUBTFUL

Says Only Clubs in Argentine Are Interested
in Backing Contest for the Title."

The August 4 item strewed buttercups all over the possibility of a match, as for example: "The Cuban master is still hopeful that, whenever Dr. Alekhine is available and amenable to a match, the committee of the Argentine Chess Federation will continue the negotiations for an encounter between these two experts which were begun in Buenos Aires immediately after the close of the international meeting."

But the real crux of the matter is expressed in a stray sentence from the September 8 account: "They were both in Buenos Aires for the international meeting, but left there without an understanding." Etc., etc., etc., etc.

One other aspect of the situation is worth noting: according to a *Times* interview, Capablanca stated that "aside from himself" the most suitable candidates for a Championship Match were Paul Keres and Mikhail Botvinnik. Having read this sort of thing more than once, I cannot avoid the suspicion that these two players are favored because of their geographical unavailability. There is of course not the slightest question as to their preeminence and ability, but it has become quite the vogue to ignore *Reshevsky* and *Fine* ostentatiously whenever World Championship possibilities are being discussed.

This snootiness baffles the writer, because Reshevsky and Fine have very definitely held their own, to say the least, in the three great tournaments of recent years (Nottingham, Semmering and Avro). *Don't these lads even deserve to be mentioned?! What goes on?*

P. S. With European chess blacked out for the duration, and with a superb array of such masters as Capablanca, Dr. Lasker, Marshall, Reshevsky, Fine, Horowitz and Kashdan (to mention no others) on hand, we have the makings of a magnificent master tourney right in our own country. *How about it, chess patrons and fans?!*

Slaughter!

Kemeri-Riga 1939

INDIAN DEFENSE

M. Feigin
White

S. Szabo
Black

1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	13 R-Q1	Kt-Kt2
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	14 P-Q5	B-Kt2
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	15 Q-K4	PxP
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	16 KtxP	Kt-K3
5 Q-Kt3	PxP	17 Kt-Kt5	Q-Q2
6 QxBP	O-O	18 B-B3	R-Q1
7 P-K4	P-B3	19 Q-KR4	Kt-B1
8 B-K2	P-Kt3	20 KtxRP	Kt-B3
9 Q-Q3	Kt-R4	21 KtxKt	RxKt
10 O-O	Kt-Q2	22 B-Kt5	Q-K3
11 P-K5	Kt-Kt1	23 BxP	Resigns
12 P-KR3	B-R1		

Chess at Dallas

By GEORGE STURGIS

The 1940 Open Tournament of the United States Chess Federation has just been held at Dallas, Texas. The games were played in the beautiful Adolphus Hotel which placed at our disposal for the Tournament a large room on the 21st floor, high above the city. From the windows we enjoyed a magnificent view of the city of Dallas and the surrounding country, and contrary to the pessimism of many of my friends who predicted nothing but suffocating heat in Dallas in August, I found the climate truly delightful—warm but not humid and with fresh breezes which kept the air circulating most of the time.

Twenty-seven players entered the tournament. Ten states and Canada were represented. Under the able direction of Messrs. Thompson and McKee of the local committee every detail was handled to the satisfaction of everybody. Upon Mr. McKee devolved the duties of tournament director as Mr. Thompson, Chairman of the local committee and one of the strongest players in the south, had elected to compete in the tournament.

Three sections were formed of nine players in each section. Reuben Fine, famous internationalist, was seeded in one section; Herman Steiner of Los Angeles in another; and Weaver Adams of Dedham in the third. Two games were scheduled each day, afternoon and evening. Adjourned games were completed on the next following morning.

During the course of the tournament many splendid games were played. In the preliminaries Thompson, Roddy, and Elo each succeeded in drawing their games with Fine who did not actually lose a game during the tournament. The first three players from each section qualified for the final round in the Masters' Division; the second three for the Consolation Masters; and the last three for the Class A. Those who qualified for the final round in the Masters' class were Fine, Steiner, Adams, Marchand, Thompson, Kendall, Ohman, Burdge, and Elo. Weaver Adams, W. M. P. Mitchell and I represented New England. Mitchell and I both qualified for the Consolation Masters Final, but both of us finished rather down in the final standing in that class.

The tournament was won by Fine with a perfect score of 8-0 with Steiner finishing in second place in spite of the fact that he dropped three of his first four games! Adams and Marchand shared third-fourth place, and Thompson, Kendall, Ohman, Elo and Burdge



WEAVER ADAMS

followed. The games of Adams were followed with particular interest by many, since he is the well-known author of "White to Play and Win" and the spectators were curious to see if his theories would work against strong competition. Curiously enough, in the final round of play, Adams won all his games with the *black* pieces and failed to win a single game with white, although he succeeded with white in drawing against Elo. How do you account for that, Weaver?

The Proverbial Two Bishops!

SICILIAN DEFENSE

A. Elo		A. Roddy	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	22 Kt-K2	Q-R5
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23 P-Kt3	Q-R3
3 P-Q4	PxP	24 R-QB1	RxR
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	25 KtxR	B-B6
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	26 R-B1	B-R6
6 B-K2	P-KKt3	27 R-B2	B-Kt7
7 O-O	B-Kt2	28 Kt-K2	Q-K6
8 Kt-Kt3	O-O	29 Kt-Kt1	QxR
9 P-B3	B-K3	30 KtxB	Q-Q5
10 Kt-Q5	R-B1	31 Q-K2	B-R6
11 P-QB4	P-QKt4	32 B-B4	P-K3
12 KtxKtch	BxKt	33 Kt-B4	K-Kt2
13 PxP	Q-Kt3ch	34 K-Kt2	P-Kt4
14 K-R1	Kt-Kt5	35 BxP	R-B6
15 B-Q2	Kt-B7	36 Kt-R5ch	K-Kt3
16 R-Kt1	Kt-K6	37 B-B5ch	KxKt
17 BxKt	QxB	38 P-B4ch	K-R3
18 Kt-B1	R-B2	39 PxPch	K-Kt2
19 R-K1	Q-Kt3	40 Q-R5	R-B7ch
20 P-QKt3	KR-B1	41 K-R3	K-B1
21 B-Q3	Q-B7	Resigns	

A curious situation developed in one of the games in which one player announced a mate in three, forgot to push his clock, his time ran out, and his opponent claimed the game on time forfeiture! Shortly thereafter the players agreed upon a draw. But this agreement was subsequently nullified by the tournament director because the game was of vital consequence to a third player. The final decision of the referee upheld the claim to time forfeiture in spite of the announced mate in three. Moral: better complete your move in time even though you have mate on the move.

Following the tournament a delightful banquet was held at the Y.M.C.A., a truly pleasant ending to the first Open Tournament held under the new banner of the United States Chess Federation.

A Bitter Battle All The Way.
BISHOP'S OPENING

W. W. Adams		W. N. Kendall	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	27 KtxBP	RxR
2 B-B4	B-B4	28 Kt-R5ch	K-Kt3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	29 PxR	KxKt
4 P-Q3	P-Q3	30 P-KR4	P-KR3
5 P-B4	B-KKt5	31 PxB	PxP
6 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	32 K-B3	R-Q2
7 Kt-QR4	B-Kt3	33 K-K3	R-K2
8 P-KR3	BxKt	34 P-Q4	PxPch
9 QxB	Kt-QR4	35 KxP	K-Kt5
10 PxP	PxP	36 R-K5	RxR
11 B-Kt5	Q-Q3	37 KxR	KxP
12 O-O-O	Q-B3	38 K-B5	P-Kt5
13 KR-B1	KtxB	39 P-K5	K-B6
14 PxKt	O-O	40 P-K6	P-Kt6
15 Kt-B3	B-Q5	41 P-K7	P-Kt7
16 BxKt	QxB	42 P-K8(Q)	P-Kt8(Q)
17 QxQ	PxQ	43 Q-K4ch	K-B7
18 Kt-Q5	P-B3	44 Q-Q4ch	K-Kt7
19 KtxPch	K-Kt2	45 QxQch	KxQ
20 R-Q3	QR-Q1	46 K-K5	K-B7
21 P-B5	BxP	47 K-Q6	K-K7
22 Kt-Q7	B-K6ch	48 K-B7	K-Q7
23 K-Q1	KR-K1	49 KxP	K-B7
24 K-K2	B-Kt4	50 KxBP	KxP
25 R-B5	P-B3	51 P-R4	K-B6
26 P-KKt3	R-K2	Drawn	

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED
A. Elo H. Burdge
White Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	13 Kt-B5	BxKt
2 P-QB4	P-K3	14 BxB	P-KKt3
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	15 B-Q3	Kt-K3
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	16 R-R3	P-B4
5 P-K3	P-B3	17 PxP	P-Q5
6 PxP	KPxP	18 BxKt	BxB
7 B-Q3	B-K2	19 Kt-K4	B-Kt2
8 Q-B2	O-O	20 P-R5	P-B4
9 O-O-O	R-K1	21 Kt-Q6	R-K2
10 KKt-K2	Kt-B1	22 PxKtP	RPxP
11 Kt-Kt3	B-K3	23 B-B4	Resigns
12 P-KR4	P-QR3		

SECTION I

Player	W	L
W. W. Adams, Dedhams, Mass	7	-1
E. W. Marchand, Clayton, Mo.	7	-1
W. N. Kendall, San Antonio	6½-1½	
Daniel Mayers, Tucson, Ariz.	5	-3
George Sturgis, Boston, Mass.	4½-3½	
Walter F. Brown, Houston	2½-5½	
C. B. Cook, Fort Worth	1½-6½	
Albert Meyer, Dallas	1	-7
Robert Potter, Edinburg, Texas	1	-7

SECTION II

Reuben Fine, New York	6½-1½	
J. C. Thompson, Dallas	6½-1½	
Arpad E. Elo, Milwaukee	6	-2
Albert Roddy, Jr., Tulsa	5	-3
Joseph Rauch, Montreal	4½-3½	
Edgar Hartsfield, Dallas	4½-3½	
Kirk D. Holland, Fort Worth	1½-6½	
R. S. Underwood, Lubbock	1½-6½	
R. D. Allentharp, Austin	0	-8

SECTION III

Herman Steiner, Los Angeles	7	-1
Harold Burdge, Ventnor City, N. J.	6	-2
Howard E. Ohman, Omaha, Neb.	5½-2½	
J. W. Stapp, Dallas	5½-2½	
C. W. Hrissikopoulos, Corpus Christi	4	-4
Bela Rosza, Waco	3	-5
W. M. P. Mitchell, Brookline, Mass.	2½-5½	
Edwin L. Sanger, Dallas	1½-6½	
A. D. McNabb, Dallas	1	-7

CONSOLATION TOURNAMENT

Player	W	L
J. Rauch, Montreal	5	-2
Edgar Hartsfield, Dallas	4½-2½	
Chas. Hrissikopoulos, Corpus Christi	4	-2
Daniel Mayers, Tucson	4	-3
Albert Roddy, Jr., Tulsa	4	-3
Bela Rosza, Waco	3	-4
George Sturgis, Boston	3	-4
W. M. P. Mitchell, Brookline, Mass.	½-6½	

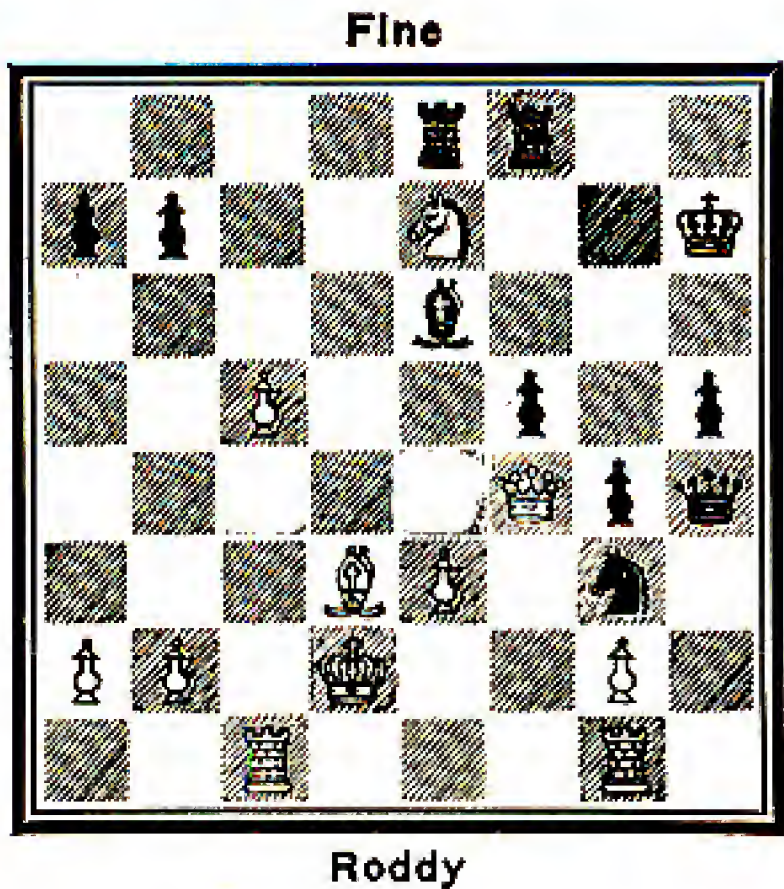
CLASS A TOURNAMENT

Player	W	L
A. D. McNabb, Dallas	7	-0
Kirk D. Holland, Fort Worth	6	-1
R. S. Underwood, Lubbock	4	-3
R. B. Potter, Edinburg	4	-3
Edwin Sanger, Dallas	3	-4
C. B. Cook, Fort Worth	2	-5
R. D. Allentharp, Austin	1	-6
Albert Meyer, Dallas	0	-7

A. C. F. TOURNAMENT—FINALS											Fine	Steiner	Adams	Marchand	Kendall	Thompson	Elo	Ohman	Burdge	Won	Lost
1.	Reuben Fine, New York	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	-0									
2.	Herman Steiner, Los Angeles	0	—	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	5	-3									
3.-4.	W. W. Adams, Dedham, Mass.	0	1	—	0	1	1	1½	1	0	4½-3½										
3.-4.	E. W. Marchand, Clayton, Mo.	0	0	1	—	1	1½	1½	1	1½	4½-3½										
5.-6.	W. N. Kendall, San Antonio	0	1	0	0	—	½	1	½	½	3½-4½										
5.-6.	J. C. Thompson, Dallas	0	0	0	½	½	—	1	½	1	3½-4½										
7.-8.	A. E. Elo, Milwaukee	0	0	½	½	0	0	—	½	1	2½-5½										
7.-8.	H. E. Ohman, Omaha	0	0	0	0	½	½	½	—	1	2½-5½										
9.	H. Burdge, Ventnor City, N. J.	0	0	1	½	½	0	0	0	—	2	-6									

Roddy covered himself with glory with the following sensational draw against Fine:

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED			
A. Roddy White		R. Fine Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	13 P-KR4	P-Kt5
2 P-QB4	P-K3	14 Kt-Q4	QKtxKt
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	15 QxB	KtxQB
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt5	16 PxKKt	Kt-B4
5 Q-Kt3	P-B4	17 PxP	KtxKtP
6 B-Kt5	Kt-B3	18 R-Kt1	PxP
7 QPxP	O-O	19 KtxP	QxRP
8 P-K3	P-KR3	20 Q-KB4	B-K3
9 B-R4	P-KKt4	21 Kt-K7ch	K-R2
10 B-Kt3	Kt-K5	22 B-Q3ch	P-B4
11 B-K2	Q-B3	23 K-Q2	QR-K1
12 QR-B1	P-KR4		



How is White to salvage the errant Knight? He hits on the combination of a lifetime:

24 R-KR1!!!	KtxR
25 RxKt	QxR
26 Q-Kt5	....

The point. White's mating threat forces the draw.

26	QxPch
27 K-B3	RxKt
28 QxRch	R-B2
29 QxB	K-Kt2
30 B-B4	R-B3

Drawn. A very creditable game by White, who was not afraid to "mix it" with his formidable opponent.

SIXTY MOVES ARE NOT ENOUGH!			
QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED			
H. Steiner White		B. Rosza Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	32 PxQ	RxP
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	33 PxP	KR-QB2
3 P-B4	Kt-KB3	34 P-B3	Kt-R4
4 Kt-B3	P-B3	35 RxR	RxR
5 B-Kt5	B-K2	36 B-Q5	R-Q3
6 P-K3	P-KR3	37 B-K4	R-Q7
7 B-R4	O-O	38 R-QB1	K-K2
8 Q-B2	QKt-Q2	39 P-Kt5	Kt-B5
9 P-QR3	P-QKt3	40 P-R4	Kt-K3
10 R-Q1	B-Kt2	41 R-R1	Kt-B4
11 B-Q3	R-B1	42 R-R7ch	R-Q2
12 O-O	P-B4	43 RxRch	KxR
13 BPxP	KtxP	44 B-B6ch	K-Q3
14 BxB	QxB	45 K-Kt2	Kt-K3
15 KtxKt	BxKt	46 K-Kt3	Kt-Q5
16 Q-K2	P-B5	47 B-K8	K-K2
17 B-Kt1	P-B6	48 B-Kt6	KtxKtP
18 KR-K1	BxKt	49 K-B4	Kt-Q3
19 PxP	PxP	50 K-K5	P-Kt4
20 QxP	P-B4	51 K-Q5	P-Kt5
21 K-R1	Kt-B3	52 B-B2	Kt-B2
22 R-Kt1	R-QB2	53 P-B4	Kt-Q1
23 R-Kt2	Q-Q3	54 K-K5	Kt-B3ch
24 QR-Kt1	KR-B2	55 K-Q5	Kt-R4
25 R-Kt6	K-B1	56 K-B5	P-Kt6
26 B-R2	Q-B3	57 B-K4	P-Kt7
27 Q-Kt4ch	KR-K2	58 K-Kt4	Kt-B3ch
28 P-K4	PxP	59 K-B3	K-Q3
29 P-Q5	PxQP	60 KxP	Drawn
30 PxP	P-QR4	Black can win with	
31 PxP	PxQ	60 . . . Kt-Q5 etc.	

Things I Never Knew

By FRED REINFELD

We chess players are often saddened by the scant attention given to chess; we are always hoping that the game we love so much will be given favorable publicity of the kind that appeared in a recent chess article in *Life* (see *The Chess Review*, April issue, P. 49). The few items on chess that do appear, however, are usually characterized by such corny humor and such preposterous attempts at ridicule that one must desperately conclude that no publicity at all is preferable.

These melancholy thoughts were induced by reading an article on the recent American Championship Tournament in *The New Yorker* of June 15. The author is one Robert Lewis Taylor, whom *The New Yorker* describes (with unnecessarily brutal frankness) as A Reporter at Large. Mr. Taylor's style is compounded of breathless inanities smothered in pixillated whimsy. What matter-of-fact detail he presents is vitiated by a slick and phony innocence which forever seems to be saying, "Terribly quaint, my deah!" One's irritation is increased by the numerous errors which are liberally strewn over every page. Presumably it is a sign of sophistication to hash up even the simplest set of facts, and such elementary accuracy as might be found in the Penmanship lesson of a 1A class is beyond the powers of A Reporter at Large.

Mr. Robert Lewis Taylor begins with an inaccurate description of the merging of the two former federations. He then tells us of Mr. Stephens' fondness for saying "Gadzooks,"—not important, of course, but also not true. But perhaps Mr. Robert Lewis Taylor can hear what ordinary mortals miss; perhaps he can even hear grass grow.

He then learns from Mr. Stephens that a Grand Master "is a master who has either won, placed, or showed in a major tournament or been named a Grand Master by Czar Nicolas II of Russia. The Czar, it seems, was a rather arbitrary chess fan who enjoyed watching matches, and when he saw a player he liked the looks of, he just slapped the title on him."

It is difficult to see why Mr. Robert Lewis Taylor didn't supplement this double talk (which obviously doesn't stem from Mr. Stephens) with the story of The Three Bears. As everyone knows, there was a Papa Bear, a Mama Bear, and a Baby Bear, and none of them, to my knowledge, ever established a criterion for defining the term Grand Master. Perhaps Mr. Robert Lewis Taylor will even

tell us how Grand Masters were determined before the birth and after the death of Czar Nicholas II!

According to Mr. Taylor, "most of the players looked to be in their thirties—thin, nervous, bespectacled men with tense faces and quick hands." The concoction of this cliché didn't require a trip to the Astor; it could have been written in the office of *The New Yorker* without the bother of actually observing chess masters. "When play started, the Masters bent forward, placed their heads in their hands, and stared gloomily at the boards in front of them." Later, Mr. Taylor found them "muttering, and looking at the ceiling beseechingly." More clichés.

Now he begins seeing things again: Reshevsky "drumming irritably on his knee with a captured Pawn." An imaginative touch worthy of Shakespeare! Another vision: "Reshevsky picked up his Rook, blew on it, and shoved it across the board." Shame on you, Mr. Taylor! Don't you know that blowing on pieces is forbidden by the International Chess Code?! See Rule 297, Paragraph III a 6. And "just before five o'clock the word got around that Reshevsky had 'lost the tempo'."

Mr. Taylor's description of the Fine-Reshevsky game, and his analysis of the imaginary motivations which he attributes to their purported actions, form a delightful chapter in the history of make-believe. Let me (if I were Mr. Robert Lewis Taylor, I'd refer to myself only as "we" and "us"—known as the pixillated "we") give you the most delicious sample: "Noticing an abnormal fixity in the stare of several persons who were leaning over the rope, I hunted up the girl who had told me about the women players and asked her if it meant anything. 'Oh, yes,' she said. 'Some of the more rabid rooters look at their favorite's opponent and try to beat him by telepathy. They concentrate on a bad move and try to think him into making it.'" Think of the brain that could hatch an idea like that! It reminds me of the man who suggested putting cats on torpedoes in order to steer them accurately!

Gadzooks!

Marshall C. C. Intra-Club Match 1940
ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

T. Angel White		Dr. A. Buschke Black	
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	9 B-QB4	BxKt
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	10 QxB	Kt-KB3
3 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	11 Kt-B3	Kt-B3
4 P-Q4	B-Kt5	12 Kt-Q5	Q-Q1
5 B-K2	P-QB4	13 QxKt!	PxQ
6 O-O	Q-Kt3?	14 KtxPch	K-B1
7 KPxP	KPxP	15 B-R6 mate	
8 R-K1	B-K2		

More Games From The Championship

The driving force of Black's logically built up phalanx on the King-side ultimately decides the issue.

DUTCH DEFENSE (in effect)

(Notes by S. N. Bernstein)

D. Polland	S. N. Bernstein
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-K3
3 Kt-KB3	B-Kt5ch
4 B-Q2	Q-K2
5 P-QR3	....

Losing a tempo, since Black would eventually exchange anyway. 5 Kt-B3, BxKt etc. gives Black a favorable form of the Dutch Defense. On the other hand, the best square for his QKt is QB3, hence White rejects the line 5 P-KKt3, BxBch! 6 QxB, Kt-K5; 7 Q-B2, Q-Kt5ch! leaving White with an unpromising position (8 QKt-Q2, KtxKt; 9 KtxKt, Kt-B3 etc.).

5	BxBch	9 B-Kt2	P-Q3
6 QxB	Kt-K5	10 Kt-B3	KtxKt
7 Q-B2	P-KB4	11 QxKt	Kt-Q2
8 P-KKt3	O-O		

11 ... Kt-B3 allows 12 P-Q5, after which 12 ... PxP gives White pressure on the QB file, while 12 ... Kt-Q1; 13 PxP gives White's B a strong diagonal.

12 O-O	P-K4
13 PxP	PxP
14 QR-Q1	R-K1
15 P-QKt4	Kt-B3
16 Kt-K1	R-Kt1

An important move, since an attempt of White's Kt to reach QB5 will simply be met by ... P-QKt3.

17 Kt-Q3	P-K5
18 Kt-B4	P-B3
19 P-B5	P-KKt4!

Quite logical. Black's whole setup is based on the chances for a K side attack.

20 R-Q6	K-B2
---------	------

Not 20 ... R-B1; 21 Q-B4ch, K-R1; 22 Kt-K6, R-Kt1; 23 KR-Q1 etc.

21 Q-B4ch	K-Kt2
22 Kt-R3	....

There is nothing in 22 RxKt, KxR etc.

22	P-KR3
23 KR-Q1	B-K3
24 Q-Q4	B-Kt6!

A valuable "intermezzo." White is now reluctant to play 25 R-Q2, not only because of a possible ... P-K6 later on, but also because by leaving the first rank unguarded, he will be forced to exchange Qs after ... Q-K4 (if Black so desires!).

25 R-QB1	B-Q4
26 Q-K3	Q-K4

Realizing that White is only bluffing in his threat to sacrifice a piece.

27 R-Q1	....
Note the time gained by 24 ... B-Kt6.	
27	R-K2
28 P-B4	....

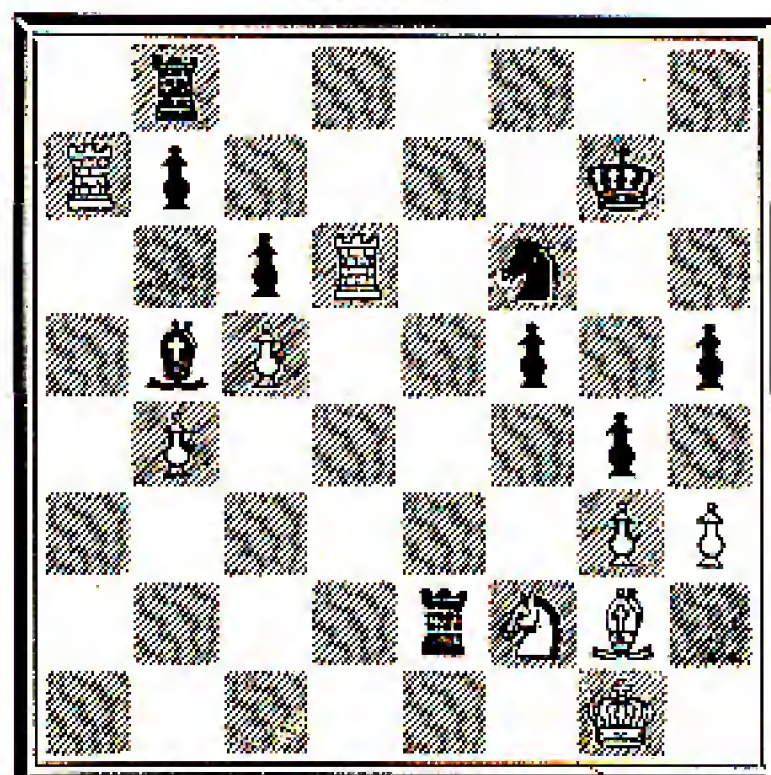
Absolutely forced, to meet the threat 28 ... Kt-K1, since White cannot afford 28 R-Q4 (so as to answer 28 ... Kt-K1 with 29 P-B4), Kt-Kt5! 29 Q-B3 (29 Q-Q2, P-K6; 30 PxP, BxB; 31 KxB, KtxPch etc.), P-B5! with a murderous attack.

28	PxP e.p.	32 R-B3	B-Kt4
29 QxQ	RxQ	33 Kt-B2	P-Kt5
30 BxP	B-Kt6	34 B-Kt2	RxP
31 R-Q3	B-B5	35 P-R3	P-KR4!

35 ... QR-K1 was good enough (threat: 36 ... R-K8ch followed by 37 ... R(1)-K7, likewise doubling Rs on the 7th rank; but Black was intrigued by the idea of somehow opening up the KR file for a mating attack.

36 P-QR4	BxP
37 R-R3	B-Kt4
38 RxP	....

Bernstein



Polland

38	P-R5!
---------	-------

The winning move. If 39 BxP, BxB; 40 RxB, PxKtP; 41 Kt-R1, PxP! 42 KtxP, R-Kt7ch; 43 K-R1, RxKt; 44 R-B7ch, K-Kt3; 45 QRxP, RxR; 46 RxR, Kt-Kt5 and 47 ... P-R7.

Or 39 Kt-R1, P-B5! etc. Finally if 39 Kt-Q3, PxKtP; 40 R-R1, BxKt; 41 RxB, P-B5 etc.

39 RPxP	RPxP	42 B-B1	P-B5
40 Kt-Q3	BxKt	43 R-KB3	Kt-Q4
41 RxB	R-K8ch	44 R-R2	QR-K1

White resigns. An odd position; there is no defense to the threat (among others) of 45 ... R(1)-K6!

If 45 K-Kt2, K-B3 (or 45 ... Kt-K6ch; 46 K-Kt1, P-Kt7) and White is paralyzed: 46 B-Q3, Kt-K6ch; 47 K-R3, R-R1 mate.

Shainswit comments: "During the recent Championship Tournament, the greatest bugaboo, as far as I was concerned, was the time-clock. Witness the effects of the time element in my games with Fine and Reshevsky!! In the following game I solved that perplexing prob-

lem by the truly beautiful idea of repetition of moves, thus gaining vital seconds."

INDIAN DEFENSE
(Notes by G. Shainswit)

G. Shainswit White		P. Woliston Black	
1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	5 B-Kt2	O-O
2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3	6 O-O	P-Q4
3 P-Q4	B-Kt2	7 Q-Kt3	QKt-Q2
4 P-KKt3	P-B3	8 PxP	....

This exchange gives White a slight positional edge.

8	PxP
9 Kt-B3	Q-R4

Not a good idea.

10 B-Q2	R-Q1	13 Q-Kt4	Q-Kt3
11 Kt-QKt5	Q-Kt3	14 Q-R4	Q-R3
12 Q-R4	Q-R3	15 Q-Kt3	....

Repetition the First: see the introductory comment. Of course it is important not to repeat the same position three times, or the wary opponent would claim the draw.

15	Q-Kt3
16 B-B4	R-B1
17 Kt-B7	QxQ
18 PxQ	R-Kt1
19 Kt-Kt5!	....

Repetition the Second(!) and "obviously" superior to the immediate RxP.

19	R-R1	22 KR-R1	R-Kt2
20 Kt-B7	R-Kt1	23 Kt-K5!	RxR
21 RxP	P-Kt3	24 RxR	P-K3

25 Kt-B6!
-----------	------

White's pieces infiltrate on all weak points.

25	K-R1
---------	------

To save the exchange.

26 B-Q6	R-KKt1
---------	--------

Forced.

27 Kt-K7	R-B1
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Now comes Repetition the Third!

28 Kt-B6	R-Kt1	32 P-KKt4	KKt-B3
29 Kt-K7	R-B1	33 B-B1	Kt-R2
30 P-K3	P-R3	34 B-Kt5	KKt-B3
31 P-B3	Kt-R4	35 B-B6	....

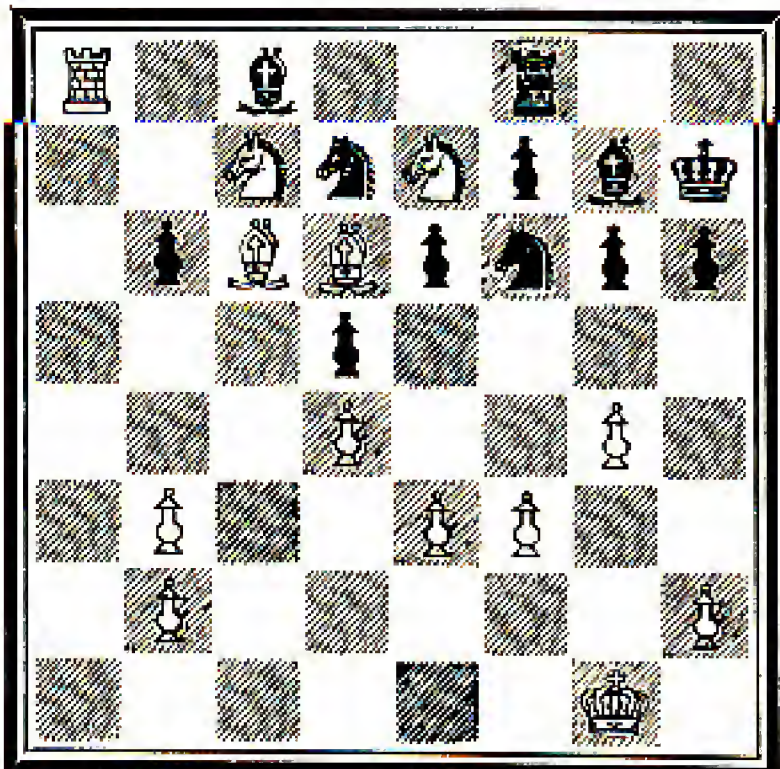
Removing the means of escape for Black's B.

35	K-R2
36 R-R8	....

Under the time limit—and by virtue of the new technique with four minutes to spare!! Black resigns.

Final Position:

Woliston



Shainswit

White's King is smoked out of his lair.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

W. Adams
White

D. Pollard
Black

1 P-K4	P-QB4	20 P-Kt5	B-R8
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	21 K-Kt1	PxKt
3 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	22 KxB	PxP
4 Kt-B3	PxP	23 R-QKt1	PxP
5 KtxP	P-KKt3	24 RxP	Q-R2ch
6 B-K2	B-Kt2	25 K-Kt2	Kt-K4
7 B-K3	Kt-B3	26 Q-Kt4	Kt-B5ch
8 Q-Q2	Kt-KKt5	27 K-B1	K-B2
9 BxKt	BxB	28 Q-B3	Kt-K4
10 P-B3	B-K3	29 Q-K3	Q-R8ch
11 KtxB	PxKt	30 R-Kt1	RxPch
12 B-R6	B-B3	31 KxR	R-B1ch
13 Kt-K2	R-QB1	32 K-Q2	Q-R7ch
14 O-O-O	Kt-K4	33 K-K1	QxRch
15 P-QKt3	P-QKt4	34 K-B2	R-B7ch
16 Kt-Q4	Q-Q2	35 K-Kt3	QxR
17 P-KKt4	Kt-B3	36 Q-B4ch	K-K1
18 KtxKtP	Q-Kt2	Resigns	
19 P-QR4	P-R3		

A gruelling war of nerves which had a vital bearing on the final distribution of prizes.

RUY LOPEZ

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

I. Kashdan
White

S. Reshevsky
Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	5 O-O	B-K2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	6 Q-K2	P-QKt4
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	7 B-Kt3	P-Q3
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	8 P-QR4	B-Kt5
9 P-B3	O-O	19 Kt-B5	Kt-Kt2
10 P-R3	B-R4?!	20 RxR	RxR
11 P-Q3	Kt-R4	21 KtxBch	QxKt
12 B-B2	P-B4	22 Kt-R4	Kt-B4
13 PxP	PxP	23 Kt-B5	BxKt
14 P-KKt4	B-Kt3	24 KPxB	P-K5
15 QKt-Q2	Q-B2	25 R-Q1	R-K1
16 Kt-R4	P-Q4	26 R-Q4	P-R3
17 QKt-B3	PxP	27 B-K3	Kt-Q6
18 PxP	P-B5	28 BxKt	BPxB

Kashdan has characteristically played for the Bs, but the Kt was too strong. He is replaced by a venomous passed P which must always be watched. White now wins the weak QKtP, but Reshevsky resourcefully creates counterplay by removing White's B, thus making the QP more potent than ever.

29 Q-Q1	Kt-Q2	34 P-B6	PxP
30 K-Kt2	Kt-Kt3	35 QxP	R-Q1
31 Q-Kt3	Kt-B5	36 Q-R5	RxR
32 QxP	KtxBch	37 BPxR	Q-Kt2
33 PxKt	P-R4	38 Q-Q8ch	K-Kt2

39 P-Kt5	P-B4!
----------	-------

The play now becomes very delicate and tricky. If in reply 40 Q-B6ch, K-Kt1; 41 QxP? P-Q7; 42 Q-B1, QxP and wins.

40 K-B2	QxPch
41 K-Kt3	Q-Kt2
42 K-B2	K-R2

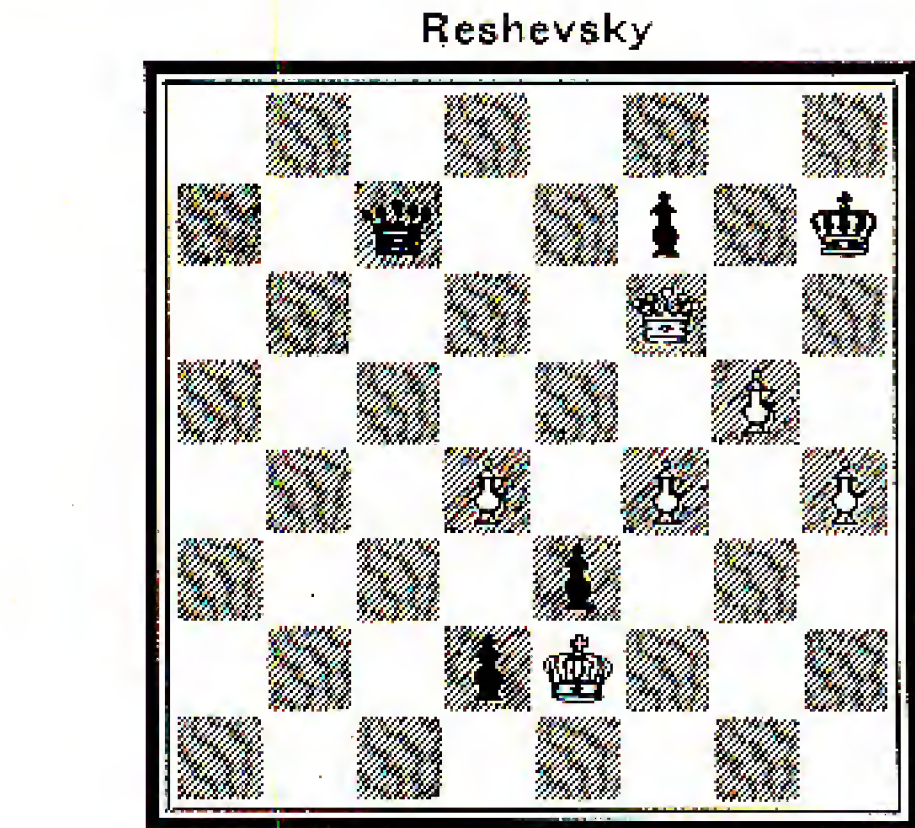
Black's difficulty is that a perpetual check is unavoidable; but this seemingly barren position still has possibilities.

43 P-R4! P-B5! 46 Q-B6 K-Kt1

44 PxP P-Q7 47 Q-Q8ch K-R2

45 K-K2 P-K6 48 Q-B6 Q-B2!

The crisis: Black seems to be able to continue guarding against a perpetual check with . . . Q-B5ch, which will also produce a new Queen. How is White to save himself?



Kashdan

49 P-Kt6ch! PxP

50 P-R5

Another drawing method was 50 P-Q5! Q-B5ch; 51 KxP, P-Q8(Q); 52 Q-K7ch and the perpetual check is unavoidable, neither Black Q being of any use!! Or if 50 . . . Q-B5ch; 51 KxP, QxP; 52 Q-K7ch and draws, for if 52 . . . K-R3; 53 Q-Kt5ch etc.

50 Q-B5ch

51 KxP P-Q8(Q)

52 Q-K7ch K-R3

53 Q-Kt5ch K-Kt2

54 QxPch??

A fatal blunder brought on by fatigue and time pressure. The drawing line was 54 Q-K7ch, Q-B2; 55 P-R6ch, K-Kt1; 56 P-R7ch! etc.

54 K-B1

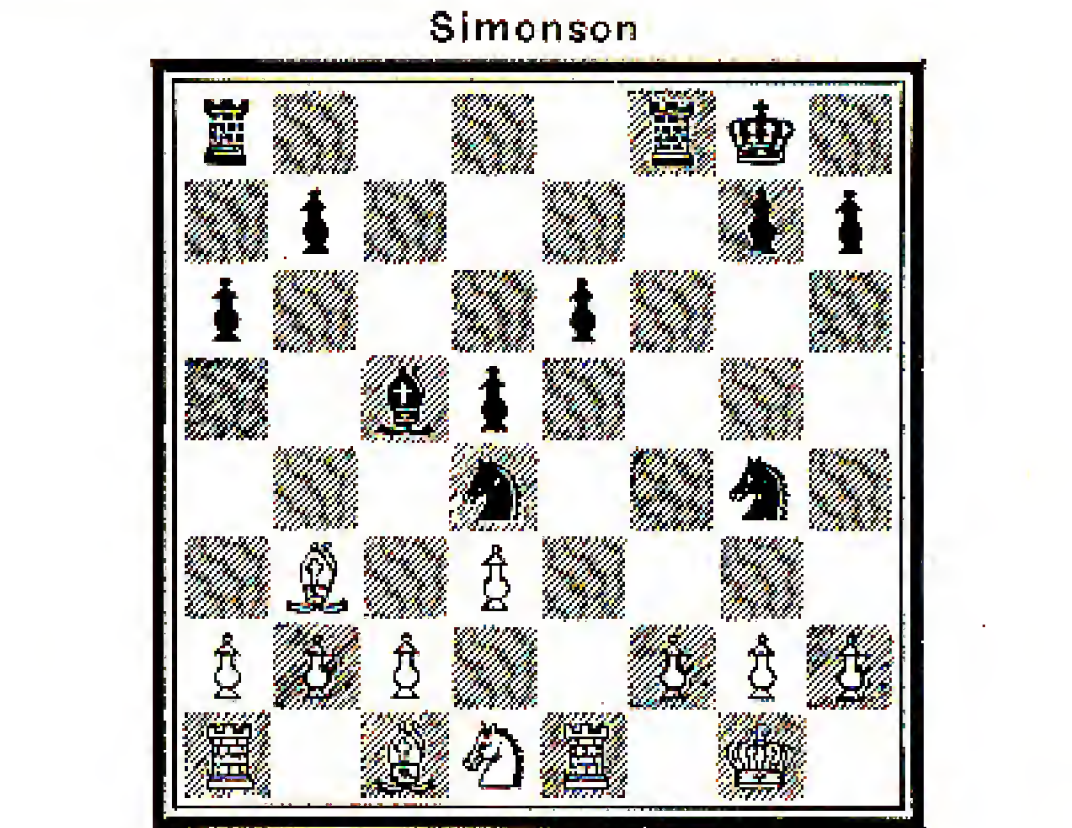
55 Q-Q6ch K-K1

White resigns. A heartbreaking finish for him, but the game is a good example of Reshevsky's superb fighting qualities. Those extra half-points win tournaments!

One of the best games of the tournament. Black wins a Pawn by a neat combination, and makes his material advantage tell by means of forceful and exact endgame play.

BISHOP'S OPENING

A. Kupchik		A. C. Simonson	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	9 Kt-B3	P-QR3
2 B-B4	Kt-KB3	10 Kt-KKt5	B-QB4
3 P-Q3	P-B3	11 KtxB	PxKt
4 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	12 Q-K2	O-O
5 PxP	PxP	13 Kt-Q1	Kt-Q5!
6 B-Kt3	Kt-B3	14 QxP	QxQ
7 O-O	B-K3	15 RxQ	Kt-Kt5
8 R-K1	Q-B2	16 R-K1	. . . .



Kupchik

16 RxP!

17 KtxR KtxB

18 RPxKt BxKtch

19 K-B1 BxR

20 KxB KtxP

21 R-R4 R-KB1

22 K-K2 P-KR4

23 B-K3 Kt-Kt5

24 B-Kt1 P-K4

25 R-R5 R-Q1

26 R-B5 R-Q2

27 P-Kt4 K-B2

28 P-Kt5 PxP

29 RxKtP K-K3

30 P-B4 P-Q5

31 R-R5 K-B4

32 P-KKt3 P-KKt4

33 R-R8 Kt-B3

34 P-QKt4 P-K5

35 B-B2 P-K6

36 B-K1 R-R2

37 R-Q8 Kt-Q2

38 K-B3 P-R5

39 PxP PxP

40 K-Kt2 P-R6ch

41 K-R2 K-B5

42 P-B5 K-B6

43 P-Kt5 Kt-K4

44 R-B8ch K-K7

45 B-Kt3 Kt-B6ch

46 K-R1 R-Kt2

Resigns

INDIAN DEFENSE

F. Reinfeld		S. Reshevsky	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	20 BxP	KtxP
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3	21 BxKtP!	Q-K2
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	22 B-K4	R-Q7
4 Kt-B3	B-Kt2	23 R-B2	KR-Q1
5 B-B4	P-B3	24 KR-QB1	KtxB
6 P-K3	O-O	25 QxKt	Q-B3
7 B-Q3	PxP	26 Q-B3	QxQ
8 BxBP	QKt-Q2	27 PxQ	RxR
9 O-O	Kt-Kt3	28 RxR	R-Q6
10 B-QKt3	KKt-Q4	29 K-Kt2	R-R6
11 B-K5	KtxKt	30 P-R4	R-R5
12 PxKt	B-Kt5	31 K-Kt3	R-R3
13 BxB	KxB	32 P-B4	PxPch
14 P-KR3	BxKt	33 KxP	R-R5ch
15 QxB	Q-B2	34 P-K4	R-R4
16 P-B4	Kt-Q2	35 P-B3	K-B3
17 P-B5	QR-Q1	36 R-B6ch	K-Kt2
18 QR-B1	P-K4	37 R-B2	K-B3
19 P-Q5?!	PxP	Drawn	

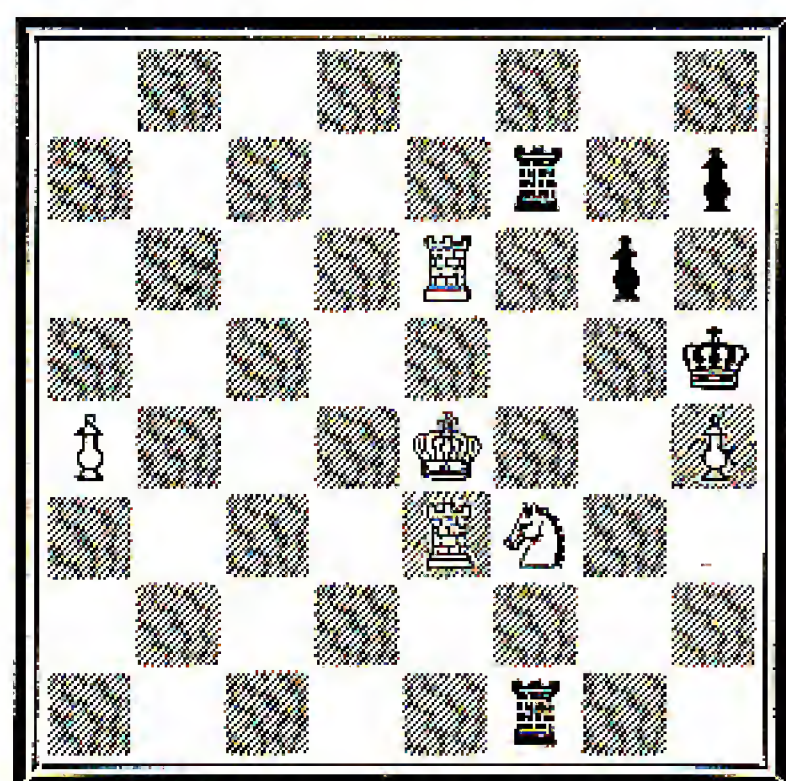
PHILADELPHIA AMATEUR CHESS TOURNAMENT

By a half-point advantage, Milton S. Logan nosed out Don Wilsher for the championship of the seventh annual Philadelphia Amateur Chess Tournament. Third place was won by Dale Schrader, who held a score of three wins and two losses.

Games were played at the International Institute, and the tournament was directed by Irving Goldstein.

The Case of the King's Shadow

By L. R. CHAUVENET



I knew I was going to do something dumb that night, and as I stared moodily at the White QRP and his surplus Knight, I realized I had more than lived up to expectations. Well, it was getting too late to go to a movie and I hadn't anything better to do that evening, so I played R-B7. If only K-N5 should become possible, I might—but now he answers with R-K5, ch. Oh, oh. If I retreat, the QRP wins easily, so I might as well play K-N5 anyway. I do. He continues with R-N5ch, and there goes a rook. And yet—hmm? I confound the expert kibitzers by continuing K-R6, rather than resign. N-K5 dis. ch., he replies triumphantly, leaning back in his chair to enjoy a well-earned win. I gloomily capture the pawn. With no hesitation he slaughters my trusty rook, and now surely I am sunk. But I quickly play P-R3, and he does not refuse to collect my KNP's scalp. Hah! I think, this looks better, and hastily I move P-R4. Now if only he concentrates on thinking about his en prise Knight, and does not notice that—AH! He plays N-K5! And now as I respond with R-B5ch, an expression of chagrin drives the triumph from his face. He is sold! He is swindled! His king has acquired a loyal shadow, which will dog his footsteps wherever he goes, and there is no escape. The game's a model draw, for after the most plausible attempt, 1 K-Q5, R-Q5ch; 2 K-B6, R-B5ch; 3 K-Q7, R-B2ch; 4 K-K6, R-K2ch; 5 K-B5, R-B2ch; 6 R-B6, Black continues merely RxRch! and White cannot avoid a draw, since after K-K4, R-B5ch! either draws immediately or wins the last White pawn, and, of course, thanks to the White Knight, KxR at once draws! Ah, chess is a wonderful game—and so I go home happy!

DOES THE CAP FIT?!

"I watched a game of chess in a Belfast Club the other night, and was interested in, and somewhat amused by, the behaviour of the players. Their opening moves were accompanied by bantering remarks, but soon, as the issue was joined, their faces became set and grim, and stolid silence was maintained to the end. One player initiated a sharp attack which promised well. The reaction of his opponent to this, as he made the answering moves which he hoped would ward off looming disaster, was to shuffle about in his chair as if in acute discomfort. His hands made strange gestures. Well-groomed hair became rather disheveled. A pipe from a pocket was hastily returned there after a brief but dazed inspection. Instead a handkerchief was brought forth to mop a fevered brow. Legs were crossed and uncrossed, and occasionally a tentative finger was nervously thrust between collar and throat as though strangulation was imminent. Meanwhile, the attacking player's behaviour took the milder form of gently patting the back of his head with the palm of one hand and tapping the table with the fingertips of the other. When his attack seemed assured of success he sat back in his chair, looking like a crusader in a just cause. His opponent, faced with mate on the move, looked at the board in utter dejection. He had apparently reached the nadir of despair, and it would almost have been fitting if a black cap or a coffin had made a magical appearance. At last he reluctantly resigned, then remarked that he thought he should have won! The winner, with feigned magnanimity, and with a trace of pity in his voice, said that he himself had had all the luck!"

—"*Roamer*" In the Belfast Newsletter.

WAR ENDS A CHESS MATCH

A. J. Souweine sends us a clipping from "The New York Times" with the above heading. It tells of the untimely conclusion of the greatest correspondence match that has ever been held: "The European war has put an end to the American-British chess match by mail. S. B. Schinneer of Williamsville, Ill., one of the American team members, said today that the match, which was begun two years ago with players reporting their moves by mail, had been forfeited by the British because of the war. The match was to have been completed in 1942. Arthur Lind of Cheyenne was American team captain."

Harold M. Phillips

By I. A. HOROWITZ

It's a long time between tournaments, 38 years in fact, in the case of Harold M. Phillips, well known New York attorney and President of the Manhattan Chess Club of which he became a member in 1899 and continued as such without interruption to the present day. In 1902 he played for, and won, the Championship of the club against a sterling field including such stars as Eugene Delmar, Major Hanham, J. Halpern, Gustave Koehler, D. G. Baird, I. W. Baird, and Louis Schmidt.

Business and social duties allowed him little time for chess play in the intervening years. He did take part, however, in the Metropolitan Chess League matches, and in the annual series of club matches between the Manhattan Chess Club and Philadelphia, and in the Cable Matches against Berlin and Buenos Aires.

This year Mr. Phillips cast aside temporarily the sterner calls of duty, figuratively took off his coat, and was once again in the thick of the fray for the club title. His play today is as rich in ideas as ever. He produced some fine specimens of chess, as will be seen in the appended examples. He scored seven points defeating Boris Blumin erstwhile champion of Canada, and Oscar Tenner, among others.

Mr. Phillips has always been identified as a patron and promoter of chess activities. As chairman of the International Team Tournament Committees, he organized and sent abroad three United States World's Championship teams. He was mainly instrumental in getting under way the present system of tournaments for the American Chess Championship; he was the chairman of the committee that organized the first such tournament in 1936.

Manhattan C. C. Championship 1939-1940			
RUY LOPEZ			
O. Tenner		H. M. Phillips	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	20 R-R6	B-B4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	21 BxB	QxB
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	22 B-B1	KR-K1
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	23 RxRch	RxR
5 O-O	KtxP	24 P-R3	Kt-K4
6 P-Q4	P-QKt4	25 B-K3	KtxKtch
7 B-Kt3	P-Q4	26 PxKt	P-Q5
8 PxP	B-K3	27 PxP	PxP
9 P-B3	B-K2	28 B-B4	P-Q6
10 QKt-Q2	KtxKt	29 P-Kt3	R-Q1
11 QxKt	Kt-QR4	30 B-Q2	P-Kt5
12 B-B2	P-QB4	31 R-B6	B-B6
13 Q-B4	O-O	32 Q-R4	Q-Q4
14 Q-Kt3	P-B4	33 R-B5	Q-Q5
15 PxP e.p.	BxP	34 QxQ	RxQ
16 R-K1	Q-Q2	35 R-B8ch	K-B2
17 B-K3	QR-B1	36 R-B7ch	K-K3
18 P-QR4	Kt-B5	Resigns	
19 PxP	PxP		



HAROLD M. PHILLIPS

Manhattan Chess Club Championship 1939-40			
RUY LOPEZ			
H. M. Phillips		B. Blumin	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	36 P-Kt3	Kt-Kt3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	37 R-Q1	P-B4
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	38 B-B3	Kt-B1
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	39 R-K5	R-R3
5 P-Q3	P-Q3	40 QxQ	KtxQ
6 P-B3	B-K2	41 R-Q7	KtxP
7 O-O	P-QKt4	42 B-Q5	R-Kt3ch
8 B-B2	O-O	43 K-B1	K-R2
9 R-K1	B-Q2	44 P-K7	KtxP
10 QKt-Q2	Kt-K1	45 R(7)xKt	K-R3
11 P-Q4	PxP	46 B-K4	R-Q3
12 PxP	B-Kt5	47 RxBP	R-Q7
13 P-KR3	B-R4	48 P-B3	P-Kt3
14 P-KKt4	B-Kt3	49 P-R4	PxP
15 Kt-B1	P-KR4	50 PxP	R-QR7
16 Kt-Kt3	PxP	51 P-R5	R-R5
17 PxP	Kt-B3	52 R-B6	K-R4
18 Kt-R4	B-R2	53 R-R7ch	K-Kt4
19 KKt-B5	R-K1	54 R-B5ch	K-B5
20 B-Kt5	Kt-Q2	55 K-B2	R-R7ch
21 KtxBch	KtxKt	56 B-B2	R-B4
22 B-Kt3	K-B1	57 R-R4ch	K-Kt4
23 Q-B3	B-Kt3	58 R-Kt4ch	K-R3
24 P-K5	PxP	59 R-B6	K-Kt2
25 PxP	Kt-QB4	60 R(Kt4)xPch	K-B2
26 B-Q5	R-Kt1	61 R-R6	K-Kt2
27 P-K6	P-KB3	62 R(R6)-Q6	K-B1
28 BxP	K-Kt1	63 K-Kt3	R-B2
29 BxKt	QxQB	64 R-B8ch	K-K2
30 Kt-B5	BxKt	65 RxP	R-Kt2ch
31 PxP	R-KB1	66 K-B4	R-B2ch
32 Q-R5	R-B3	67 B-B5	R-Q7
33 R-K3	R-Q1	68 R-R7ch	K-B3
34 B-Kt2	QR-KB1	69 RxRch	KxR
35 Q-Kt5	Kt-R5	70 P-R6	Resigns

The New York State Tournament

By ROBERT F. BRAND

The annual meeting of the New York State Chess Association was held at Colgate University, Hamilton, from August 17 to 24. Forty-four entrants participated in the individual championship tourneys while foursomes from five counties sought the custody of the Genesee Cup.

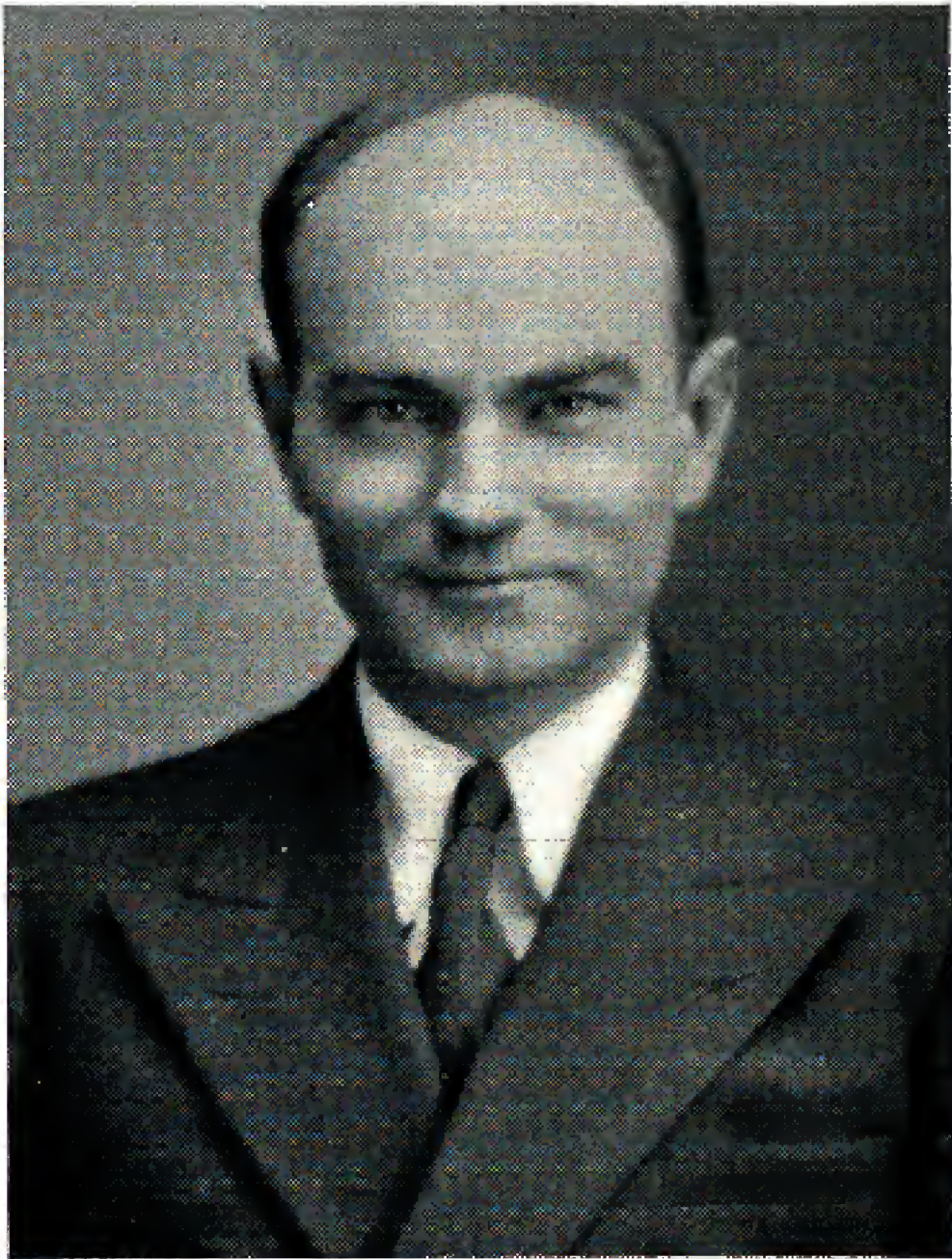
Robert Willman won the New York State championship, leading one of the strongest fields which has ever competed for the honor. One point behind and tied for second and third places were Anthony Santasiere and Jack Soudakoff. Fourth place went to Dr. Walter Cruz, champion of Brazil in 1940 and 1938, who is now on leave in this country doing medical research work in a Rochester hospital.

Willman thus gains custody for the coming year of the Binghamton Chess Club silver trophy, which was awarded last year to Arnold Denker. This is Willman's first win of the New York State championship. The trophy becomes the permanent possession of the first man to win it three times. Denker and Isaac Kashdan have each won it twice, yet neither player was on hand this year to get in the final leg.

The County Team Contest was divided into two sections this year, a Class A section and a Class B section. Only those counties represented in Class A played for the state county-team championship, while Class B was for "second teams" and for any other teams not considered strong enough to enter in Class A.

The Class A contest, and with it possession for one year of the Genesee silver trophy, was won by Onondaga County (Syracuse Chess Club). Onondaga also won the cup in 1938, 1935, 1934, 1915 and 1914.

Robert Willman was born in New York City in 1908. A resident of that city all his



C. HAROLD KING
President of the N. Y. State Chess Association

NEW YORK STATE CHAMPIONSHIP																	
	Willman	Santasiere	Soudakoff	Cruz	Chernev	Fajans	Ulvestad	Blumin	Hago	Jackson	Phillips	Kolin	Totals		Rank		
1|Robert Willman (N.Y.C.)	—	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	1	1	9	-2	I		
2|Anthony Santasiere (N.Y.C.)	1/2	—	0	1	1/2	1/2	1/2	1	1	1	1	1	8	-3	II-III		
3|Jack Soudakoff (N.Y.C.)	0	1	—	0	1	1	1	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	8	-3	II-III		
4|Walter Cruz, (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil) . .	1/2	0	1	—	0	1	1/2	1	1	0	1	1	7	-4	IV		
5|Irving Chernev (Brooklyn)	0	1/2	0	1	—	1/2	1/2	1	0	1	1	1	6 1/2-4 1/2		V		
6|Harry Fajans (N.Y.C.)	1/2	1/2	0	0	1/2	—	0	1/2	1	1/2	1	1	5 1/2-5 1/2		VI-VII		
7|Olaf Ulvestad (Plainsfield, Mass)	0	1/2	0	1/2	1/2	1	—	1/2	1	1/2	0	1	5 1/2-5 1/2		VI-VII		
8|Boris Blumin (N.Y.C.)	1/2	0	1/2	0	0	1/2	1/2	—	0	1	1	1	5	-6	VIII		
9|Martin Hago (N.Y.C.)	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	—	1	1	0	4	-7	IX-X		
10|E. S. Jackson (N.Y.C.)	0	0	1/2	1	0	1/2	1/2	0	0	—	1	1/2	4	-7	IX-X		
11|Harold M. Phillips (N.Y.C.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—	1	2	-9	XI		
12|Henry Kolin (N.Y.C.)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1/2	0	—	1 1/2-9 1/2		XII		

life, he makes his living as a claim agent. He has earned two college degrees, an A.B. from the City College of New York and an A.M. from Columbia University. A member of the Manhattan Chess Club, he tied for first place in the club championship in 1932 with Abraham Kupchik, losing in the playoff. In 1933 Willman won the Manhattan Club championship outright. Also in 1933 he played a match with A. C. Simonson and won by a score of 5½ to 4½. In the 1939 N. Y. State Assn. championship, he tied for 6th, 7th and 8th places with K. O. Mott-Smith and Joseph Platz.

At the annual meeting of the N.Y.S.C. the following officers were elected for the coming year: President, C. Harold King of Hamilton; Vice-Presidents, Robert F. Brand of Cazenovia, Lynn Bryant of Binghamton and Paul Giers of Syracuse; and Secretary-Treasurer, George H. Wilson of Union.

The 72-year-old veteran, Dr. Emanuel Lasker, graced the Congress with a simultaneous exhibition against 20 boards on the evening of Aug. 23, winning 18 and drawing 2. The tournament was under the able management of L. Walter Stephens of New York.

COUNTY TEAM SCORES

CLASS A (County team championship) Points		
Onondaga (Syracuse)	15	— 1
Broome (Binghamton)	7½	— 8½
Monroe (Rochester)	6½	— 9½
Schenectady	6½	— 9½
Dutchess (Poughkeepsie)	4½	— 11½
CLASS B (for second teams) Points		
Madison (Cazenovia, Hamilton and Sherrill)	7½	— 4½
Monroe (Rochester)	7	— 5
Broome (Binghamton)	6½	— 5½
Onondaga (Syracuse)	3	— 9

CLASS A TOURNAMENT

1.-2.	Mrs. Mary Bain (N.Y.C.)	4½-2½
1.-2.	Clarence W. Hewlett, Jr., (Schenectady)	4½-2½
3.-4.	Arthur Fox (Albany)	4 -3
3.-4.	D. Francis Searle (Rome)	4 -3
5.	Clarence W. Hewlett, Sr., (Schenectady)	3½-3½
6.-8.	Mrs. Gisela Gresser (N.Y.C.)	2½-4½
6.-8.	John W. Barnhart (N.Y.C.)	2½-4½
6.-8.	Max Herzberger (Rochester)	2½-4½

CLASS B TOURNAMENT

1.-2.	Stephen Osley (Little Falls)	6½-2½
1.-2.	Frank Valvo (Albany)	6½-2½
3.-5.	Frederick Ekstrom (Brooklyn)	5½-3½



Doughty Warrior: LASKER

3.-5.	Charles Helms (Brooklyn)	5½-3½
3.-5.	Steven Shaw (Hamilton)	5½-3½
6.	Robert B. Brand (Cazenovia)	4 -5
7.	Charles A. Graves (Nelson)	3½-5½
8.-9.	Walter Froehlich (Syracuse)	3 -6
8.-9.	George Mundt (Hamilton)	3 -6
10.	Mrs. Ethel Harrison (N.Y.C.)	2 -7

CLASS C TOURNAMENT

1.	Ralph B. Marshall (Perry)	6 -1
2.	Louis Persinger (N.Y.C.)	5 -2
3.	A. Bertram Davis (Oneonta)	4½-2½
4.	Frank Baldwin (Brooklyn)	4 -3
5.	George A. Donohue (Hastings-on-Hudson)	3½-3½
6.	Richard Downing (Syracuse)	2½-4½
7.	Samuel Abbuhl (Cazenovia)	1½-5½
8.	Francis Kingsland-Smith (New Brunswick, N. J.)	1 -6

AMATEUR TOURNAMENT

1.	Hermann Helms (N.Y.C.)	5 -0
2.	George Wilson (Union)	2½-2½
3.-5.	C. Harold King (Hamilton)	2 -3
3.-5.	Gerald Shaffer (Canastota)	2 -3
3.-5.	Allen Williams (Canastota)	2 -3
6.	Barton Gifford (Canastota)	1½-3½

A game which exemplifies that ever-fascinating phenomenon: the attack without Queens.

INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by A. E. Santasiere)

B. Blumin	A. E. Santasiere
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 P-QB4	P-KKt3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4
4 Q-Kt3	....
Premature, in my opinion.	
4	PxP

5 QxBP B-K3
6 Q-R4ch

Q-Kt5ch is usually played. After 6 . . . Kt-B3; 7 Kt-B3, Kt-Q4; 8 QxKtP; 9 KKt-Kt5 or 6 Kt-B3, Kt-Q4; 7 P-K4! P-QR3! Black stands well.

6 Q-Q2

More effective is . . . P-B3 followed by . . . P-QKt4 etc.

7 QxQch QKtxQ
8 P-K4 Kt-Kt3
9 B-KB4 P-B3
10 Kt-B3

With passive opposition, White will soon complete his development and sit snugly behind his strong center. Therefore Black strives to upset White's plans by immediate, if unconventional, counterplay.

10 Kt-R4
11 B-K5 P-B3
12 B-B7 B-R3
13 B-K2 Kt-KB5
14 BxKt BxB

Now, at least, he has 2 Bs.

15 P-QKt3

To forestall the annoying . . . Kt-B5; but the prophylaxis is worse than the consequence of invasion, for now Black has the target for attack.

15 K-B2
16 O-O KR-Q1
17 QR-Q1

Unsuspecting—else he would have played KR-Q1. But, as the text indicates, Blumin is intent on his own plans, which include a forward thrust with the KBP. Actually, the idea proves too slow, as Black's attack gathers momentum quickly.

17 P-QR4!
18 Kt-K1 B-B2
19 P-B4 P-R5
20 P-B5

The only alternative was P-QKt4—leaving a bad hole at his QB4.

20 KtPxP
21 KPxP B-Q4
22 KtxB KtxKt
23 R-B3

Still under the delusion that he has the initiative. I expected B-B4, and intended the reply . . . P-Kt4.

23 PxP
24 PxP R-R7
25 R-B2

Threatening B-R5ch.

25 K-Kt2
26 B-B4?

A blunder—but the position was certainly beyond redemption.

26 BxPch
27 K-B1 Kt-K6 mate

These upstate tournaments are nightmares—only fanatics should attempt them! On the day following this game, for instance, my worthy opponent played a four hour game in the morning, eighteen rounds of a rapid transit tournament in the afternoon (finishing second), and a four hour game at night!

Incidentally, I won every game when I had black. Perhaps I should begin to play blackly with white!

Black upsets his opponent's positional plans very cleverly.

INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by J. Soudakoff)

O. Ulvestad	J. Soudakoff
White	Black
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3
2 Kt-KB3	P-KKt3
3 P-KKt3	B-Kt2
4 B-Kt2	O-O
5 Kt-R3	. . . .
5	P-Q4
6 O-O	P-B4
7 P-B3	Kt-B3
8 Kt-B2	Kt-K5
9 B-K3	PxP
10 QKtxP	P-K4
11 Kt-Kt3	. . . .

One of those departures from the conventional for which Ulvestad is well-known; it is instructive to watch the movements of this Kt.

White has succeeded in provoking Black's center Ps, which he hopes will prove weak.

11 Kt-R4

Better was the developing move . . . B-K3.

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As played, Black loses valuable time and succeeds merely in exchanging a piece.

12 KtxKt	QxKt
13 Kt-Q2	KtxKt
14 QxKt	B-K3
15 B-R6	KR-Q1

More accurate was . . . BxB.

16 BxB	KxB
17 KR-Q1	R-Q2
18 Q-K3	Q-B2
19 R-Q2	P-QR3

To release the QR.

20 P-KB4

More pressure on Black's KP, but the move creates some weaknesses in White's position.

20	P-B3
21 QR-Q1	QR-Q1
22 P-KR3	. . . . .

This turns out to be bad.

22	B-B2
23 P-R3	P-Q5
24 PxQP	PxQP

The QP is immune from capture. If 25 RxP, Q-Kt3 wins (but not 25 . . . Q-B4; 26 Q-QB3 nor 25 . . . RxR; 26 RxR, Q-Kt3; 27 R-K4).

25 Q-Q3	B-B5
26 Q-Kt1	. . . . .

If 26 Q-B2, P-Q6; 27 PxP, Q-Kt3ch; 28 K-R2, B-Kt6 winning the exchange.

26	Q-Kt3
27 K-R2	R-K2
28 B-B3	R(1)-K1
29 R-K1	R-K6
30 Q-B1	Q-K3

With the double threat of . . . RxB and . . . P-Q6.

31 P-B5	PxP
32 B-R5	R-K2
33 RxP	BxP
34 R-KR4	Q-K4
35 RxB	RxRch

The obvious . . . QxPch would have won as well.

36 BxR	QxBch
37 K-Kt1	Q-B6

White resigns. If 38 Q-R6ch, simply . . . K-Kt1. If 38 Q-B3, Q-Q8ch. If 38 R-KB4, QxPch; 39 K-B1, QxPch; 40 K-Kt1 (or 40 K-B2, Q-R7ch), R-K7; 41 Q-B7ch, K-Kt3 etc.

By the way, 37 . . . R-Q2 was even simpler and more conclusive.

Fine position play is topped off with a neat finish.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

Dr. W. Cruz	M. D. Hago
White	Black

1 P-Q4	P-Q4	4 Kt-B3	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	5 P-K3	P-QKt4
3 Kt-QB3	P-QB3	6 P-QR4	B-Kt5

Since White regains the gambit P in short order, it would doubtless be better to play 6 . . . P-Kt5; 7 Kt-R2, Kt-KB3; 8 BxP, B-Kt2 followed in due course by . . . P-B4 etc.

7 B-Q2	Kt-B3
--------	-------

The once popular variation 7 . . . P-QR4;

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8 PxP, BxKt; 9 BxB, PxP; 10 P-QKt3, B-Kt2; 11 PxP, P-Kt5 is effectively avoided by 10 P-Q5! giving White a beautiful game.

8 PxP	BxKt
9 BxB	PxP
10 P-QKt3	O-O
11 PxP	PxP
12 BxP	Q-B2

There is not much point to this, as it is clear the Q cannot remain indefinitely on the open file. White now devotes his energies to placing his pieces to good advantage and setting up a strong center—made possible by Black's early surrender of the center. White's Bs are also bound to put a word in later on.

13 Q-Kt3	Kt-B3	16 Q-R3	Q-Q1
14 O-O	B-Q2	17 Kt-Q2	Q-K2
15 KR-B1	KR-Kt1	18 QxQ	KtxQ

If Black expected to improve his prospects with the exchange of Qs, he is soon disillusioned. The combination of White's Bs and strong center soon proves very troublesome.

19 P-K4	K-B1
20 P-B3	B-Kt4

Futile.

21 B-Kt3	R-B1
22 B-Kt4	P-QR3
23 Kt-B4	QR-Kt1
24 Kt-R5!

A fine move which requires careful calculation.

24	RxRch?
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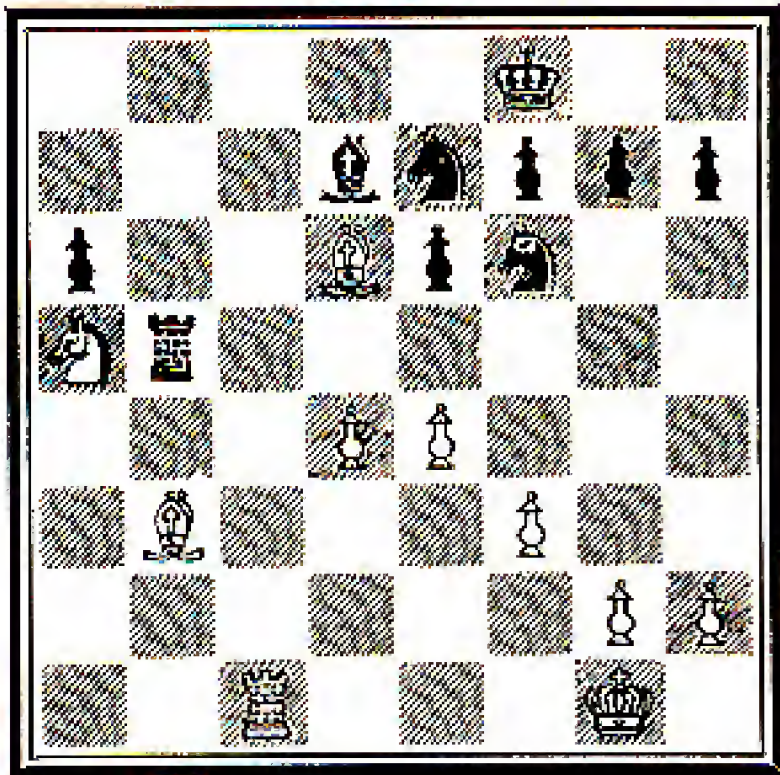
Suicidal. . . . K-K1 should have been played.

25 RxR	B-Q2
26 B-Q6!	R-Kt4

26 . . . R-B1 is met by 27 RxRch, BxR; 28 B-R4! Kt-Kt1 (29 . . . B-Q2? loses a piece after 29 BxB, KtxB; 30 Kt-B6); 29 B-B6 followed by B-Kt7 and the QRP soon goes lost.

Strangely enough, the exchange is lost by force after the text!

Hago



Cruz

27 B-R4!	K-K1
----------	------

White's Bs are all over the place, and Black must surrender to the inevitable, as the following proves:

I 27 . . . RxKt; 28 BxB, P-Kt4 (if 28 . . . KtxB?? 29 R-B8 mate); 29 R-B7 followed by B-B6 and P-Q5 with a winning game.

II 27 . . . R-Kt7; 28 BxB and Black cannot recapture.

III 27 . . . R-Kt3; 28 B-B5, R-Kt7 (if 28 . . . R-Kt1; 29 BxB, KtxB; 30 BxKtch, KxB; 31 Kt-B6ch); 29 BxB, KtxB; 29 B-R3, R-Kt1 forced; 30 BxKtch and wins.

28 BxR	BxB
29 R-B7	Kt(3)-Kt1
30 B-B5	P-B3
31 Kt-Kt7	B-Q6

Or 31 . . . K-B2; 32 Kt-Q6ch and wins.

32 Kt-Q6ch	Resigns
------------	---------

If 32 . . . K-Q1; 33 B-Kt6 etc.

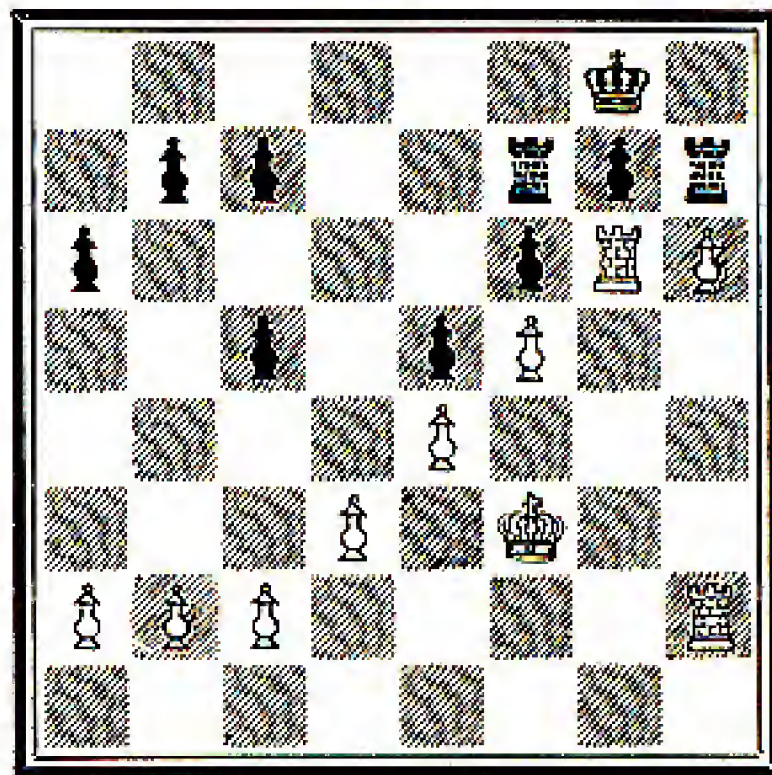
Deciding game in the last round!

RUY LOPEZ

R. Willman	J. Soudakoff
White	Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	22 KR-KB1	P-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	23 K-K3	P-QB4
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	24 R-B2	R-Q3
4 BxKt	QPxB	25 R-KKt1	R(3)-K3
5 Kt-B3	B-KKt5	26 P-B5	R(3)-K2
6 P-KR3	BxKt	27 P-KKt4	PxP
7 QxB	B-B4	28 RxP	R-KR1
8 P-Q3	Kt-K2	29 R(2)-Kt2	R-R2
9 Q-Kt3	Kt-Kt3	30 K-B3	K-Q3
10 P-KR4	P-KR4	31 K-K3	R-Q2
11 Kt-Q1	Q-Q2	32 R-R2	R-B2
12 B-Kt5	B-K2	33 P-R5	K-K2
13 Kt-K3	O-O-O	34 R-Kt6	K-Q2
14 Kt-B5	BxB	35 K-B3	K-K2
15 QxB	Kt-B5	36 K-Kt4	R-R3
16 P-KKt3	Kt-K3	37 R-Kt2	R-R2
17 Q-K7	Kt-Q5	38 P-R6	K-B1
18 QxQch	RxQ	39 K-R5	K-Kt1
19 KtxKt	RxKt	40 R-R2	K-B1
20 K-K2	K-Q2	41 K-Kt4	K-Kt1
21 P-KB4	R-K1	42 K-B3

Soudakoff



Willman

42	K-B1?
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Lulled by the interminable groupings and regroupings, Black falls into a lost game. Simply . . . R-R1-R2 etc., was in order.

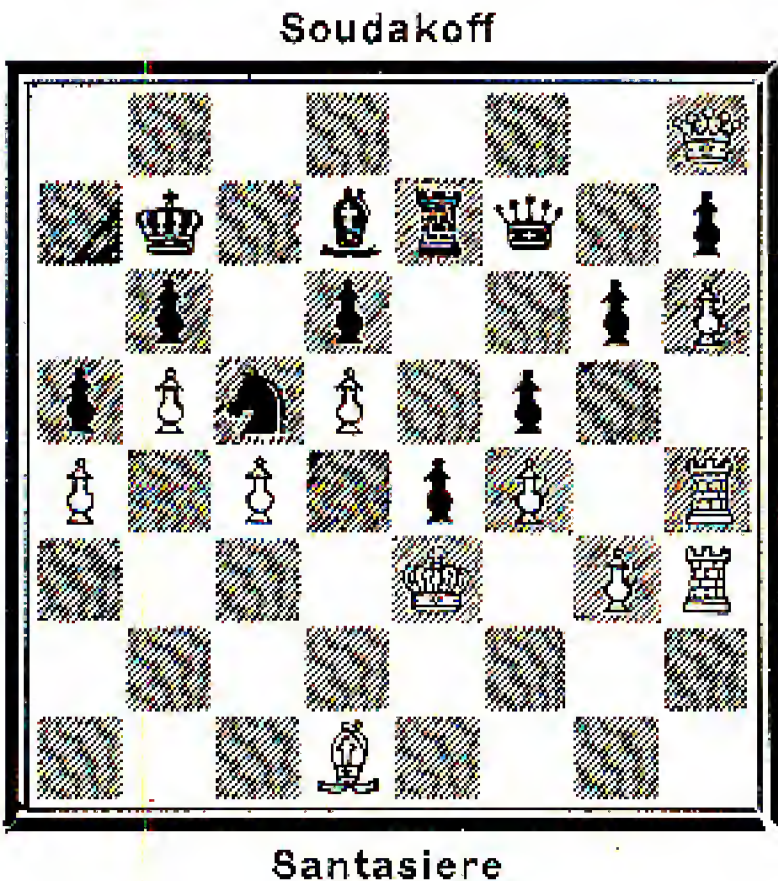
43 PxPch!	R(R2)xP
44 R-R8ch	K-K2
45 R(8)-R6!	....

Black is in Zugzwang! He cannot move his K, and R moves are likewise out (45 . . . R-R2; 46 RxP). Pawn moves by Black would of course only postpone the evil hour.

45 RxR
46 PxR R-Kt2
47 K-Kt4 K-K3
48 K-R5 P-B4
49 K-Kt5 Resigns

If 49 . . . P-B5; 50 R-R7 wins.

After winning the exchange by means of a clever finesse on the fortieth move, Santasiere found himself confronted with a blocked position which seemed impassable. Finally, after eight hours of play, he undertook the break-through — but, as Soudakoff's fiendish counterplay proves, it was still too soon!!



79 P-Kt4?

A mistake, but surely a very plausible one.

79 P-Kt4!

The moment Black has been praying for.

80 BPxP PxP

Black's cooped-up pieces suddenly come to life, and are all the more violent for the repression they have been subjected to in the previous play. If now 81 BxP, BxB; 82 RxB, Q-B8 and wins.

81 R-R1 Kt-Q6

Threatening mate on the move.

82 Q-B6 Q-K1!

Still maintaining the attack, what with the threatened . . . R-B2 followed by a Queen irruption beginning with . . . Q-QB1-B4ch.

83 P-Kt6

"That'll keep you busy, my boy!" But it doesn't.

83 Kt-K4!
84 P-Kt7 R-B2
85 Q-Kt5 Q-QB1!

Calmly lighting a Murad. If the Pawn queens, he mates in a few moves.

86 R(4)-R2 QxP!

Likewise.

87 R-Q2 Q-B6ch
88 KxP Kt-B6!
89 BxKt RxB

What a man! If now 90 R-K1, Q-B5ch; 91 R-Q4, Q-B7ch etc.

90 R(1)-R2 B-B4ch!

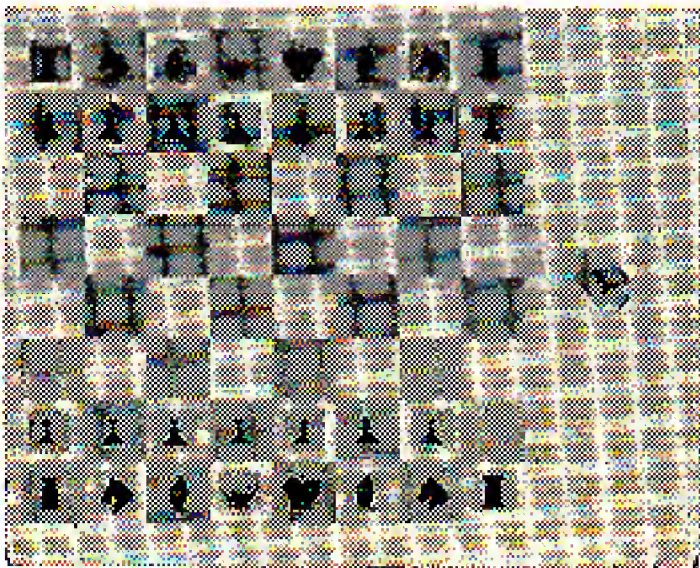
White resigns, for if 91 QxB, Q-K6 mate. A tough break for Santasiere, but the handy way in which Soudakoff smoked out White's smug King merits high praise. —F.R.

Drawish variations don't always lead to a draw.

FRENCH DEFENSE			
O. Ulvestad		M. D. Hago	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	21 B-Q2	Q-K2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 Kt-B1	P-KKt4
3 PxP	PxP	23 Q-B5ch	Q-K3
4 B-K3	B-KB4	24 BxP	QxQ
5 Kt-QB3	P-QB3	25 PxQ	K-Q2
6 B-Q3	BxB	26 P-KKt4	P-B3
7 QxB	B-Q3	27 B-Q2	R-K2
8 KKt-K2	Kt-Q2	28 Kt-Q3	P-Kt3
9 Kt-Kt3	BxKt?	29 Kt-B4	K-K1
10 RPxB	KKt-B3	30 B-Kt4	KR-R2
11 P-B3	P-KKt3?	31 BxR	RxB
12 O-O-O	Q-R4	32 K-B1	Kt-R2
13 R-R6	O-O-O	33 Kt-K6	Kt-Kt4
14 P-KKt4	QR-K1	34 KtxKt	BPxKt
15 K-Kt1	R-K3	35 K-Q2	K-B2
16 B-Q2	Q-Q1	36 RxP	KtxR
17 QR-R1	Kt-B1	37 RxKt	P-B4
18 Kt-K2	Kt-Kt1	38 R-R7ch	K-B3
19 KR-R3	R-K1	39 RxR	KxR
20 B-Kt4	P-KR3	40 P-B3	Resigns

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SICILIAN DEFENSE

H. M. Phillips White		A. E. Santasiere Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	16 P-QR4	P-R4
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	17 KR-Q1	P-R5
3 P-Q4	PxP	18 B-B3	P-B4
4 KtxP	Kt-KB3	19 P-B4	Kt(4)-Kt5
5 B-Q3	Kt-B3	20 P-B5	P-K5
6 P-QB3	P-K4	21 B-Kt2	R-Q6
7 Kt-Kt3	P-Q4	22 R-R3	KR-Q1
8 PxP	QxP	23 R-QB1	RxKt(7)
9 O-O	B-K3	24 KtxR	RxKt
10 B-K2	R-Q1	25 PxP	Kt-Q5
11 B-KKt5	B-K2	26 P-Kt7	Kt-K7ch
12 QxQ	KtxQ	27 K-R1	Kt-R3
13 BxB	KxB	28 R-QKt1	B-Q4
14 P-Kt3	P-QKt3	Resigns	
15 QKt-Q2	P-QR4		

Bolt from the blue!

QUEEN'S PAWN OPENING

A. E. Santasiere White		E. S. Jackson Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	10 QKt-B3	P-R3
2 P-K3	P-Q4	11 B-Q2	P-QKt4
3 Kt-KB3	P-K3	12 B-K1	Kt-QR4
4 B-Q3	P-B4	13 B-R4	Q-B1
5 P-B3	Kt-B3	14 Q-K2	B-B3
6 Kt-K5	B-Q3	15 PxP	BxKt
7 P-KB4	B-Q2	16 KtxB	Kt-Q2
8 Kt-Q2	Q-K2	17 Kt-Kt6!	Resigns
9 O-O	P-QR3		

PENN STATE TOURNEY

The Second Annual Congress of the Pennsylvania State Chess Federation was held in the sumptuous quarters of the William Penn Hotel in Pittsburgh over the Labor Day weekend. Main event on the program was the tournament for the State title, which attracted sixteen entrants from almost as many sectors of the Keystone State.

With three days allotted for play, the entrants were divided into two sections for a round-robin, with leaders in each group to play off for the championship. In Section I, William Steckel of Allentown, former titleholder, had things all his own way, drawing with Johnson of Pittsburgh, and winning every other game. The runner-up was Liggett of Washington, Pa., 4½-2½, and third and fourth prizes, at 3½-3½, were shared by Johnson and McCready of Pittsburgh.

In Section II, the struggle for supremacy was much more exciting. L. W. Gardner, now leading chessist of Pittsburgh, equalled Steckel's score of 6½-1½, his draw being against Anton Linder of Erie. But right on his heels, with the issue undecided until the final round, was Firestone of Pittsburgh, who lost only to Gardner in the decisive game of the section, and wound up with 6-1. Bolden

of Philadelphia was third, 4½-2½, and A. N. Towson of Harrisburg fourth, with 4-3.

Other scores were:

Section I

Wilkinson, Philadelphia, 3-4; Erdeky and Stevenson, 2½-4½; Seiter, 2-5.

Section II

Linder, 3½-3½; Larsen, 2-5; Beck, 1-6; Dolde, 1½-6½.

Thus it was Steckel vs. Gardner, one game to a finish, with the title at stake. After a quiet enough beginning, in the exchange variation of the Queen's Gambit Declined, the game took a sudden turn when Gardner sacrificed a Knight at his 26th turn. He obtained three Pawns for the piece, but might have encountered much more resistance except for an error by Steckel (29 Kt-K5?), which lost quickly. 29 RxR was correct at that point.

Gardner, former North Carolina champion, participated for the first time in this event. He will undoubtedly be heard from frequently in Pennsylvania chess.

The Tournament Director was I. A. Horowitz of the *Chess Review*, especially invited from New York for the task. He found everything so ably arranged that his duties were but slightly more arduous than those of the many interested spectators at the event. Horowitz opened the proceedings with a stimulating lecture on chess.

At the business meeting of the Federation, W. M. Byland of Pittsburgh was elected President, to succeed W. M. Hart, Jr., now residing in Wilmington, Del. Other officers elected

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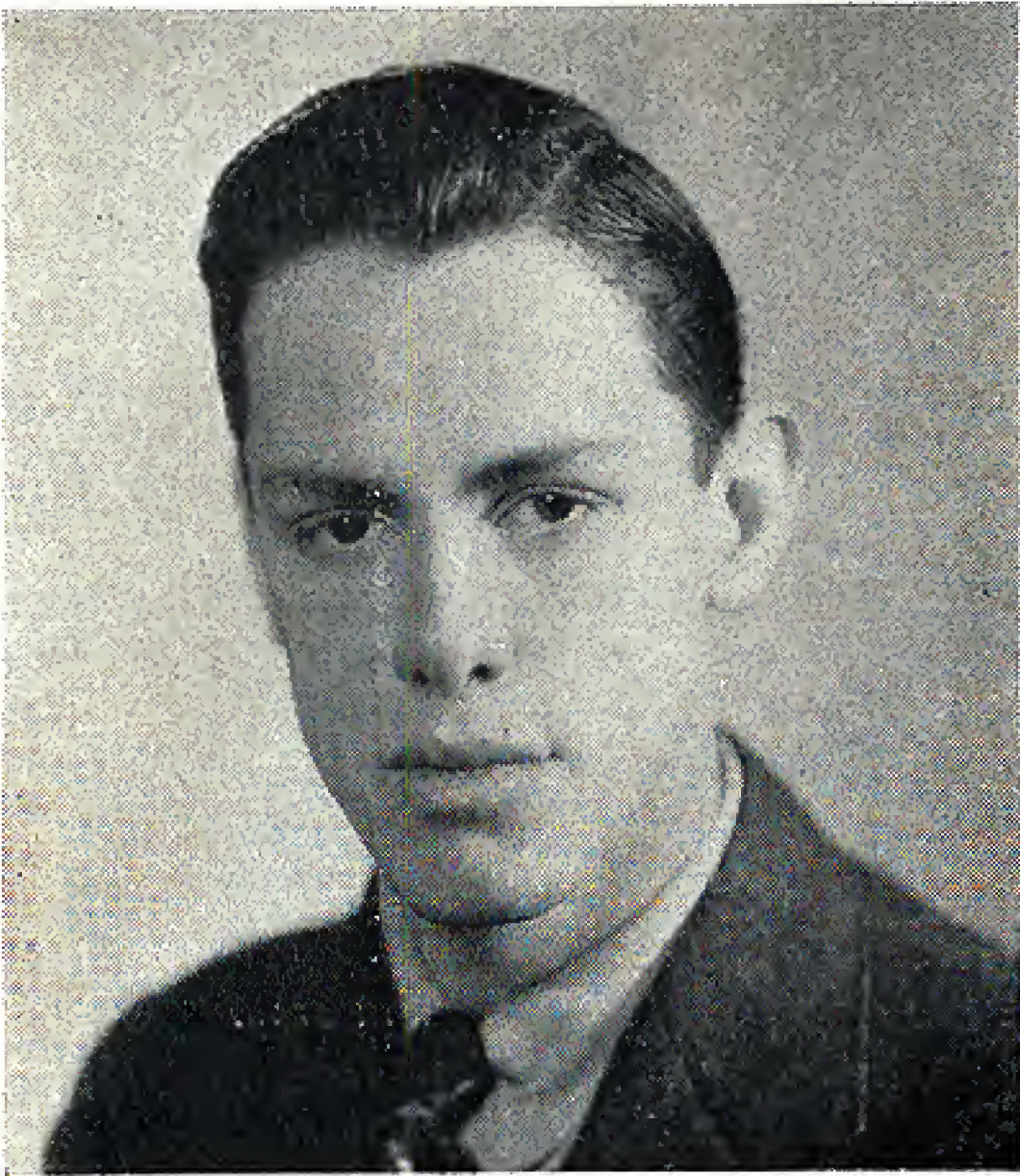
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THE CHESS REVIEW

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W. M. BYLAND

were Harry Cooke of Pittsburgh, Vice-President, and Anton Linder, Secretary-Treasurer. Much of the credit for the success of the Congress was due to the indefatigable efforts of the newly elected President and Vice-President, and W. P. Holbrook of the tournament committee. Anton Linder will be the guiding spirit of the next P. S. C. F. Congress, which will be held at Erie, Pa., over the Labor Day week-end, 1941.

An innovation was an elaborate program book issued by the Federation. It contains articles by Horowitz and Dr. Albrecht Buschke, and an inspirational message by Byland, Secretary-Treasurer of the Federation, until his elevation to the highest office. We quote:

"The lights have gone out on all chess activities in a great portion of the world. We, in this country, do not know when or in what form these lights will ultimately shine forth again, but until they do, America must assume the position and the responsibility of leadership in the world of chess. We can all do our part — by supporting individually our state chess associations, which in turn lend support and give meaning to our national organization, the United States Chess Federation."

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

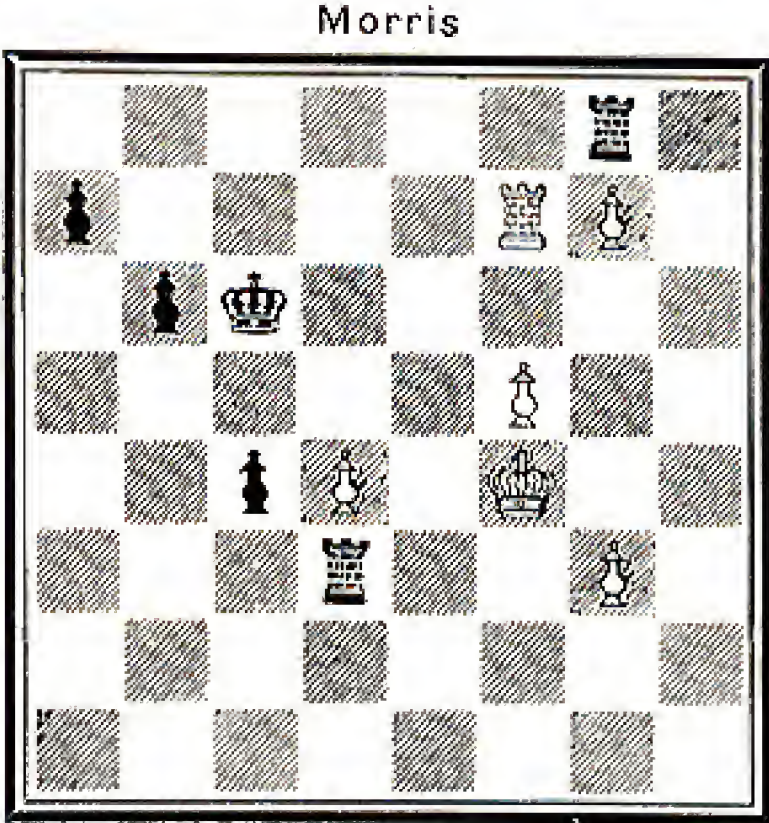
W. H. Steckel		L. W. Gardner	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	5 PxP	PxP
2 P-QB4	P-K3	6 P-K3	B-K2
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	7 B-Q3	P-B3
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	8 Q-B2	O-O

9 Kt-B3	R-K1	21 BxB	RPxB
10 Kt-K5	Kt-B1	22 Kt-Q3	QR-K1
11 O-O	Kt-Kt5	23 R-K2	Q-B4
12 BxB	QxB	24 R-Q1	Kt-Q2
13 KtxKt	BxKt	25 K-Kt2	Kt-B3
14 QR-K1	QR-Q1	26 P-KKt4	KtxP
15 K-R1	Q-R5	27 PxKt	QxPch
16 P-B3	B-R4	28 K-B1	RxP
17 P-KKt3	Q-R6	29 Kt-K5	QxRch
18 Q-B2	R-K2	30 QxQ	RxQ
19 Kt-K2	Q-Q2	31 KxR	P-B3
20 Kt-B4	B-Kt3	Resigns	

THE WILDEST GAME AT VENTNOR!
Once more Ulvestad shares the prize for the most interesting game for the spectators.

INDIAN DEFENSE

O. Ulvestad		H. Morris	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	17 KtxKt	PxKt
2 Kt-KB3	P-QKt3	18 BxP	Q-B2
3 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	19 R-K3	O-O-O
4 B-Kt2	P-B4	20 P-B4	R-R6
5 B-B4	P-Q3	21 Q-Kt2	QR-KR1
6 P-B3	P-Kt3	22 BxBch	QxB
7 O-O	QKt-Q2	23 QxQch	KxQ
8 Q-Kt3	P-KR3	24 RxP	R-R8ch
9 QKt-Q2	B-Kt2	25 K-Kt2	RxR
10 KR-K1	P-KKt4	26 RxKtch	K-B3
11 BxKtP	PxB	27 RxBP	RxP
12 KtxP	P-Q4	28 P-Kt6	RxPch
13 P-K4	P-B5	29 K-B3	R-KKt1
14 Q-B2	B-KR3	30 P-Kt7	R-B7
15 P-KR4	BxKt	31 P-B5	RxPch
16 PxB	KtxP	32 K-B4	R-Q6



33 P-B6	RxPch	37 K-Kt6	P-B7
34 K-B5	R(5)-Q1	38 RxR	P-B8(Q)
35 RxP	P-B6?	39 P-B7	Q-QB5
Black misses a win here by 35 . . . P-Kt4!		40 PxR(Q)	QxQ
36 R-R3	R-Q6	41 R-KB3	Q-K1ch
		42 K-Kt5	Drawn

REMEMBER TO
RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION

Problem Department

By VINCENT L. EATON

Address all correspondence relating to this department to V.L. Eaton, 2237 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

QUESTIONS ABOUT PROBLEM MATTERS WILL BE ANSWERED IF ACCOMPANIED BY RETURN POSTAGE.

For any who have been so unfortunate as to miss the preceding installments of Mr. Alain White's article, I should explain that the initials "G," "M," and "W" above a problem indicate that it is an example selected for publication by F. Gamage, Comins Mansfield, or Mr. White, respectively. Nos. 1663-1674 are originals for the "Review"; and these, with Nos. 1675-1680, make up this month's quota for the Solvers' Ladder.

SIXTY TWO-MOVERS OF THE PAST SIXTY YEARS

By Alain C. White

In the 1930's problems of the intricate "compensating" style of strategy have become increasingly numerous and interesting. Flaws in purity of motives have been eliminated and new thematic advances have been introduced. Of special depth are the combinations in Nos. 1681-1689, inclusive. My only regret is that more examples could not be fitted into our brief selection. The strategy of these problems is not fully understood in some places, notably in the United States, and they deserve careful study. It is not possible to analyze them all, but No. 1686 furnishes a specially good example to study, and its fine play atones for the unhappy key (1 PxP). This key introduces two threats, 2 Bc5 and 2 Pe7. To defeat both of these Black moves his Knights. In this problem there is no contingent threat, as in No. 1622, and Black must move carefully to defeat the original threats, playing either 1... Se3 or 1... Sf3. These moves defeat the threat 2 Bc5 by shutting off the White Bishops, and they defeat the threat 2 Pe7 by opening the defensive lines of the Black Rooks, but these defensive results of Black's moves are compensated by the new opportunities they at the same time present to White. The interference of the Black Knights with the pinning action of the Black Queen frees the White Knight and allows him to threaten two new mates, at e4, and f5, these mates to become effective in turn when Black's guard upon each of the two squares by the Black Rooks is shut off. Thus, in each of the two thematic variations, two lines are affected in a manner advantageous to Black and two others in a manner advantageous to White, and the whole set forth with a simplicity of execution which arouses a deep sense of charm.

Among the line-opening and line-closing motives, which the composers of the 1930's have balanced so cleverly one against another, the possible obstruction by Black or by White of the White lines of guard or attack has in particular been used to produce new compensating effects. Some of the results achieved have excelled by the depth of their thought, at a cost in poor economy which sometimes appears to be somewhat high; others happily have overcome all obstacles and captivated the solver by their extraordinary clarity and charm. Note, for example, how Black's pins by the Queen in No. 1684, 1... Qb7 and 1... Qd7, guide White's

choice of Knight mates; or again how the unpinned White Bishop in No. 1687 must choose his moves according to the way in which the Black Knights effect the unpins; or finally how the Black Knight determines the mate by the White King battery in No. 1688 by shutting off the White guard after 1... Sc6 and 1... Sf3.

There would seem to be no end to the way in which the choice of related moves can be guided by the intricate give-and-take elements of the defensive and mating moves, and dual avoidance becomes one of the great motives in the two-movers of the 1930's. It is quite impossible even to touch upon all these different embodiments of compensating strategy. One of the most pleasing involves the opening and closing of White lines of guard by the White mating move, as illustrated in No. 1683. If White should play 1 Sb4-d5ch in the initial position, the White guard of the Pe4 from the Ba8 would be shut off, while a new guard from the Ra4 was being opened up. So far there is neutralization of effort, but at the same time the guard by the Ra5 of the Pe5 would also have been shut off. Or if White should try playing 1 Sc7-d5ch, there would be neutralization of the guard over the Pe5, but a shutoff of the guard of the Pe4. It is only after Black's self-blocking defenses that these neutralizing moves finally become converted into effective mates.

In reviewing the changes that have taken place in the two-move problems of the past sixty years very little has been said about the merit of key-moves, and yet it is often the key that makes or breaks the ultimate destiny of a problem. Composers become so interested in the substance of their themes that the key-moves receives less attention than might be expected, and if a "thematic key" is found, one that opens one of the principal lines of action or the like, little thought is given to the question whether the key is actually a good one. In the present selection stress has been laid in most cases on the key as well as upon the afterplay. Some keys have proved good because they have to be picked out with care from a number of apparently equally valid tries, as in Nos. 1675-1678; some because they consist of such unexpected withdrawals of a major piece, as in Nos. 1629 and 1685; some because they provide the Black King with one or more flights, as in Nos. 1630 and 1661; some for a striking unpin, as in No. 1679; and some because they surrender an apparent thematic position, as when in No. 1680 the White Queen moves out of an apparent line of half-pin.

(To be concluded)

* * * * *

A CHALLENGE TO COMPOSERS

Every now and then your Editor takes a few hours off from his other arduous duties and tinkers with the Chessmen, trying to make up a problem on a task that the books say is theoretically impossible. He invariably fails, but sometimes the pleasure that comes from

setting Chess pieces in motion is compensation for the mental contortions he has to go through to keep them from bumping into one another. This is a brief note on such a failure, offered in the hope that other composers may get some fun out of trying to break through the same stone wall.

The Grimshaw theme derives its name from the author of the first known version—a rough three-mover—published in 1850. Its ideal expression is in two-move form. Briefly, it consists of “mutual interference” by Black pieces that have different motions geometrically. The following is a simple example:

(By G. Guidelli, Third Prize, Good Companions, Feb., 1916) 3rkt3, b1p5, 8, 5RR1, 4k2p, 6p1, KQ4rq, 3SS2B. Mate in two by 1 Rf1.

Here the “Grimshaw” occurs after the defenses 1 . . . Bd4 and 1 . . . Rd4. By the first move, the Black Bishop interferes with the Black Rd8, allowing 2 Qc2 mate, and by 1 . . . Rd4 this Rook in turn interferes with the Bishop, so that 2 Qe2 mate can be played. It will be observed that the defense 1 . . . Bf2 must be classed as an “interference” only, not as part of a Grimshaw, because there is no complementary interference of the Bishop by the Rg2. In other words, the interference is not “mutual.”

Grimshaws are most frequently illustrated with a Black Pawn that is placed on the second rank, as in the following:

(By H. Weenink, Good Companions, Dec., 1917) b2K4, 2p5, 3k4, 1Q6, 5P2, 1B6, 8, 8. Mate in two by 1 Qc4, with Grimshaw variations after 1 . . . Bc6 and 1 . . . Pc6.

Actually, of course, the Black Pawn in such cases is equivalent of a Black Rook with abbreviated motion.

“Double” Grimshaws, with two sets of mutual interferences, are not uncommon. This is an example with a single pair of Black pieces:

(By P. F. Blake, First Prize, The House, 1898) Q7, 3b2BK, 3r1pB1, 1p6, 1P1k1P2, KtR4Kt1, 2p2kt2, 2r3kt1. Mate in two by 1 Bf7, with Grimshaws after 1 . . . B or Rc6 and 1 . . . B or Re6.

Two separate pairs can also be used, as in:

(By Dr. E. Palkoska, First Prize, Good Companions, March, 1914) 3rb3, 2Kt5, 1PRpp3, KtK6, 3kp3, BRp3Q1, 8, br6. Mate in two by 1 Bc1, with thematic variations after 1 . . . B or Rb2 and 1 . . . B or Rd7.

A different arrangement of the same task is shown in last month's No. 1643; and in Schiffman's beautiful No. 1659.

To those interested in carrying things to extremes, the question may occur: Is a complete “triple” Grimshaw possible in an orthodox two-mover? So far as I have been able to determine, no example has yet been produced. Yet the fact that many doublings of the theme manage to achieve much additional byplay and some of them do not even use all of the major White and Black pieces leads one to hope that some setting can be evolved which will use this potential force to create a third pair of mutual interference variations.

Should anyone manage a complete tripling of the theme, he would either have to use a

single Black Rook and Bishop, or two Rooks and two Bishops. (Obviously he could not use three separate pairs of pieces, because this would bring in promoted men).

With a single set of theme pieces, five variations involving mutual interference have been achieved in:

(By J. Hartong, Fourth prize, Good Companions, March, 1919) 2Kt5, q1pr4, 2R5, r1b2kp1, RB6, 2p2P2, B6Q, 3Kt2ktK. Mate in two by 1 BxP, with thematic play by 1 . . . B or Rd4, 1 . . . B or Rd6, and 1 . . . Be7.

If somehow a final interference of the Bishop by 1 . . . Re7 could be attained, this would be a complete triple Grimshaw. But this does not seem possible, and Hartong's effort must remain (in Alain White's words) “a brilliant attempt.”

With two pairs of theme pieces, the cleverest attempt at a multiple Grimshaw seems to have been the famous “Organ Pipes” mechanism, originated by Sam Loyd. A classic example is:

(By Otto Wurzburg, American Chess Magazine, 1898) 2brrbB1, 7Kt, 2Q5, 1pR5, 1p1k2p1, 4p1Kt1, 4K2B, 8. Mate in two by 1 Rcl.

Here the Black Rooks and Bishops interfere mutually with one another on four different squares—d7, d6, e7, and e6. By verbal definition, this can be called a “quadruple” Grimshaw; but actually there are only four distinct mates, and the net effect is the production of interferences on only four lines of action—c8-f5, d8-d5, e8-e4, and f8-c5. Consequently the problem would ordinarily be classified as a double Grimshaw, despite the recurrence of the theme interferences. A pure multiple Grimshaw, if it can be completely achieved, will have three or more sets of distinct mutual interferences leading each to distinct mates.

I now offer my small contribution: a suggestion for tripling the theme by having one pair of Black pieces perform a double Grimshaw, and another pair execute a single set of mutual interferences independently in another sector of the board:

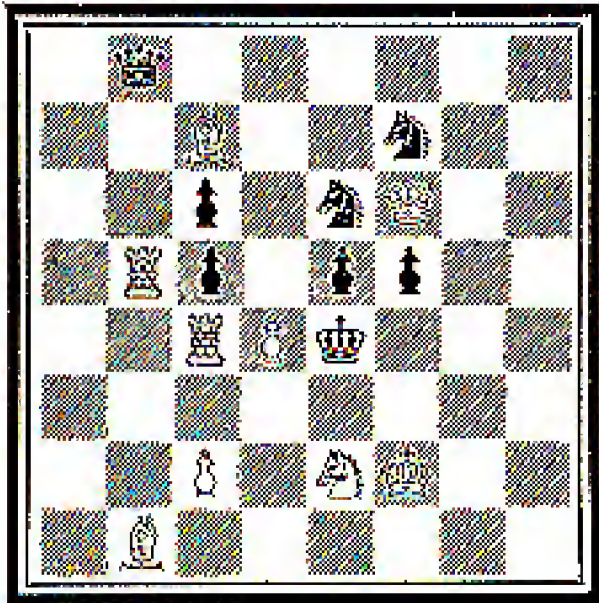
(By V. L. E., original) 2 bR4, 2r1p1P1, p1Ktpktp2, 3k1p2, 1p4p1, 1r5Kt, 1ktQb3P, 4RBBK. Mate in two by 1 P-g8 (Q or B), with thematic variations after 1 . . . B or Rc3, 1 . . . B or Re3, and 1 . . . B or Rd7.

Purists will point out that the problem is technically “cooked” because the key Pawn can become either a Queen or a Bishop, but a more serious defect is the fact that a promoted White piece (created by the first move) is required to set up the variation 1 . . . Rd7. In the brief time I have been working on the task, I have not been able to overcome this difficulty; but in No. 1664 I present the same matrix, with a double Grimshaw as the base, and with two interferences by a Black Knight occurring independently in another part of the board, without the use of a promoted piece. Can some ingenious composer finish the job properly? Or can the triple Grimshaw be done in some other way? The question is still open, gentlemen.

* * * * *

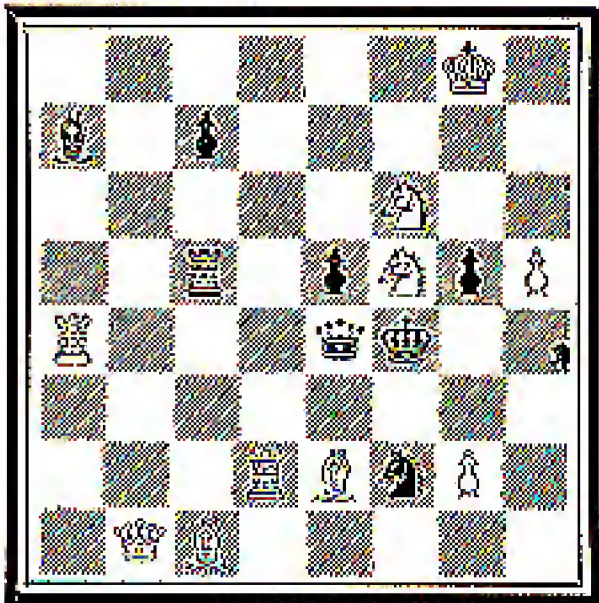
Original Section

No. 1663
Covington, Ky.
EDWARD L. DEISS



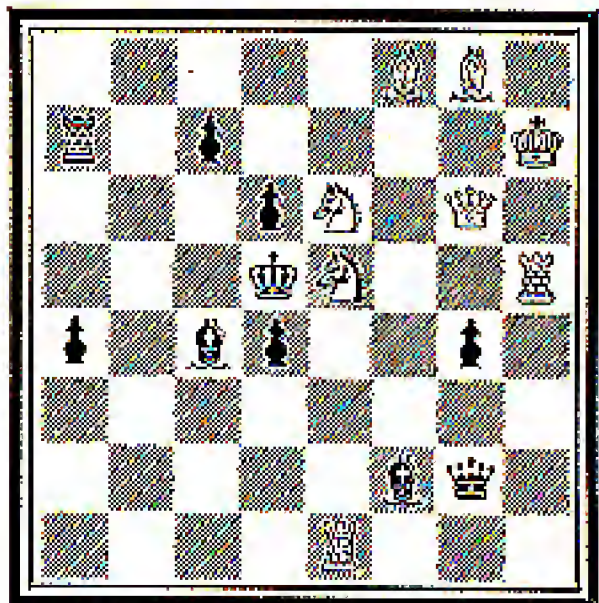
Mate in 2

No. 1666
F. GAMAGE
Brockton, Mass.



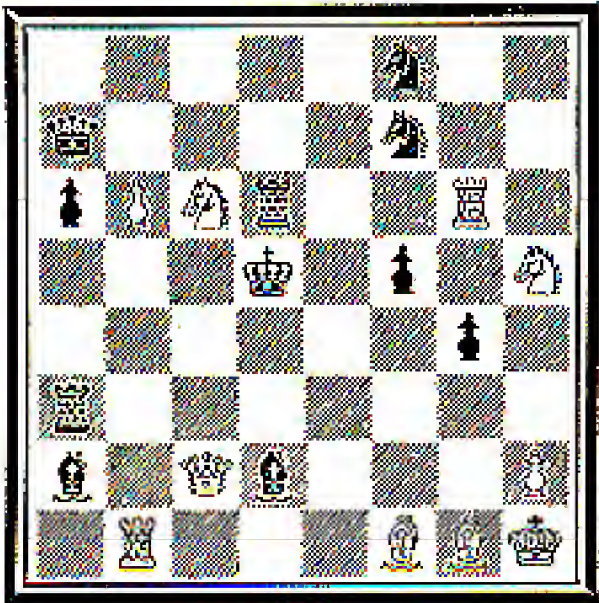
Mate in 2

No. 1669
FRED SPRENGER
New York, N. Y.



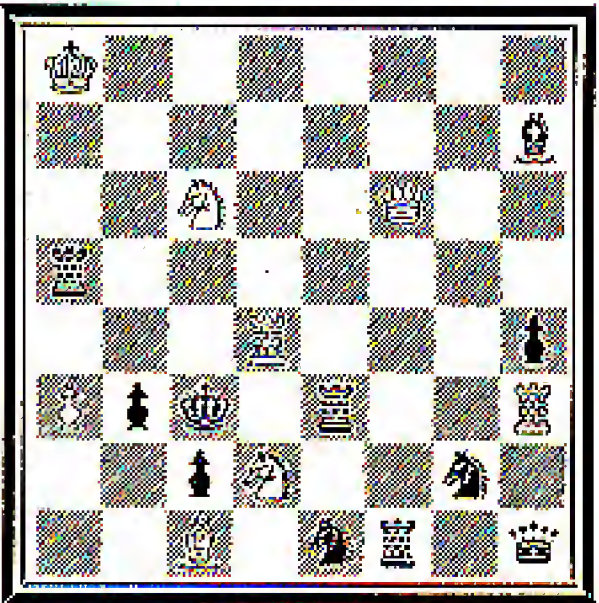
Mate in 2

No. 1664
V. L. EATON
Washington, D. C.



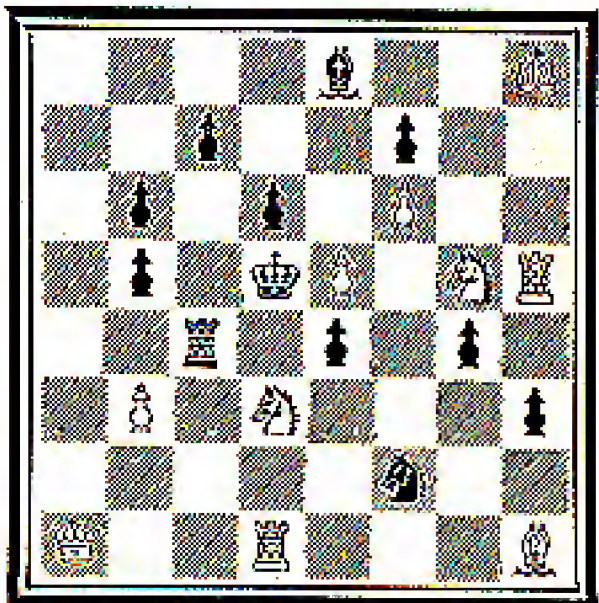
Mate in 2

No. 1667
B. M. MARSHALL
Shreveport, La.



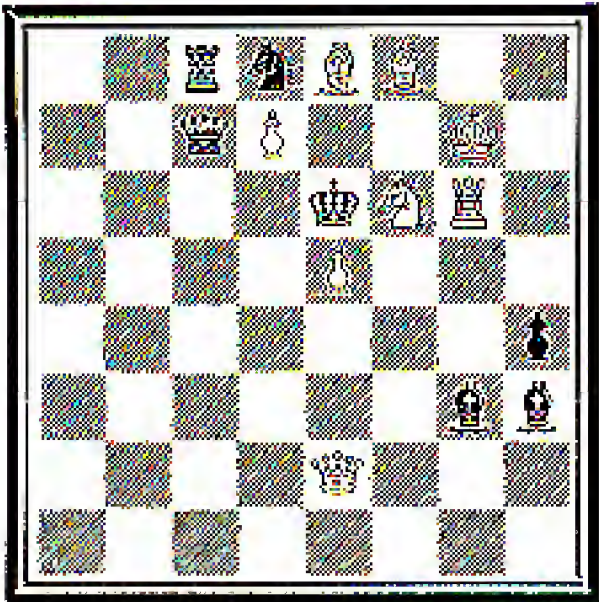
Mate in 2

No. 1670
M. EDELSTEIN
Somerville, Mass.
In Memoriam: John F. Barry



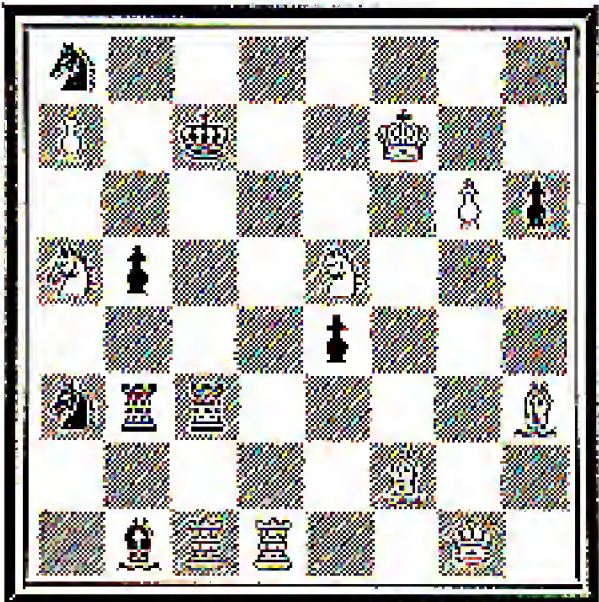
Mate in 3

No. 1665
NICHOLAS GABOR
Cincinnati, Ohio



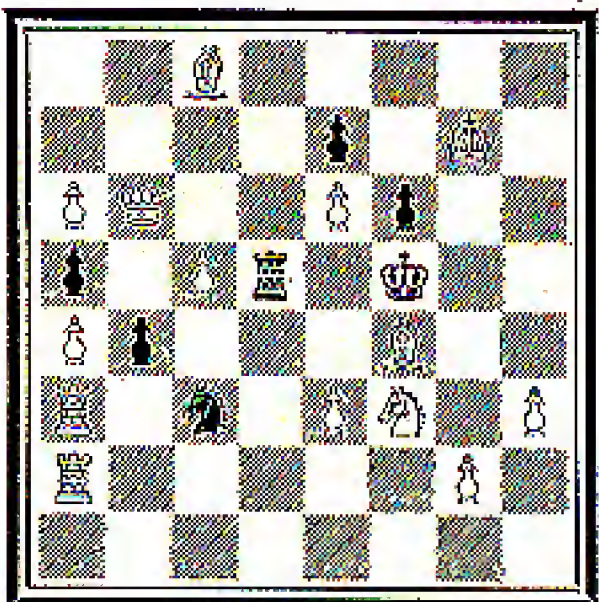
Mate in 2

No. 1668
GEOFFREY MOTT-SMITH
New York, N. Y.



Mate in 2

No. 1671
H. C. MOWRY
Malden, Mass.

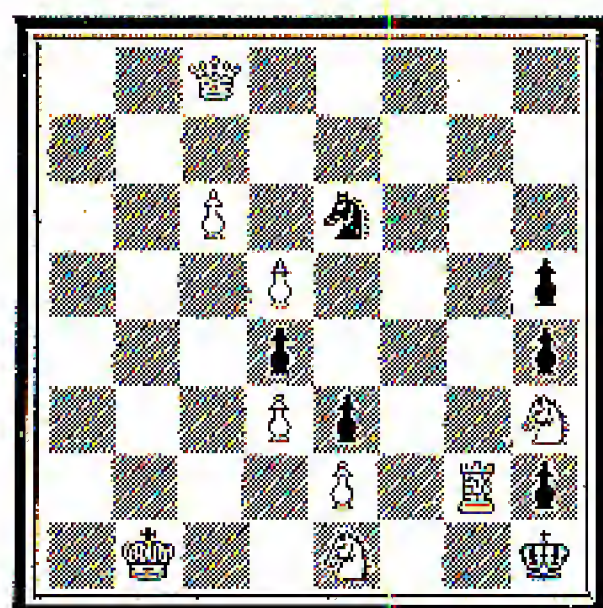


Mate in 3

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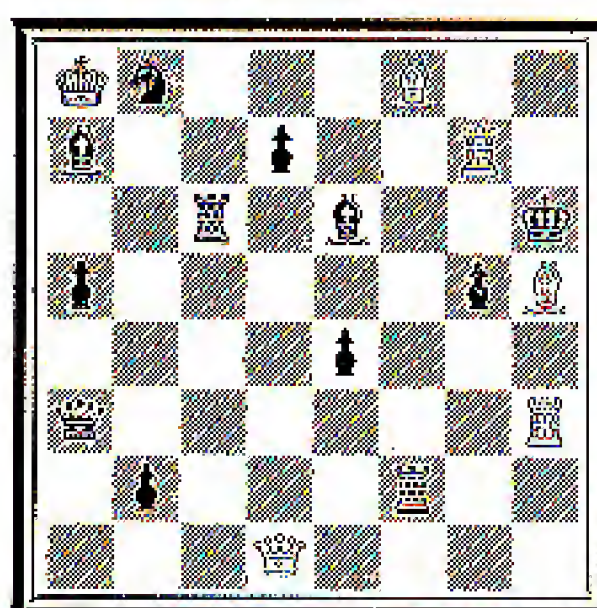
Original Section (cont'd)

No. 1672
H. C. MOWRY
Malden, Mass.



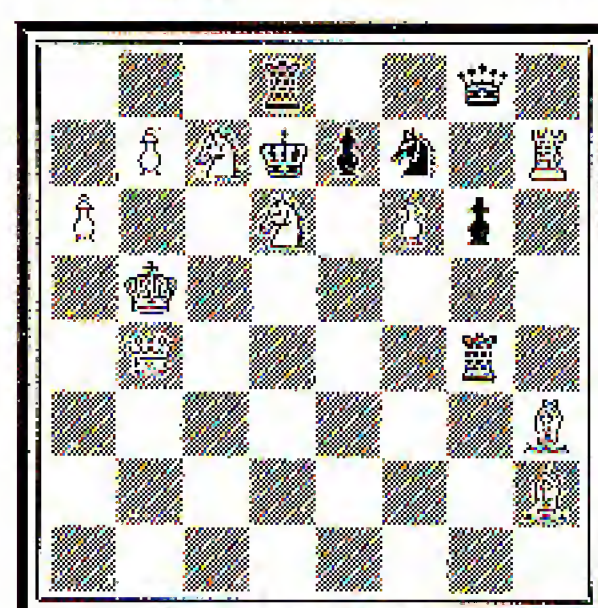
Mate in 3

No. 1675 (G)
E. G. SCHÜLLER
First Prize, Brisbane
Courier, 1928.



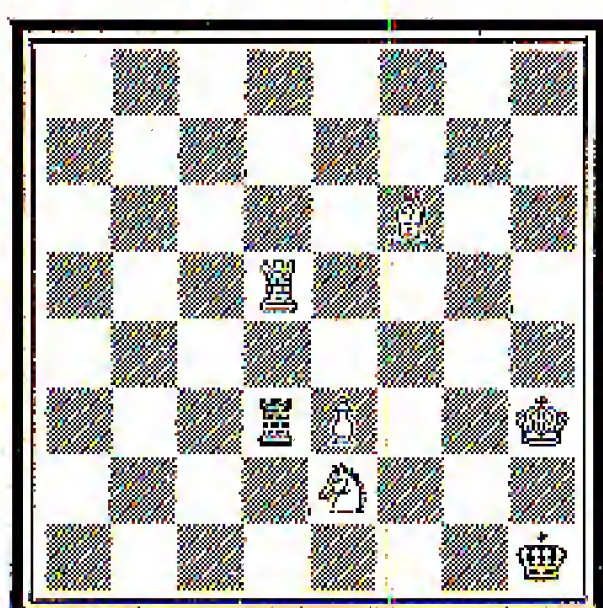
Mate in 2

No. 1678 (G)
A. MARI
First Prize, Bristol
Times and Mirror, 1930.



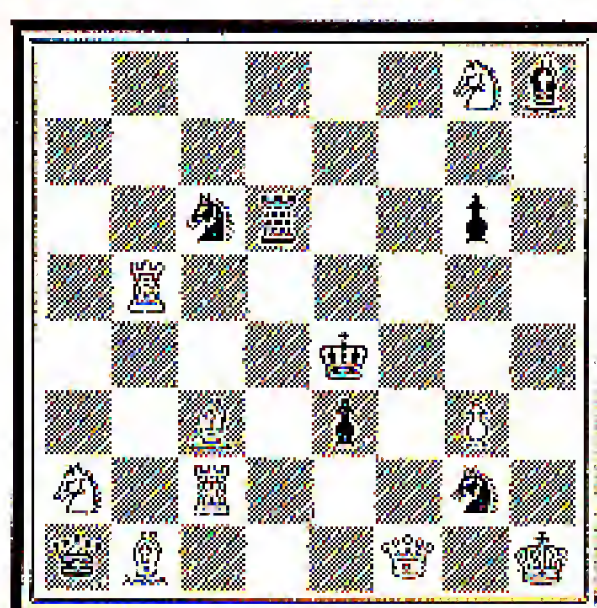
Mate in 2

No. 1673
FRED SPRENGER
New York, N. Y.



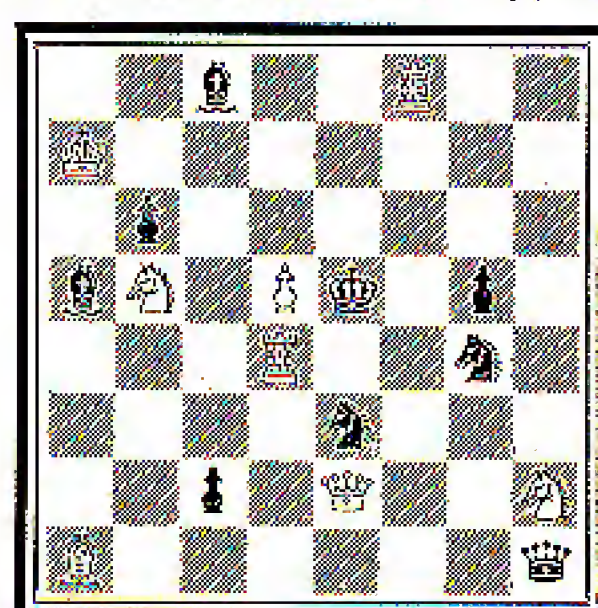
Mate in 4

No. 1676 (G)
V. L. EATON
First Prize, Cleveland-
Cincinnati Solving Match, 1934. North American Tourney, 1938.



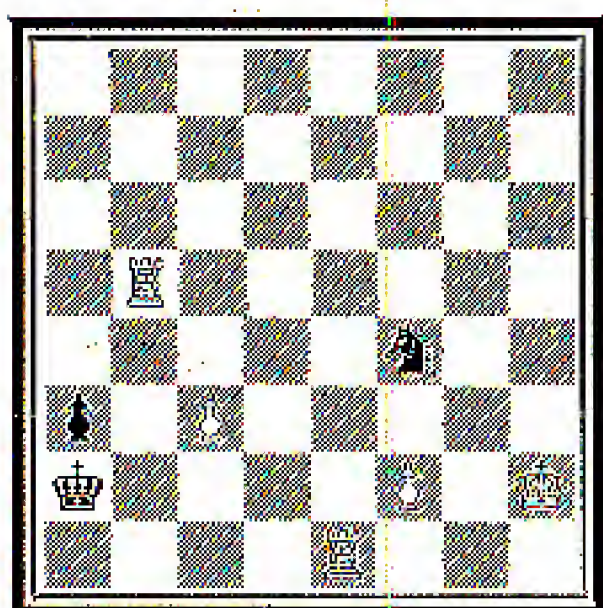
Mate in 2

No. 1679 (G, W)
F. GAMAGE
Honorable Mention,
North American Tourney, 1938.



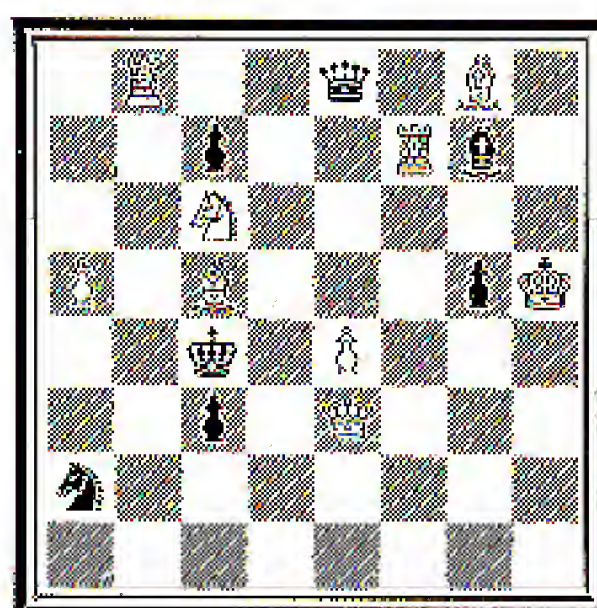
Mate in 2

No. 1674
AUREL TAUBER
New York, N. Y.



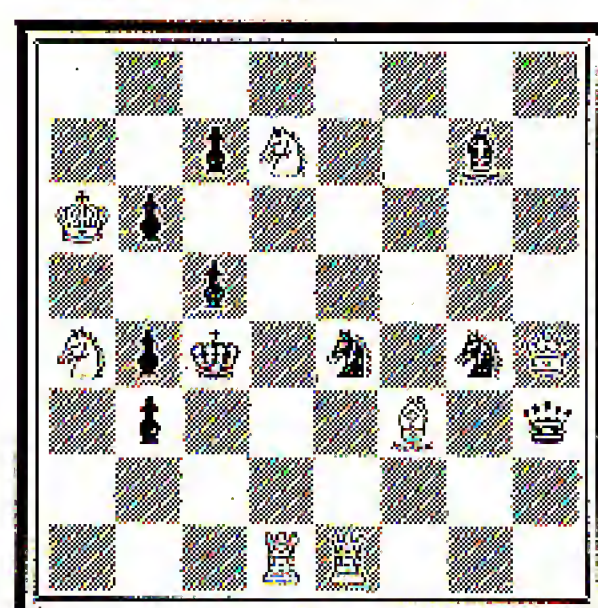
Mate in 4

No. 1677 (M)
A. ELLERMAN
Bristol Times and
Mirror, 1928.



Mate in 2

No. 1680 (W)
B. PIMENOFF and E. UMNOFF
First Prize, Western
Morning News, 1930.

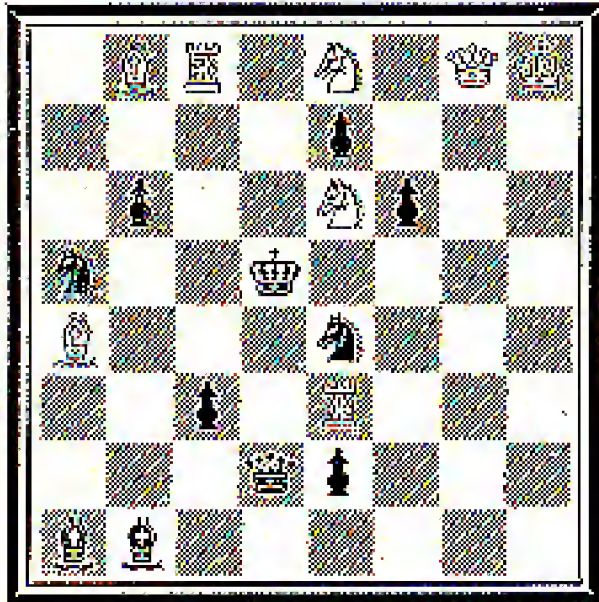


Mate in 2

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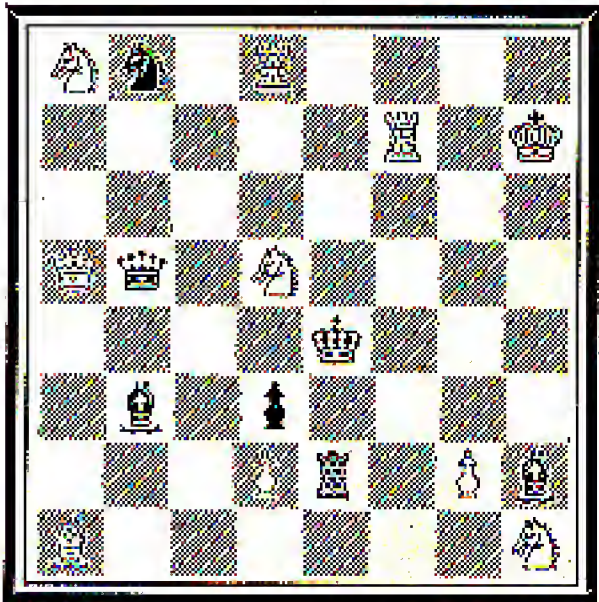
Quoted Section

No. 1681 (W)
K. A. K. LARSEN
First Prize, Tijdschrift
v. d. N. Schaakbond, 1930.



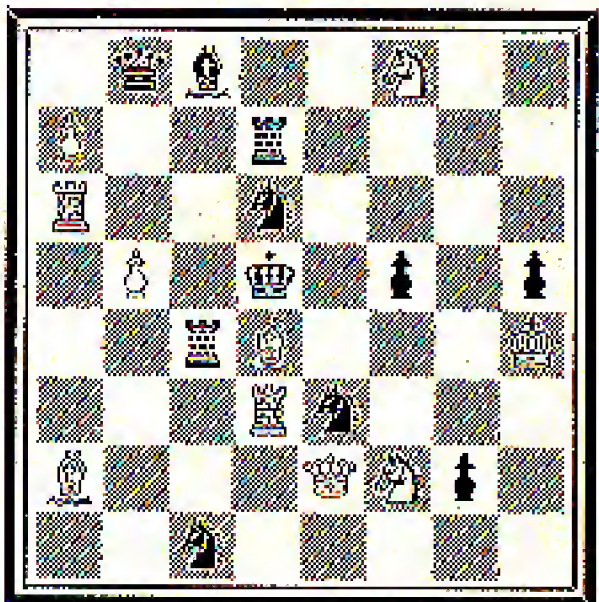
Mate in 2

No. 1684 (G)
M. J. ADABASCHEFF
Second Prize, "64," 1934.



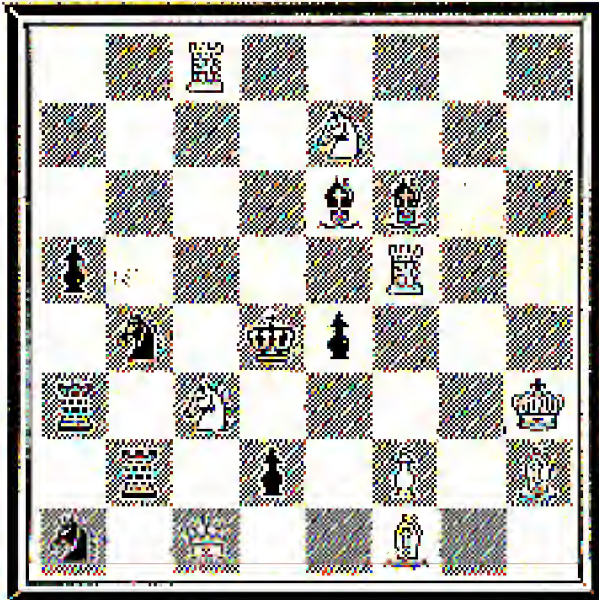
Mate in 2

No. 1687 (M)
O. STOCCHI
(Circa 1935).



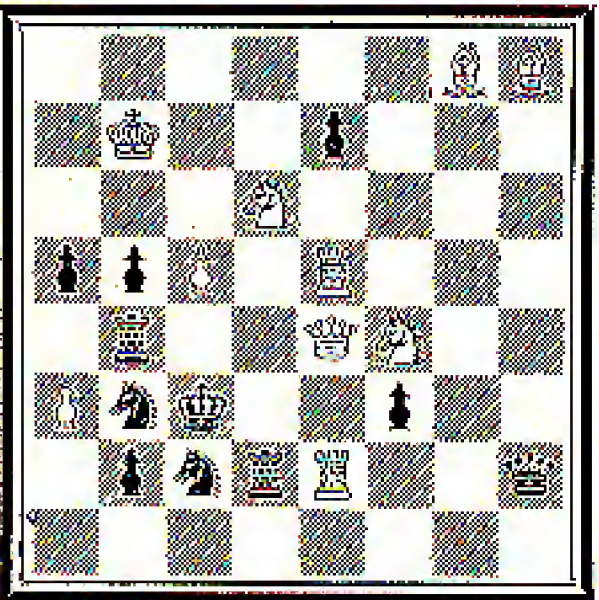
Mate in 2

No. 1682 (G)
S. S. LEWMANN
First Prize, Magyar
Sakkvilag, 1936.



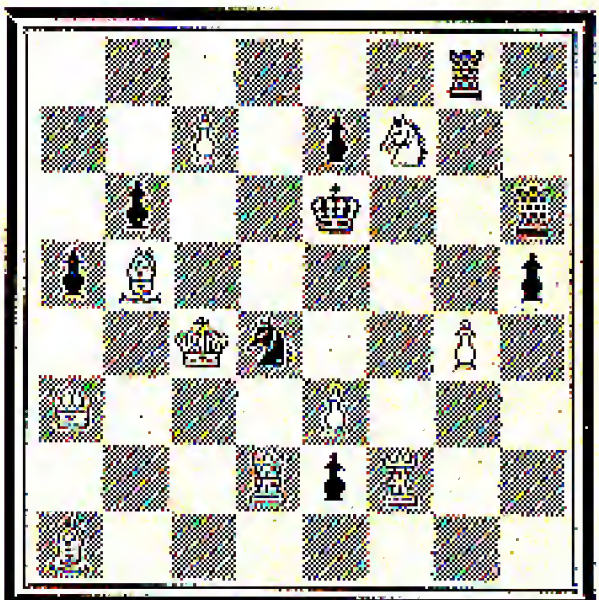
Mate in 2

No. 1685 (G, W)
M. SEGERS
First Prize, Munkasakk, 1934.



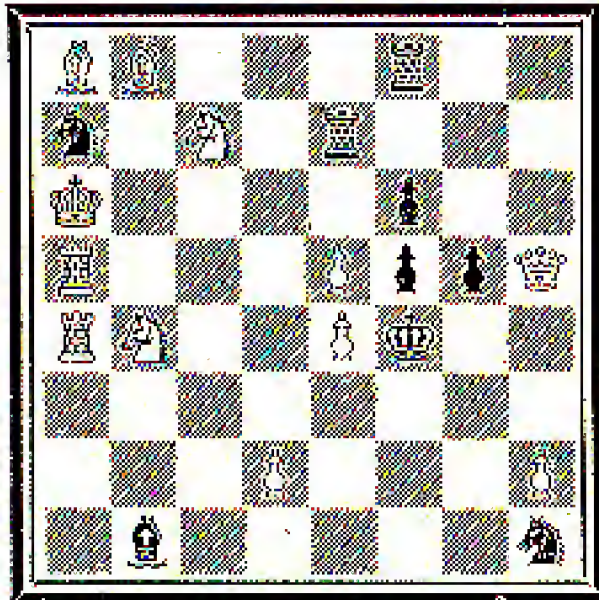
Mate in 2

No. 1688 (W)
S. JONNSON
First Prize, Vart
Hem, 1938.



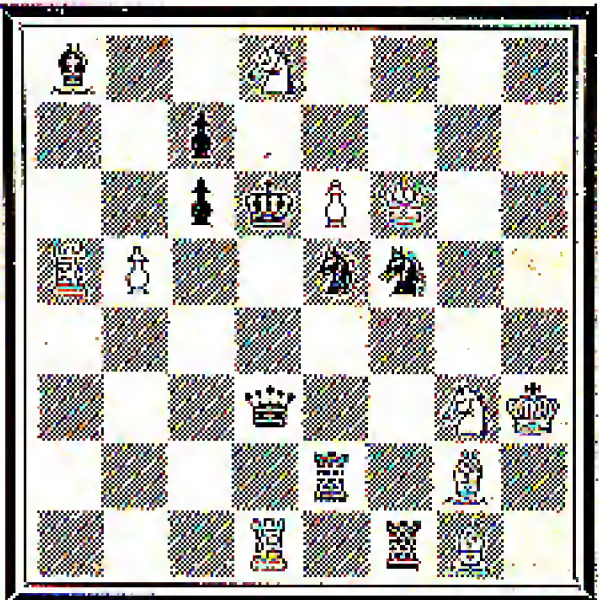
Mate in 2

No. 1683 (G)
M. M. BARULIN
First Prize, II
Problema, 1933.



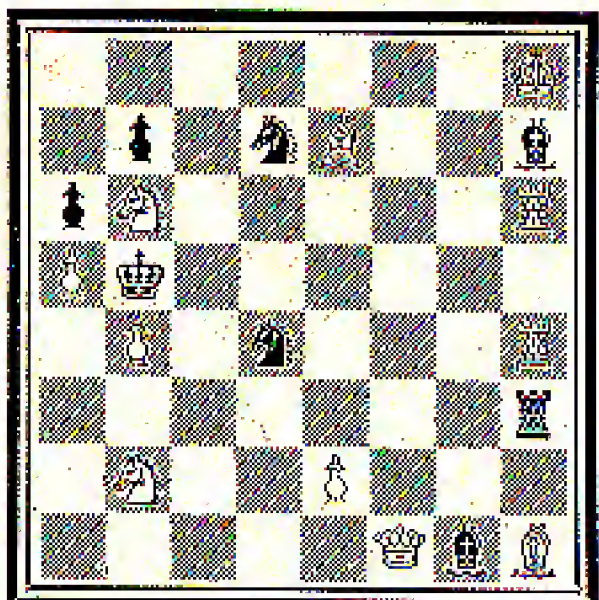
Mate in 2

No. 1686 (W)
DR. G. PAROS
First Prize, Magyar
Sakkvilag, 1935.



Mate in 2

No. 1689 (G)
R. BUCHNER
First Prize, De
Maasbode, 1938.



Mate in 2

THESE PROBLEMS ARE NOT SCORED ON THE SOLVERS' LADDER

SOLUTIONS

(Maximum score for Nos. 1618-1635: 36 Two points for correct solution to each problem.)
No. 1618: 1 Qa7. No. 1619: 1 Sb7. No. 1620: 1 Bh3. No. 1621: 1 Rf5. No. 1622: 1 Rh7. No. 1623: 1 Re2-c2. No. 1624: 1 Qh5. No. 1625: 1 Rc1-c7. No. 1626: 1 Ke5. No. 1627: 1 Sd4. No. 1628: 1 Rg7-g5. No. 1629: 1 Rh4. No. 1630: 1 Kd6. No. 1631: 1 Be4. No. 1632: 1 Se4. No. 1633: 1 Bc7. No. 1634: 1 Ba6. No. 1635: 1 Qe7.

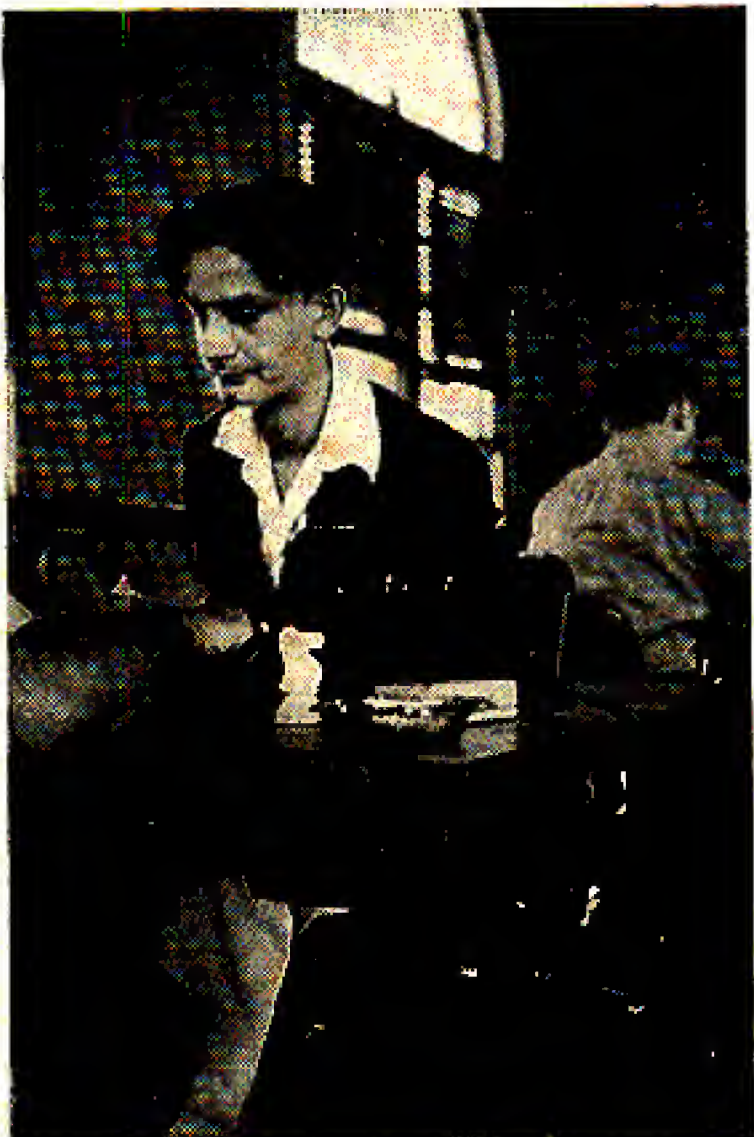
Solvers have been unanimous in praise of Mr. White's articles. Many interesting comments have been received, and if space permits we shall publish some of them in our next issue.

* * * * *

INFORMAL LADDER

*W. Patz 931, 34; ****P. L. Rothenberg 906, 36; *J. Hannus 824, 32; A. Tauber 768, 36; G. Fairley 753, 36; K. Lay 639, 26; A. A. J. Grant 605, 36; J. M. Dennison 602, 28; *I. Burstein 628; ****Dr. G. Dobbs 599; Dr. M. Herzberger 542; B. M. Marshall 494, 36; P. A. Swart 491, 24; ****H. B. Daly 468, 36; Dr. W. A. Sheldon 423; *Dr. P. G. Keeney 352, 36; *E. Korpanty 346, 36; R. Neff 336, 34; ****G. Plowman 323, 36; J. Donaldson 306, 30; I. Sapir 328; C. E. Winnberg 246, 34; **I. Rivise 262, 36; B. L. Fader 227, 34; W. C. Dod 206, 36; E. Popper 239; **A. Sheftel 190, 32; S. P. Shepard 211; A. Fortier 197; A. B. Hodges 162; T. Lundberg 129, 32; J. Hudson 138; C. Lawrence 88, 36; J. Dubin 85, 34; A. Gibbs 117; M. Edelstein and T. F. Burke 45, 36; C. Du Beau 16, 32; W. R. Ellis 36; I. F. Meyer 36 (Welcome!) R. W. Hays 35; F. Grote 28; Bill Clubb 19, 8; *T. McKenna 26; T. L. Goddard 24; I. Hart 15; *W. O. Jens —.

Congratulations to Tom McKenna, whose miniature four mover (No. 1614) was judged the best long-range problem of the quarter, and to W. Patz, who tops the Ladder this month.



PHILIP WOLISTON

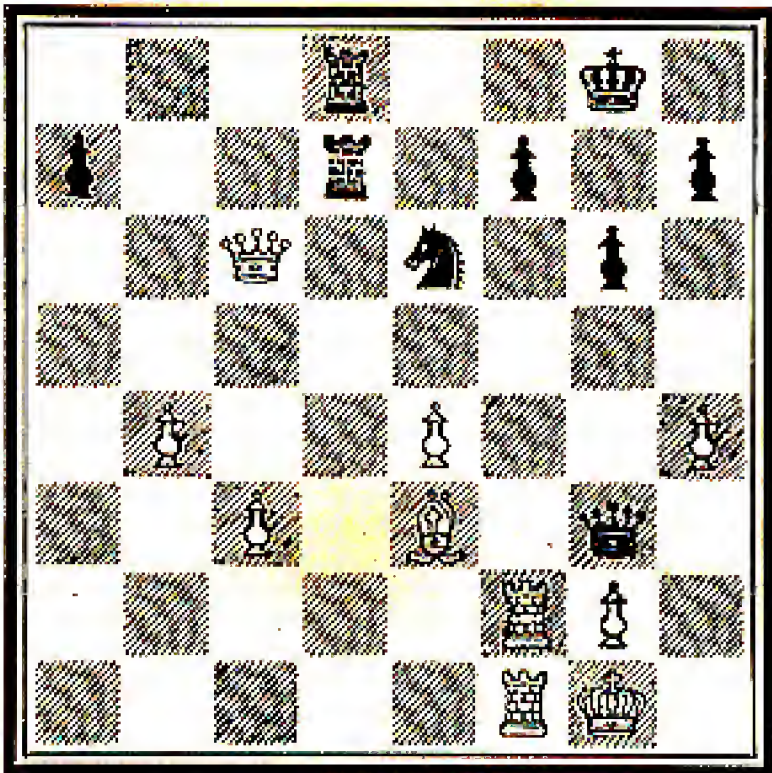
VENTNOR CITY 1940

Here is the recipient of the best played game prize.

KING'S GAMBIT DECLINED (in effect)

P. Woliston		M. Hanauer	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	18 B-Q2	QR-Q1
2 B-B4	Kt-KB3	19 QR-Q1	QxKP
3 P-Q3	B-B4	20 B-K3	P-QB3
4 Kt-QB3	Kt-B3	21 QR-K1	P-Kt3
5 P-B4	P-Q3	22 B-R6	KR-K1
6 Kt-B3	O-O	23 R-K2	R-Q2
7 Kt-QR4	B-Kt5	24 QR-KB2	Kt-Q1
8 KtxB	PxKt	25 R-K2	Kt-K3
9 P-KR3	BxKt	26 P-R3	KR-Q1
10 QxB	Kt-Q5	27 QR-KB2	R-K1
11 Q-B2	P-QKt4	28 P-KR4	R(1)-K2
12 PxP	KtxKP	29 B-K3	R-K1
13 PxKt	PxB	30 B-R6	R(1)-K2
14 O-O	Q-K2	31 B-K3	R-K1
15 P-B3	Kt-K3	32 P-QKt4	PxP
16 Q-K2	Q-R5	33 RPxP	Q-Kt6
17 QxP	Q-Kt6	34 QxP	R(1)-Q1

Hanauer



Woliston

35 R-B3	QxP	51 RxB	P-R4
36 RxB	RxR	52 R-R7	R-Kt4ch
37 QxKt	Q-K2	53 K-B6	K-K4
38 QxQ	RxQ	54 R-Q7	P-R5
39 B-Kt5	R(1)-K1	55 R-Q5ch	K-B5
40 BxR	RxB	56 R-Q1	P-R6
41 R-R1	R-QB2	57 P-Kt5	P-R7
42 R-R3	K-B2	58 R-KR1	R-Kt7
43 K-B2	K-K3	59 P-Kt6	R-Kt7
44 K-K3	K-K4	60 P-Kt7	K-Kt6
45 R-R5ch	K-K3	61 K-B7	P-Kt4
46 K-Q4	R-Q2ch	62 P-Kt8(Q)	RxQ
47 R-Q5	R-KB2	63 KxR	P-Kt5
48 P-B4	R-B7	64 P-K5	K-B5
49 R-QR5	R-Q7ch	65 RxB	Resigns
50 K-B5	RxB		

Played by Correspondence, 1940

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

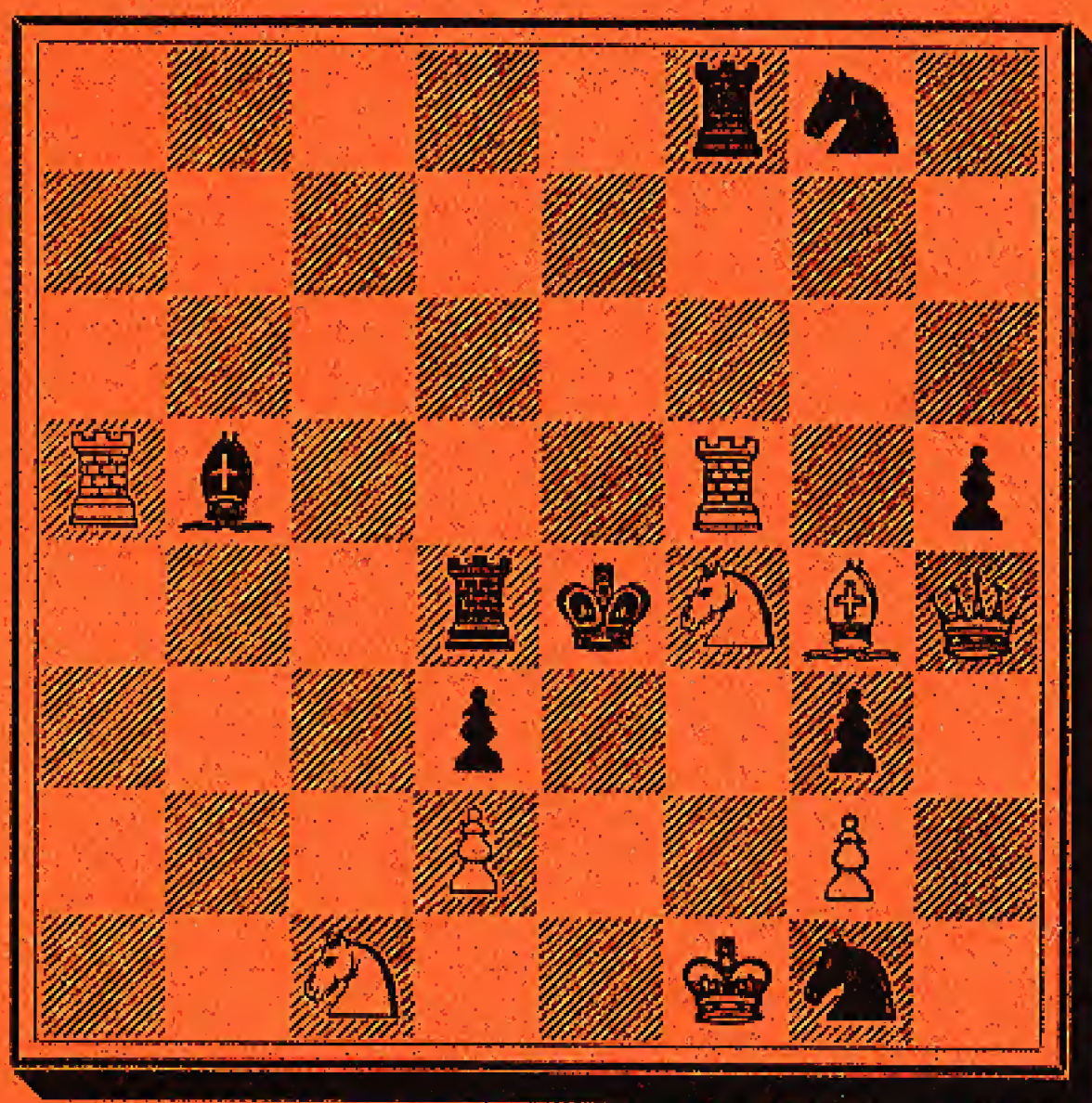
Amateur		Miss E. Saunders	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	7 O-O	Kt-K5
2 Kt-KB3	P-K3	8 B-Q2	Kt-Q2
3 P-K3	B-Q3	9 R-B1	P-KKt4
4 B-Q3	P-KB4	10 Kt-K1	P-Kt5
5 P-B4	P-B3	11 P-B3?	BxPch!
6 Kt-B3	Kt-B3		Resigns

The **CHESS** **REVIEW**

HONOR PRIZE PROBLEM

DR. G. DOBBS

Carrollton, Ga.



WHITE MATES IN TWO MOVES

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The CHESS REVIEW

I. A. HOROWITZ
I. KASHDAN
Editors

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Reentered as second class matter July 26, 1940, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Chess Tourists

The best news of the month, to us, is that I. A. Horowitz is ready to resume his chess activities. Since his siege in the hospital at Carroll, Iowa, after the accident last February, he has concentrated on a thorough recuperation, missing the United States championship tournament and other events in which normally his presence would have been felt.

Like the baseball player who, after a beaning, strives to return to action at the earliest moment, to avoid any appearance of batshyness, Horowitz has been eager to enter the playing arena, but his friends have urged caution until his recovery could be pronounced complete.

Which leads up to our announcement. On or about January 1, Horowitz expects to embark upon probably his longest tour through the United States, Canada and Mexico. Several clubs at which he and Morton were to have appeared have already reengaged him. Other clubs wishing to secure his services for simultaneous exhibitions, lectures, consultation games, etc., are urged to write to him in care of *The Chess Review*. Watch our December issue for details concerning the route and dates of his itinerary.

FINE PERFORMANCE

Reuben Fine, after his splendid victory in the Open Tournament of the U. S. C. F. at Dallas, moved West to begin a quick circle of exhibition stops. He had remarkable success, losing only 5 of a total of 274 simultaneous battles. In addition he found time to compete in two tournaments, at Salt Lake City and Hollywood, winning each handily. Details of his tour follow:

	W	L	D
Denver, Colo. (blindfold)	4	1	1
Sacramento, Calif.	13	0	1
San Francisco, Calif.	18	0	3
Carmel, Calif.	23	0	1
Los Angeles, Calif.	29	0	3
Hollywood, Calif.	14	0	4
Santa Barbara, Calif.	15	1	1
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	11	0	1
San Antonio, Tex.	19	0	2
Baton Rouge, La.	12	0	0
Springfield, Mo.	20	0	0
Omaha, Neb.	16	0	1
Sioux City, Ia.	13	1	0
Winnipeg, Man.	29	1	2
Minneapolis, Minn.	13	1	0
	249	5	20

George Koltanowski, no mean tourist himself, has been active in Eastern chess circles, mixing blindfold play, at which he is the ultraspecialist, with the more usual group simultaneous displays. Results of his recent stops are:

	W	L	D
Hazleton, Pa.	13	1	2
Hazleton, Pa. (blindfold)	4	0	0
Boston, Mass.	15	7	5
Boston, Mass. (clock games) . . .	3	1	1
Wellesley, Mass. (blindfold) . . .	6	0	4
Portland, Me.	11	1	1
Portland, Me. (blindfold)	3	0	0
Wilmington, Del.	15	1	4

Touring is going on in the European chess world as well, though not always voluntarily. We are living in times when a man can move from Austria to Germany, or from Romania to Hungary to Russia, while standing perfectly still!

Utah State Tourney

The fourth annual Congress of the Utah Chess Federation assumed unusual importance through the presence in the title competition of Reuben Fine. The noted internationalist stopped over for the Labor Day week-end, and emerged with the title of Utah chess champion to add to his long string of laurels.

Five of the outstanding Utah players participated, including Richards Durham, champion in 1938 and 1939, L. N. Page, 1937 title-holder, and Dale L. Morgan, champion of Salt Lake City. Douglas Graham of Bozeman and George F. Girard of Pocatello were also in the main event. In the words of Mr. Morgan, who sends us the report:

"Mr. Fine packed too many guns for the Utah players in their first competition against a grandmaster, and won easily. Durham and Morgan won all their other games except against each other to wind up in a tie for State honors, but Morgan won in a special playoff. In the master event, Fine's most spectacular game, involving a double rook sacrifice, was against Morgan, who got into a hopeless position, and when Fine offered the first sacrifice, accepted, to die gloriously rather than dismally.

"The major tournament was won by 14 year old Philip Neff of Salt Lake City in his first important tourney competition, Leon Fonnesebeck of Logan taking second. The minor event went to Edward F. Pederson of Woods Cross, Gunnar Newman of Kaysville carrying off second place.

"Team play in the annual Utah Chess Federation team tournament will start in the late autumn, with Provo expected to enter a squad to play against Ogden, Logan and Salt Lake, which have comprised the league during the past three years."

STATE TITLE TOURNAMENT

	Won	Lost	Drawn	Points
R. Fine	7	0	0	7 —0
D. Morgan	5	1	1	5½—1½
R. Durham	5	1	1	5½—1½
I. W. Taylor	4	3	0	4 —3
D. Graham	3	4	0	3 —4
L. N. Page	2	5	0	2 —5
H. Davis	1	6	0	1 —6
G. F. Girard	0	7	0	0 —7

VENTNOR TOURNAMENT BOOK

A book of the 1940 Ventnor City Invitation Tournament is in preparation, and will soon be ready. It will contain complete scores of the 66 games played, all of them annotated by participants in the tournament. The price will be \$1.25, but the publisher, Roy Dessauer of Ventnor City, informs us that advance subscription orders will be accepted at \$1.00 per copy.

BOSTON BUSY

With six teams in the "A" and seven in the "B" section, the Metropolitan League of Boston has begun its annual series. In the major division are: Lynn Chess Club, Bay State, Boylston (Y. M. C. Union), Harvard University, Boston City Club, and City Club Independents. In the "B" section are: Lynn, Harvard Club, Harvard University, Boylston, Cambridge Y.M.C.A., Commonwealth, and Wells Memorial.

"Sammy" Reshevsky visited Boston recently, playing 30 games simultaneously at Dorchester Manor, winning 28 and allowing only two draws, which were achieved by two of the talented younger players of the Boylston Club, Fliegel and Jaffee.

ENGLISH OPENING

D. L. Morgan		R. Fine	
White		Black	
1 P-QB4	P-QB4	15 B-B3	Kt(Kt)-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	16 Kt-B4	KR-Q1
3 P-KKt3	P-Q4	17 Q-Kt2	B-Q4
4 PxP	KtxP	18 KtxKt	KPxKt
5 B-Kt2	Kt-QB3	19 B-Q2	R-K1
6 O-O	P-K4	20 R-B2	BxB
7 P-Q3	B-K2	21 KxB	P-QKt4
8 QKt-Q2	O.O	22 Kt-R3	P-QR3
9 Kt-B4	P-B3	23 B-B4	B-B1
10 P-Kt3	B-K3	24 R-K1	Kt-Kt5
11 B-Kt2	Q-Q2	25 QR-B1	Kt-Q4
12 Q-Q2	QR-B1	26 B-Q2	R-K4
13 QR-B1	Kt-Q5	27 R-B2	QR-K1
14 Kt-K3	Kt-Kt5	28 B-B1	R-R4
29 P-R4	RxRP!	33 BxR	KtxB
30 PxR	Q-Kt5ch	34 PxKt	Q-Kt6ch
31 K-B1	Q-R6ch	Resigns	
32 K-Kt1	R-K6!		

After all the manoeuvring, White's forces are way offside, and his King is left pretty much to his own resources. Fine takes advantage by some pretty give-away tactics.

MISSOURI CHAMPIONSHIP

Upon his return from the Dallas Tournament, Erich Marchand participated in the first annual Missouri State Championship and won first prize. He was followed closely by H. M. Wesenberg, Wilson Reilly and W. E. Campbell, all of Kansas City.

Mr. Marchand writes us that "Missouri players are attempting to work out a system whereby each locality will hold preliminaries so that the expense of a large number of representatives at the final tournament will be avoided. In the preliminary tourneys, entry fees will be used to help the representatives go to the state finals."

This seems to us a very sensible arrangement, and should be copied in other states; it will undoubtedly be a great influence for stimulating increased participation and closer organizational ties.

Correspondence Chess Tournament

Many of our readers, from time to time, have urged us to sponsor a correspondence chess tournament. Interest in that field has been soaring to the stage of a boom, as evidenced by the reports of several active and enterprising organizations catering to the play-by-mail fiends.

In recognition of this situation, and in the belief that our subscribers will welcome the service, we are commencing a regular correspondence chess department. In it we shall have news of various competitions, lists of entries and results, and a fair selection of the best games played.

Our first tournament will be open to all. Entries may be sent in at any time. Players will be divided into sections of five. Each section will contest a double round-robin, every entrant playing two games with every other, or eight games all told.

The entrance fee is \$1.00 per section. Players may enter as many sections as they choose, and will have different sets of opponents in each section. It is not necessary to subscribe to *The Chess Review*. However, as a special inducement, we are offering one free entry to all new subscribers to the magazine. This offer also applies to our present subscribers on their next renewal date.

The prizes in each section will be orders on *The Chess Review*, \$4.00 for first prize and \$2.00 for second. These orders may be applied towards the payment of subscriptions, or towards the purchase of books or merchandise advertised by us, at current rates.

Complete scores of all games must be submitted to us by the winners, in order to obtain credit. In case of a draw, the player of the White pieces is responsible for sending the score of the game. It is advisable that scores be signed by both players, to avoid any dispute.

The rules of correspondence chess are simple enough. Replies must be sent within 48 hours of the receipt of a move. A total of 10 additional days is allowed during the course of a game, for any contingencies that may arise. Undue delay may lead to forfeiture.

Moves should be written carefully, to avoid error or ambiguity. As an example, if B-B4 is sent, in a position where either Bishop could move to that square, the opponent can select whichever move he prefers. We suggest

that players always send the previous move, as well as their reply, on each card.

Any questions or disputes regarding the rules or conduct of play are to be submitted to us. Our adjudication must be accepted as final.

Correspondence chess has given entertainment to generations of chess players. Its devotees claim there is nothing like it for stimulating interest in the game. It is an excellent method for improving one's knowledge of chess, as the incentive is created to do the requisite study and thorough analysis required to meet the experts in this field on an equal basis.

For the player who has little opportunity for good competition over the board, or who can find no opponent in his vicinity, correspondence games are a welcome outlet. If it takes several days for a move, and several months for a game, there is an even greater satisfaction in the execution of a well-planned strategem. Success must be earned on a sound basis, since there is little hope that the opponent will make a gross oversight, or that he will fall for a shallow trap that might serve in over-the-board play.

Eldorous Dayton of New Rochelle, who has long been interested in correspondence chess, sends us a number of the finest games played in this country. Two of them are appended, with his notes.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by E. Dayton)

J. W. Brunnemer
White

W. H. Failing
Black

1 P-K4	P-QB4	5 Kt-QB3	P-K3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	6 B-K2	B-Kt5
3 P-Q4	PxP	7 O-O	BxKt
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	8 PxB	KtxP
	9 B-B3		KtxQBP

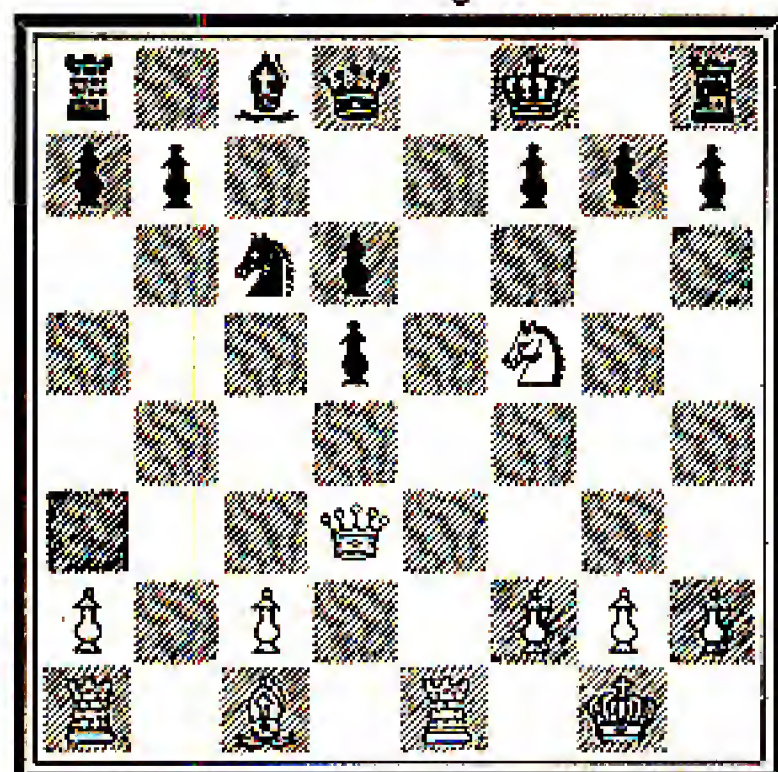
Igel-Bentum, Vienna 1928, continued 9 . . . P-Q4.

10 Q-Q3	Kt-Q4
---------	-------

Krause-Norling continued 10 . . . KtxP, but Black's hara-kiri is already patent. What follows is a post-mortem executed with surgical precision.

11 BxKt	PxB
12 R-K1ch	K-B1
13 Kt-B5	P-Q3

Failing



Brunnemer

14 KtxKtP!

To say this must have been startling is an understatement.

14 Kt-K4

Natural enough. If 14 . . . KxKt; 15 Q-Kt3 ch.

15 Kt-R5!!

An old friend in new Easter clothes! If 15 . . . KtxQ; 16 B-R6ch, K-Kt1; 17 R-K8ch!! and 18 Kt-B6 mate.

15 B-K3

16 RxKt! PxR

17 B-R3ch

Monseigneur finds the fatal focus.

17 K-K1

18 Q-Kt5ch Resigns

For if 18 . . . B-Q2; 19 Kt-Kt7 mate, or 18 . . . Q-Q2; 19 Kt-B6ch.

DANISH GAMBIT

(Notes by E. Dayton)

Dr. R. S. Davis

White

P. J. Walker

Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	5 B-QB4	Kt-B3
2 P-Q4	PxP	6 Kt-B3	B-Kt5
3 P-QB3	PxP	7 O-O	BxKt
4 KtxP	Kt-QB3	8 PxP	P-Q3

9 P-K5

The move Alekhine did not make against Issakoff. Dr. Davis and I have used the variation with uniform success.

9 PxP

10 Q-Kt3 O-O

11 Kt-Kt5!

The sharpest continuation.

11 Q-K1

Better than Kt-QR4. A game Dayton-Gibbs continued 11 . . . Kt-QR4; 12 BxPch, K-R1; 13 Q-Kt5, P-KR3; 14 QxKt, PxKt; 15 B-Kt3, Kt-Q2; 16 P-KB4! P-QKt3; 17 Q-Q5, R-QKt1; 18 B-R3, R-K1; 19 Q-B7, Kt-B3; 20 PxKtP, Kt-R2; 21 QR-Q1, Resigns.

12 B-R3 Kt-QR4

13 Q-Kt4

P-QKt3!

Neat! If now 14 QxRch, QxQ; 15 BxQ, KtxB! and Black wins two pieces for a Rook.

14 B-Q3!

White swiftly switches to the vulnerable K side.

14 P-B4

15 Q-KR4 P-Kt3

If P-KR3; 16 Kt-K4! wins the exchange.

16 Q-R6 Q-R5

17 B-K4! B-Kt2

18 P-KB4! BxB

19 PxP! Q-B7

20 R-B3!

Not 20 R-B2? QxRch! 21 KxQ, Kt-Kt5ch.

20 BxR

It seems as if Black can now force perpetual check.

21 PxB KR-Q1

22 PxKt R-Q8ch

23 RxR QxRch

24 K-Kt2!

The pattern of the King moves must be just so to escape perpetual check.

24 Q-K7ch

25 K-R3! Resigns

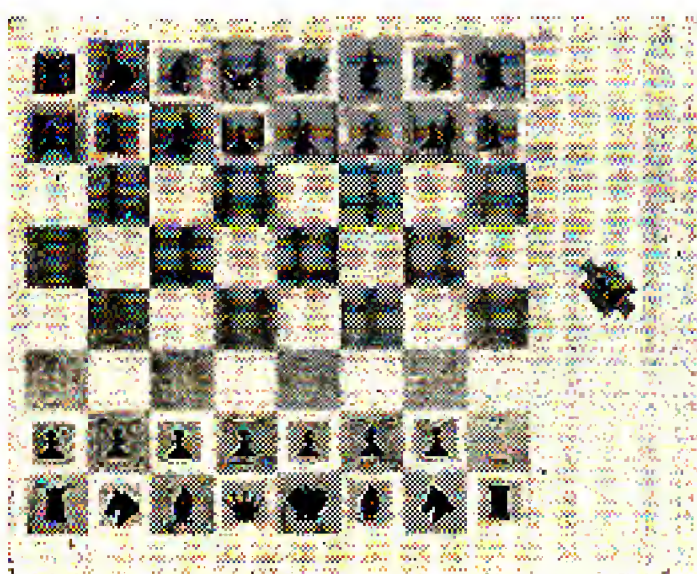
Black runs out of checks. If 25 . . . Q-B8ch; 26 K-Kt3! Q-K8ch; 27 K-Kt4, Q-Kt8ch; 28 K-B4!

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THE CHESS REVIEW

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Correspondence Star

Several of the greatest masters owe their start to correspondence play. Paul Keres of Estonia is an outstanding example. He first appeared in international chess play at the Team Tournament at Prague in 1935. As a lad of nineteen, he was leader of the Estonian forces, and compiled one of the best scores in the competition. Shortly thereafter he commenced a series of impressive victories in tournaments, climaxed by his successes at Margate, 1937 and 1939, Semmering, 1937, and Avro, 1938.

When players began to look up Keres' record, to attempt to trace the source of his genius, they found dozens of games he had played by mail, which exhibited the flair for combination and uncanny resource which has marked his play.

Here is an example from a correspondence tournament played in 1934.

MOLLER ATTACK

P. Keres		F. Sachsenmaier	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	5 P-Q4	PxP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	6 PxP	B-Kt5ch
3 B-B4	B-B4	7 Kt-B3	KtxKP
4 P-B3	Kt-B3	8 O-O	BxKt
9 P-Q5!		.....

The sparkling Moller Attack. The continuation in the game is considered the best play for both sides.

9	B-B3	13 KtxB	O-O
10 R-K1	Kt-K2	14 KtxRP!	KxKt
11 RxKt	P-Q3	15 R-R4ch	K-Kt1
12 B-KKt5	BxB	16 Q-R5	P-KB4
17 R-K1		.....

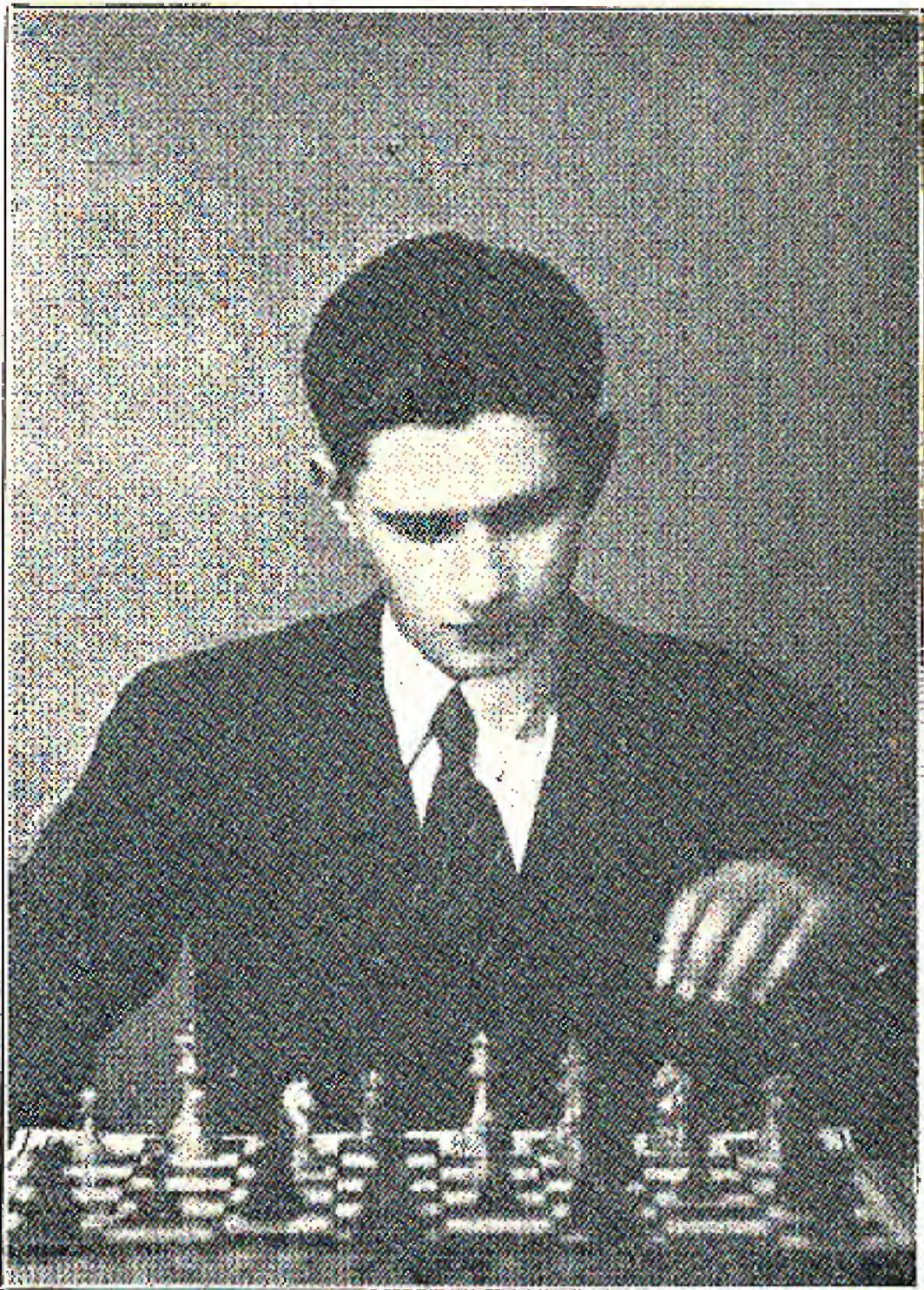
In later games Keres experimented with 17 R-R3, to avoid the defense . . . Kt-Kt3. But Black can still equalize with 17 . . . P-B5! 18 P-KKt4, PxP e.p.; 19 Q-R7ch, K-B2; 20 Q-R5 ch, K-Kt1!, and White must take perpetual check.

17	Kt-Kt3!
18 R-R3	R-B3
19 Q-R7ch	K-B2
20 R-K6!	P-B3?

This gives White too many chances. Best was 20 . . . BxR; 21 PxBeh, RxP! 22 BxRch, KxB; 23 QxKtch, Q-B3, with a probable draw.

21 KR-K3	B-Q2
And here better was 21 . . . PxP; 22 R-K8, QxR, though White obtains a lasting attack after 23 RxQ, KxR; 24 BxP.	

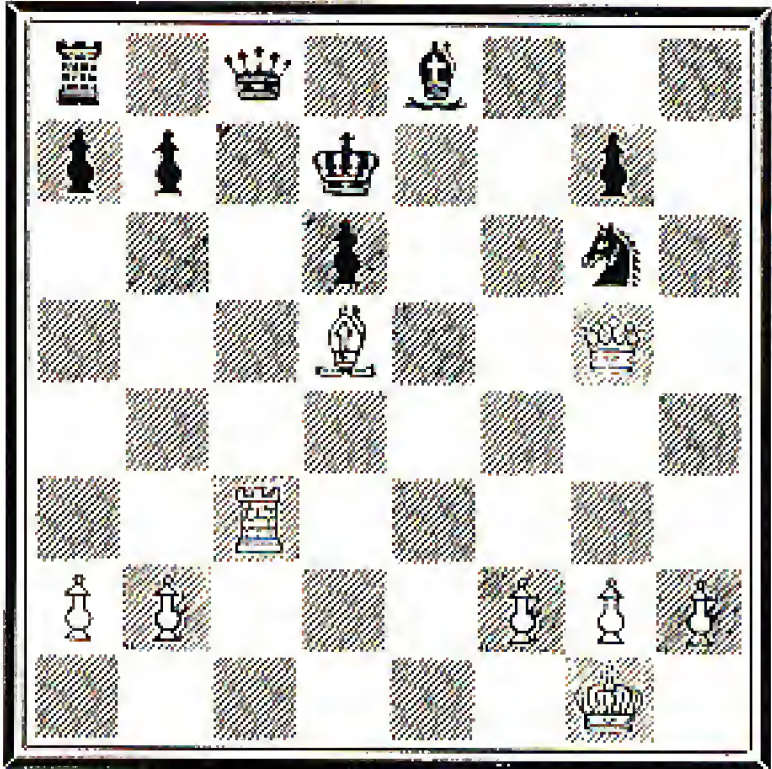
22 RxRch	KxR	25 QxP	PxP
23 R-KKt3	B-K1	26 BxP	Q-B1
24 Q-R5	K-K2	27 Q-Kt5ch	K-Q2



PAUL KERES

28 R-QB3
Beginning the final attack. Black is given no chance to draw a free breath.

Sachsenmaier



Keres

28	Q-Kt1
29 R-QKt3!	P-Kt3
30 R-K3!	.....
The exchange will wait. White's threats are too numerous to parry.	

30	P-R4
31 Q-B5ch	Resigns
After 31 . . . K-B2; 32 Q-B2ch, K-Q1; 33 RxBeh! KxR; 34 QxKtch, K-Q1; 35 Q-Kt5ch, K-B1; 36 QxP, with an easy win. If 35 . . . K-K1; 36 B-B6ch, K-B2; 37 Q-B5ch, K-K2; 38 Q-K4ch wins the Rook, or 37 . . . K-Kt1; 38 B-Q5ch and mate next move.	

Backwash from Buenos Aires

The American team which did not go to Buenos Aires in the Summer of 1939 missed not only the team tournament, but also a meeting of the *Federation International des Echecs*, which apparently produced some stormy developments. The following letter is self-explanatory.

Dear Mr. Sturgis:

Relative to the matter of the F. I. D. E. which you instructed be laid before the Judiciary Committee, the undersigned as members of such Committee report as follows:

A Congress of the F. I. D. E. was called for September 13, 1939, at Buenos Aires, Argentina. An agenda of the business to be transacted at such Congress had been submitted in advance by Dr. A. Rueb, the President of the F. I. D. E. inasmuch as he could not be in personal attendance. Such agenda made no provision for an election of officers, and under the existing circumstances there was no occasion for an election, as the terms of the acting officers would not expire until 1941. Notwithstanding that no election of officers was scheduled to be held and that there were no offices to be filled, the delegates in attendance at the Buenos Aires Congress proceeded to hold an election of officers. They thereupon elected Senor Augusto deMuro as President, Mr. M. S. Kuhns as Vice-President, and Senor Joaquin Gomez Masia as Secretary-Treasurer.

The United States of America was not represented at such Congress, having no delegates in attendance, although Miss May Karff of Boston, Mass. was there in the capacity of a contestant in the Women's Tournament which was held in conjunction with the International Team Tournament. Miss Karff, however, was in no sense a representative of the United States unit of the F. I. D. E. with respect to the business of the Congress, her credentials being expressly limited to the status of Woman Champion of the United States. So far as is known, Miss Karff made no attempt to assume any authority to act as a delegate on behalf of the United States unit or to take part in the business of the Congress, and in the absence of any evidence to the contrary, the Judiciary Committee is assuming that Miss Karff did not act or attempt to act in any official capacity other than as an entrant in the Women's Tournament.

A written report which was later circulated by the deMuro administration stated, however, that the United States had participated in the business of the Congress, including the election of officers.

The first information received by M. S. Kuhns, the Vice-President of the F. I. D. E. and the President of the National Chess Federation, was a letter from Senor deMuro stating that he had been elected as President of the F. I. D. E. Mr. Kuhns thereupon wrote a congratulatory letter to Senor deMuro stating

that he had not known an election was to have been held and that he assumed that Dr. Rueb had overlooked writing him about it. Mr. Kuhns was later informed by Dr. Rueb that the election had not been authorized and that he, Dr. Rueb, was still the President of the F. I. D. E. Upon receiving this word from Dr. Rueb, Mr. Kuhns wrote a further letter to Senor deMuro disavowing his earlier letter of congratulation.

The newly elected Secretary-Treasurer has called upon Prof. M. Nicolet, the old Secretary-Treasurer, to turn over the records and funds of F. I. D. E. This Dr. Rueb has refused to permit, not recognizing the deMuro administration as having any authority to receive them. The matter now stands with conflicting claims of authority between the old administration, whose terms of office will not expire for another year and the deMuro administration who were elected at the Buenos Aires Congress.

An official printed report of the business transacted at the various sessions of the Buenos Aires Congress has been published by Dr. Rueb over his signature and in his capacity as President. In such report no mention is made of any election and the old officers still appear.

Mr. Kuhns has made a request that the United States Chess Federation be designated as the United States unit of the F. I. D. E. in accordance with the instructions given to him pursuant to Article 4 of the Agreement of Consolidation of September 5, 1939. The necessary change has been made and the United States Chess Federation is now recognized as the official United States unit by both the Rueb and the deMuro administrations, both of whom incidentally have requested payment of dues from the U. S. C. F.

A factual situation which must be recognized irrespective of the question of who are the legal officers of F.I.D.E. is that that organization is a decimated body. Many of the strongest and most active units are no longer independent nations by reason of the war.

All of the facts hereinabove set forth are substantiated by documents in the possession of Mr. M. S. Kuhns, who stands ready to turn them over to you or Mr. Olfe when you come here.

Without expressing any opinion as to which set of officers are entitled to be legally recognized, it is the opinion of your Judiciary Committee:

1. That the entire question of action by the United States Chess Federation with respect to F. I. D. E. be held in abeyance;
2. That until the affairs of F. I. D. E. are determined, no dues be paid by the United States Chess Federation to either Treasurer.

Respectfully submitted,
ELBERT A. WAGNER, JR.
M. S. KUHNS

Selected Games

Annotations, unless otherwise credited, are by I. Kasbdan.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

M. Luckis		I. Raud	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	7 R-B1	P-B3
2 P-QB4	P-K3	8 B-Q3	P-QR3
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	9 P x P	KP x P
4 Kt-B3	B-K2	10 Q-B2	R-K1
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	11 O-O	Kt-B1
6 P-K3	O-O	12 Kt-K5	....

This allows Black to free his game by a favorable exchange. In this variation White's basic play is on the Q side. Plans to be considered are 12 R-Kt1, with P-QKt4, P-QR4 and P-Kt5 as objective, or 12 P-QR3, followed by P-QKt4, Kt-QR4 and Kt-B5.

12	Kt-Kt5	15 Kt-K2	QR-Q1
13 B x B	Q x B	16 Kt-Kt3	R-Q3
14 Kt x Kt	B x Kt	17 KR-K1	Q-R5
18 P-Kt4	....	

Now this is too slow. Correct was 18 Kt-B5, B x Kt; 19 B x B, R-R3; 20 P-KR3.

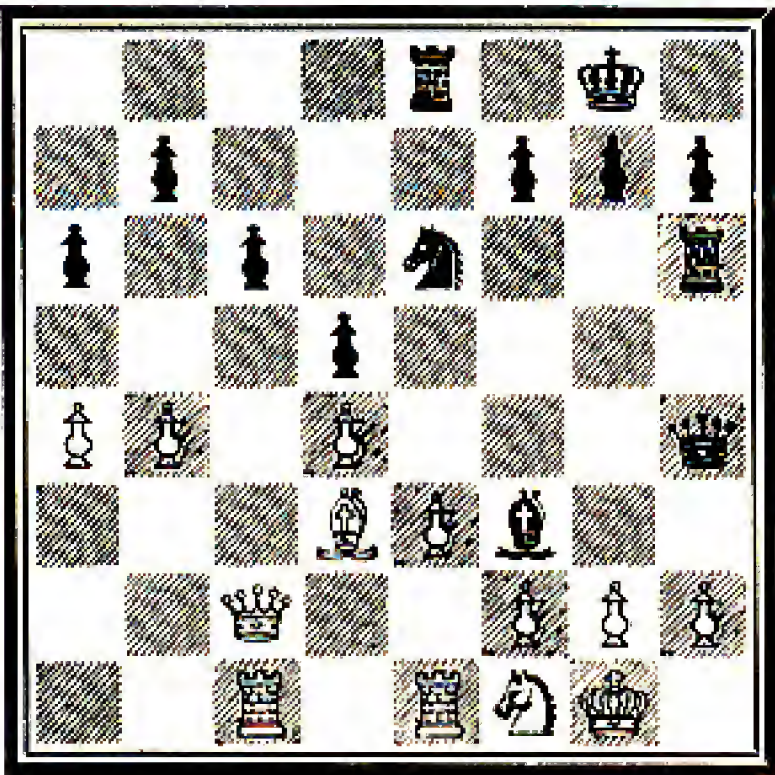
18	R-R3
19 Kt-B1	Kt-K3
20 P-R4	....

Proceeding blithely, with no attention to the alarming accumulation of force against his King. 20 B-K2 was an essential precaution.

20	B-B6!!
---------	--------

An elegant commencement of a devastating attack.

Raud



Luckis

21 B-K2
---------	------

If 21 P x B, Kt-Kt4; 22 B-K2 (on 22 Q-K2, Q-R6 wins), Kt-R6ch; 23 K-R1, Kt x Pch; 24 K-Kt2, R-Kt3ch; 25 Kt-Kt3, Q-R6ch! 26 K-Kt1 (if 26 K x Kt, Q x Pch; 27 K-B1, R x Kt and R-Kt8 mate), R x Ktch! 27 P x R, Q x Pch; 28 K-B1, Kt-R6, and mate is unavoidable.

21	B-K5
22 Q-Q2	Kt-Kt4
23 P-B3	Kt-R6ch!!

Another surprise. Black's play is as enchanting as it is forceful.

24 P x Kt

There is no choice. If 24 K-R1, Q-B7! 25 P x Kt (Kt-Kt3 allows a smothered mate by Q-Kt8ch! 26 R x Q, Kt-B7), R-Kt3; 26 Kt-Kt3, B x Pch; 27 B x B, Q x Q, winning easily.

24	R-Kt3ch	27 K-B1	Q x R Pch
25 Kt-Kt3	R x Ktch!	28 K-Kt1	Q-Kt6ch
26 P x R	Q x Pch	29 K-B1	Q-R7!

Not 29 ... B-B4; 30 B-Q1, and White escapes. Now the threat is B-B4 or B x P, as well as R-K3.

30 P x B	R-K3
31 Q-Q1	P x P
32 R-B2	Q-R6ch

Stronger than 32 ... R-B3ch; 33 B-B3, R x B ch?? 34 Q x R! and White wins.

33 K-Kt1	R-Kt3ch
34 B-Kt4	R x Bch
35 Q x R	Q x Qch
36 R-Kt2	Q-B4

The preponderance of Pawns now assures the Black win.

37 R-Kt2	P-KR4	41 R-Q1	Q-Kt6
38 P-Kt5	P-B4	42 R-K1	Q-Kt5
39 R-KB2	Q-Kt4ch	43 R-Q1	Q x R P
40 R-Kt2	Q-Q4	44 KR-Q2	P x Q P

45 P x R P

As good as any. If 45 R x P, Q x P; or 45 P x Q P, P-K6; 46 R-Q3, Q-B7! and P-K7 will win a Rook.

45	P-Q6
46 P x P	Q-Kt6
Resigns	

The play on the black squares would have delighted Nimzovich!

Buenos Aires Team Tournament 1939

FRENCH DEFENSE

(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

Dr. S. Tartakover		Castillo	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	4 P-K5	P-QB4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	5 P-QR3	B-R4
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	6 Q-Kt4	P-KKt3

... K-B1 was far preferable. The weakening of the black squares involved in the text may become very troublesome, especially in the absence of Black's KB.

7 B-Kt5ch	Kt-B3
-----------	-------

Thoughtless "development." As Black's QB is likely to be useless, 7 ... B-Q2; 8 B x Bch, Kt x B should have been tried.

8 Kt-K2	P-R4?	11 B x Kt	P x B
9 Q-B3	P x P	12 O-O	B-Kt3
10 Kt x P	B-Q2	13 Q-Q3	Kt-R3

Judging from what follows, 13 ... Q-B2; 14 Kt-B3, P-QB4 was better. After the text, Tartakover gets to work on the black squares.

14 Kt-B3!	Kt-B4
15 B-Kt5	Q-B1
16 B-B6	O-O

Exposing the K to icy blasts, but ... KR-Kt1 is anything but attractive.

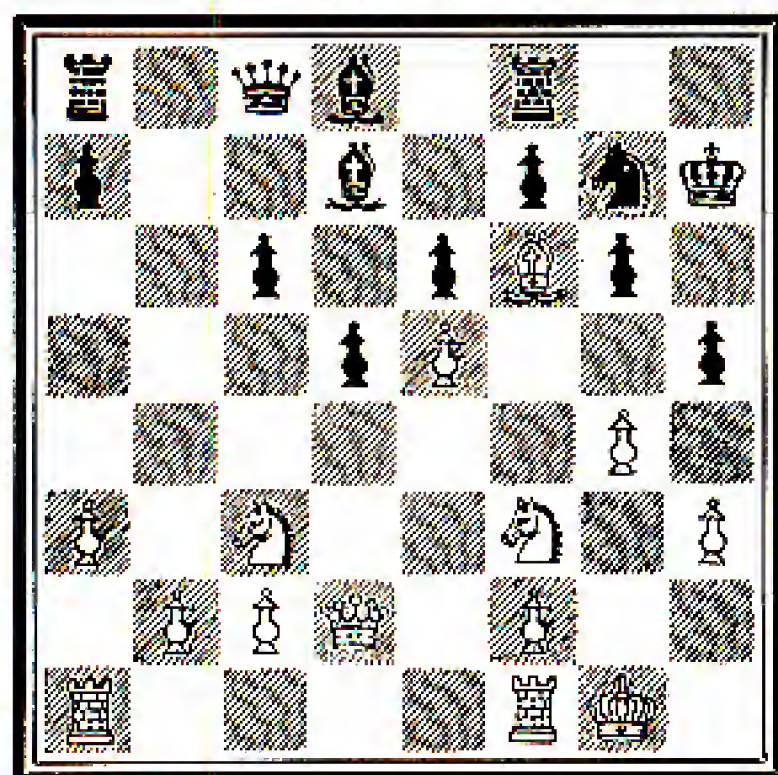
17 P-R3!

In order to kick out the well-posted Kt.

17	B-Q1
18 P-KKt4	Kt-Kt2
19 Q-Q2	K-R2

Or 19 . . . Kt-K1; 20 BxB, QxB; 21 Q-R6 and the threat of Kt-KKt5 is unanswerable. Now comes a very fine move:

Castillo



Tartakover

20 QR-Q1!!

P-B4

The chief point of White's last move would have appeared in the curious variation 20 . . . BxB; 21 PxP, Kt-K1; 22 Kt-K4! PxKt; 23 Kt-Kt5ch, K-Kt1; 24 KtxP(K4) and the miserable B is lost; or 22 . . . Q-Q1; 23 Kt-K5! with tremendous pressure.

If Black avoids this with 20 . . . B-K1 then 21 BxB, QxB; 22 Kt-Kt5ch, K-Kt1; 23 KKt-K4 gives a winning game.

21 Kt-Kt5ch	K-Kt1
22 KKt-K4!	PxKt
23 KtxP	Resigns

For if 23 . . . Kt-K1; 24 Q-R6, BxB; 25 KtxBch and mate in two. If 23 . . . K-R2; 24 BxB, P-B4 forced; 25 Kt-B6ch (oh, those black squares!), RxKt; 26 PxR and White now wins a piece.

It is worth going over the play from the diagrammed position a second time to appreciate the power of the quiet 20 QR-Q1!!

12th Match Game, Moscow, 1940

CATALAN SYSTEM

A. Alatortzev

White

G. Levenfisch

Black

1 P-QB4	Kt-KB3	4 B-Kt2	B-K2
2 Kt-QB3	P-K3	5 P-Q4	O-O
3 P-KKt3	P-Q4	6 Kt-B3	QKt-Q2

7 Q-Q3

. . . .

The Pawn need not be defended as yet. After 7 O-O, PxP; 8 P-K4, White obtains a powerful game. Botwinnik-Dr. Lasker, Moscow 1936, continued 8 . . . P-B3; 9 P-QR4, P-QR4; 10 Q-K2, Kt-Kt3; 11 R-Q1, B-Kt5; 12 Kt-K5, with advantage.

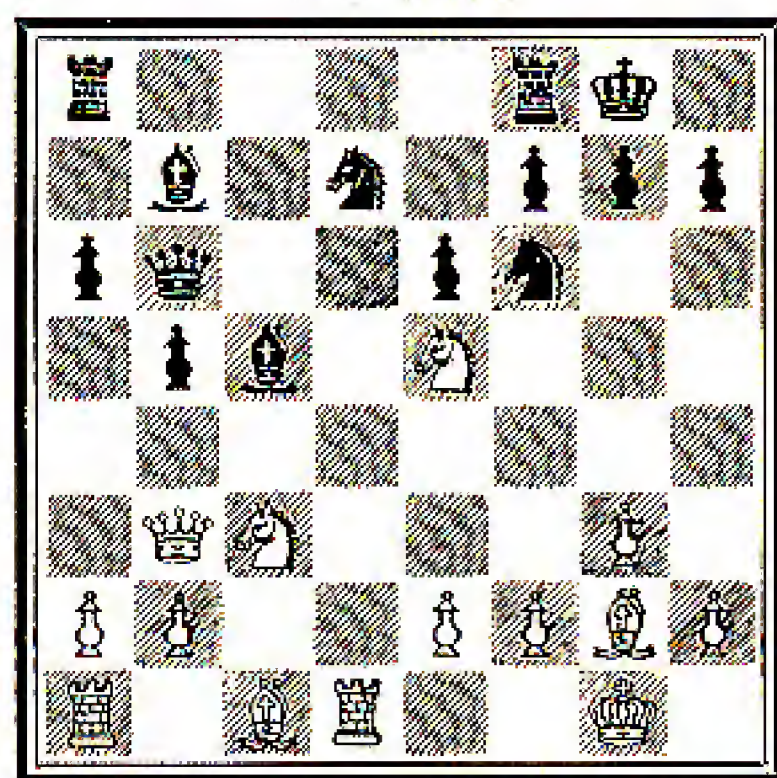
7	PxP
8 QxBP	P-QR3
9 O-O	P-QKt4
10 Q-Kt3	B-Kt2
11 R-Q1	P-B4!

Now or never. He opens the Q file, but foresees a remarkably subtle counter-attack.

12 PxP	BxP
13 Kt-K5	Q-Kt3!!

A perfectly sound sacrifice, taking advantage of White's momentarily exposed position.

Levenfisch



Alatortzev

14 KtxKt

. . . .

If 14 BxB, BxPch; 15 K-B1, QxB; 16 KtxKt? Q-R8ch; 17 KxB, Kt-Kt5 mate. Or 16 RxKt, Q-R8ch; 17 KxB, QxPch; 18 K-B1, QxKtP wins.

14	KtxKt
15 BxB	. . . .

If 15 RxKt, BxB, and the B cannot be captured because of 16 . . . Q-B3ch. White would have to weaken his position badly against the threat of . . . B-B3 and . . . BxPch. Best was probably the dismal retreat 15 R-B1, as the text loses a Pawn.

15	BxPch
16 K-B1	Kt-B4!

The real point of the combination.

17 Q-Kt4	KtxB
18 Kt-K4	B-Kt8
19 K-Kt2	P-QR4
20 Kt-B6ch

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Trying for complications, but the net result is a useful KKt file for Black.

- 20

21 Q-Kt4ch

22 RxB
- PxKt

K-R1

Q-B3ch
- 23 K-R3

24 Q-KR4

25 R-B1
- R-KKt1

R-Kt3

Kt-Q3

The Knight reenters the fray, most effectively.

- 26 B-B4

27 Q-R5

28 B-K3

29 QR-B1

30 Q-B5
-

P-K4

QR-KKt1

Q-K3ch

KtxP!

The final blow, after which White is quite helpless.

- 31 QxQ

32 PxKt

33 K-R2

34 R-KB2

35 K-R1
- PxQ

RxPch

RxB

R-K5

R-R5ch
- 36 R-R2

37 R-B6

38 KxR

39 R-B2

Resigns
- R(Kt)-Kt5

RxRch

R-K5

K-Kt2

Buenos Aires, 1940
SLAV DEFENSE

- C. Guimard

White
- R. Grau

Black
- 1 P-Q4

2 Kt-KB3

3 P-B4

4 Kt-B3

9 Q-K2
- P-Q4

Kt-KB3

P-B3

PxP

P-B4
- 5 P-QR4

6 P-K3

7 BxP

8 O-O
- B-B4

P-K3

B-QKt5

O-O

9 . . . Kt-K5, as played in several games of the last Alekhine-Euwe match, is accepted as best at this point. 10 B-Q3 sets up interesting complications, which were rather thoroughly explored in the match.

- 10 P-K4

Black obtains sufficient counter play after this. Better was 10 Kt-R2! B-R4; 11 PxP, Kt-B3; 12 R-Q1, Q-K2; 13 Kt-Q4! with advantage.

- 10

11 P-K5

12 P-R3
- B-Kt5

Kt-Q4

.

Sacrificing a Pawn for a promising attacking position. That it failed eventually does not detract from the enterprise of the idea.

- 12

13 RPxB

14 KtxB

15 R-R3
- BxQKt

BxQP

PxKt

Kt-QB3
- 16 R-R3

17 B-Q3

18 R-K1

19 B-Kt1
- Q-B2

P-KKt3

KKt-Kt5

P-Q6

Returning the extra Pawn temporarily, in order to exchange one of the Bishops, and gain time for a better defensive set-up.

- 20 BxP

21 RxKt

22 B-Kt5

23 QxR
- KtxB

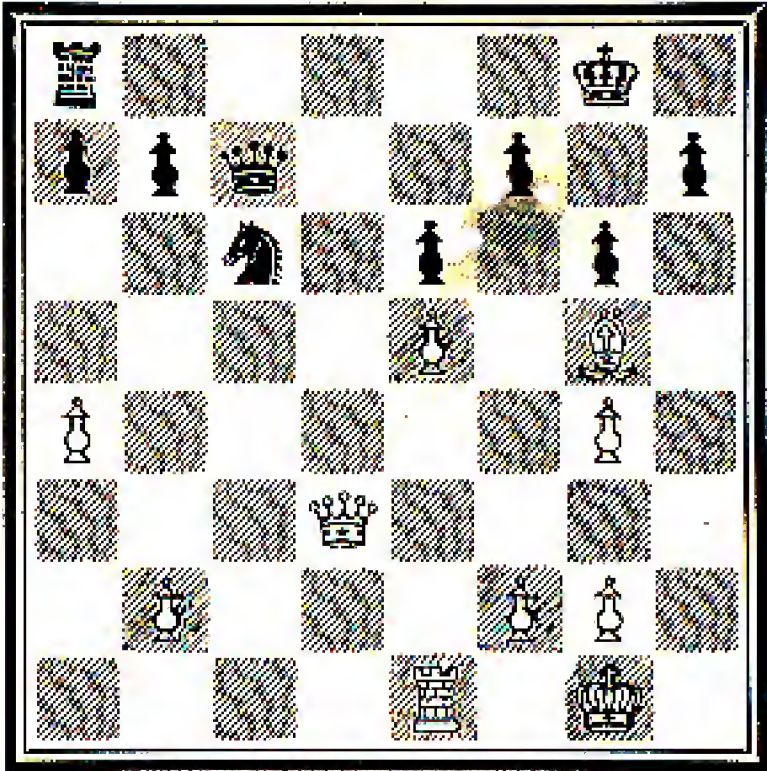
KR-Q1

RxR

.

Threatening B-B6 and Q-KR3. If 23 . . . KtxP; 24 Q-KKt3 wins a piece. Black definitely has to find something, and his next few moves are extremely welltimed.

Grau



Guimard

- 23

24 Q-K3

25 R-Q1
- Q-R4

Kt-Kt5!

.

If 25 B-B6, Kt-Q4 (but not Kt-B7? 26 Q-R6! wins), 26 Q-R6?? QxRch; 27 K-R2, KtxB; 28 PxKt, Q-K4ch and wins.

- 25

26 Q-Q4

27 B-B6
- Kt-Q4

R-QB1

Q-B4

Playing to simplify. Black would have a decided advantage in an endgame, owing to the weak White Pawns.

- 28 Q-Q2

29 Q-K1
- Q-B7

.

29 Q-R6 still would not do, for 29 . . . QxR ch; 30 K-R2, KtxB; 31 PxKt, Q-Q3ch and Q-B1 defends the mate.

- 29

30 P-Kt5

31 K-R2

32 R-Q4
- QxRP

Q-B7

P-Kt3

R-B5

Destroying any illusions that White will again be allowed to construct a mating threat.

- 33 RxR

34 P-KKt3

35 K-Kt1
- QxR

P-QR4

K-B1
- 36 Q-Q1

37 B-Kt7

38 Q-R1
- K-K1

P-Kt4

P-R5

The extra Pawn, with the WB now out of play, is clearly decisive.

- 39 Q-K1

40 Q-R1

41 PxP

42 P-R4

Resigns
- P-Kt5

P-R6!

P-Kt6

Q-Kt5

Sydney, Australia, 1940
FRENCH DEFENSE

- L. Steiner

White
- C. J. S. Purdy

Black
- 1 P-K4

2 P-Q4

3 Kt-QB3
- P-K3

P-Q4

Kt-KB3
- 4 B-KKt5

5 P-K5

6 B-R4
- B-Kt5

P-KR3

.

This has appeared frequently in Australian chess of late, rather than the older line, 6 B-Q2, BxKt; 7 PxB, Kt-K5; 8 Q-Kt4, etc., which is no longer considered favorable for White.

6	P-KKt4	10 P-QR3	BxKtch
7 B-Kt3	Kt-K5	11 KtxB	KtxB
8 Kt-K2	P-KB4	12 RPxKt	Kt-B3
9 PxP e.p.	QxP	13 Q-R5ch	K-K2
14 O-O-O		KtxP	

Not 14 . . . QxBP; 15 B-Kt5, to be followed by KR-B1, when Black's King is too exposed. White's next move is based on the same plan of opening the KB file.

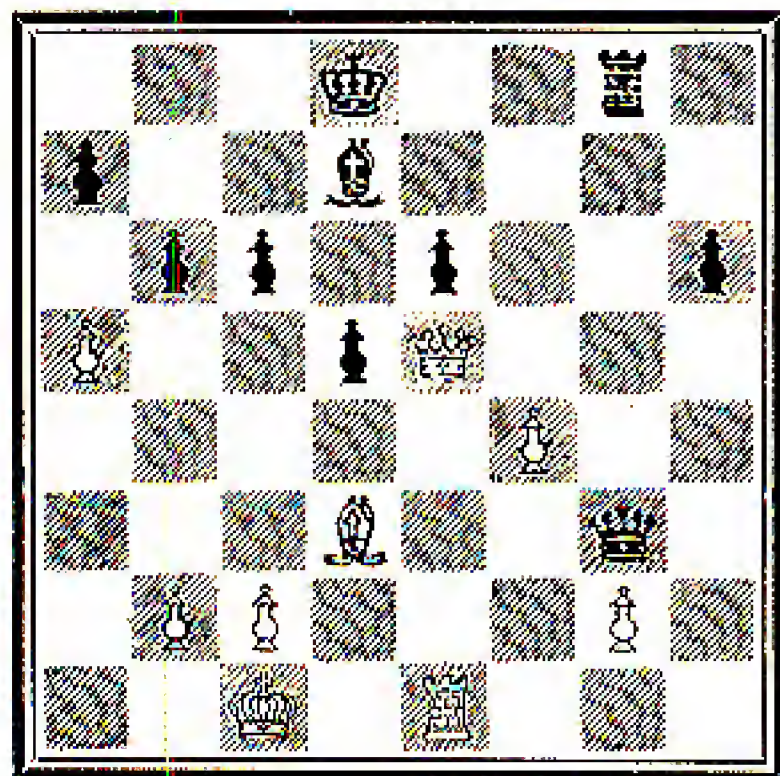
15 P-B4	B-Q2	20 QR-K1	K-Q1
16 B-Q3	QR-KB1	21 Q-K3	P-Kt3
17 KR-B1	P-B3	22 P-R4	PxP
18 Kt-K2	KtxKtch	23 RxP	Q-Kt4
19 QxKt	KR-Kt1	24 P-R5	RxR?

A mistake, which gives White his chance. Essential was 24 . . . K-B2, when Black would have had a relatively easy game with a Pawn plus.

25 PxR	Q-Kt6
26 Q-K5	. . . . .

Now the King is fixed in the center, and White can prepare at leisure for the onslaught.

Purdy



Steiner

26	PxP	29 Q-Kt8ch	K-K2
27 K-Kt1	R-B1	30 QxP	R-KKt1
28 R-KB1	QxKtP	31 Q-B5ch	K-K1
32 P-B5!		Q-Kt2	

If 32 . . . PxP; 33 R-K1ch is fatal. There is no good defense to the threats initiated by P-B6.

33 P-B6	Q-B2
34 Q-Q6	B-B1

If 34 . . . K-Q1; 35 B-R6! wins.

35 QxBPch	K-Q1
36 Q-Q6ch	B-Q2

Or 36 . . . Q-Q2; 37 P-B7! What a Pawn!

37 Q-Kt6ch	Resigns
------------	---------

Specially annotated for us by Robert Willman, New York State champion.

RUY LOPEZ

R. Willman		H. M. Phillips	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	4 B-R4	Kt-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	5 Q-K2	P-Q3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	6 P-B3	B-K2
7 P-Q3			

Steinitz's "slow" variation, in which White holds back and avoids exchanges while building up a powerful attack. Black should try to open up the game while he is still ahead in development.

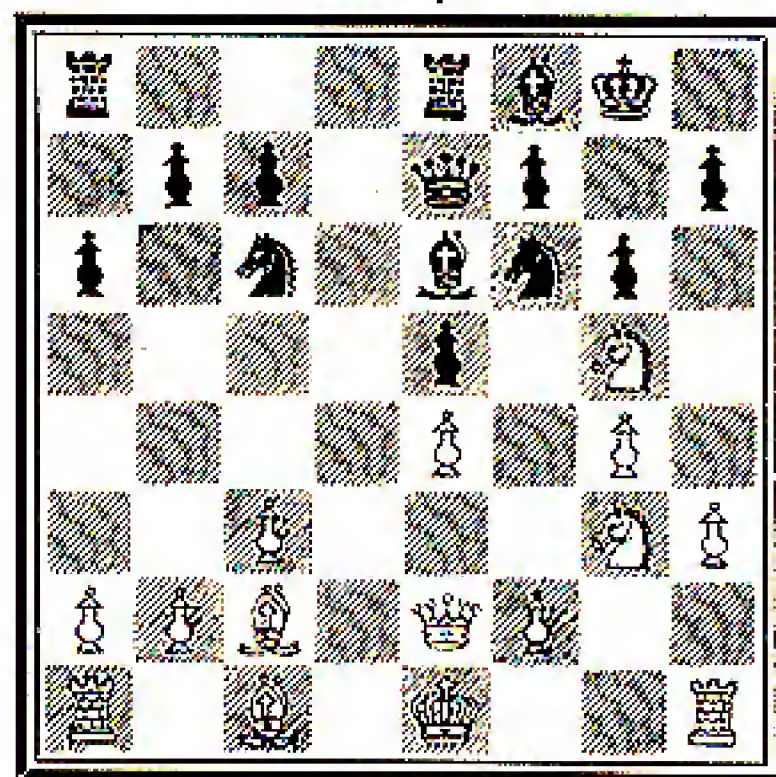
7	O-O	10 QKt-Q2	P-Q4
8 P-KR3	B-Q2	11 P-KKt4	B-KB1
9 B-B2	R-K1	12 Kt-B1	PxP

12 . . . P-Q5 was probably better, and would have left White with the problem of where to place his King.

13 PxP	B-K3
14 Kt-Kt5	Q-K2
15 Kt-Kt3	P-KKt3

"Preventing" 16 Kt-B5.

Phillips



Willman

16 Kt-B5!
-----------	-----------

This move must be played immediately, if at all, before Black plays either P-KR3 or P-QKt4.

16	BxKt
--------------	------

After 16 . . . PxKt an exhaustive analysis is almost impossible. The probable continuation would be 17 KtPxP, B-Q2; 18 R-KKt1, K-R1 (not . . . B-Kt2; 19 B-Kt3, Kt-Q1; 20 KtxBP! KtxKt; 21 B-R6!), 19 B-K3 (threatening B-B5!), B-Kt2; 20 Q-B4! If Black plays 19 . . . Kt-Q1, or 19 . . . P-Kt3; 20 B-Kt3, Kt-Q1, his game is badly tied up for a long time. Such attacks generally win over the board.

17 KtPxP	B-Kt2	22 P-KR4	P-Kt4
18 B-K3	Kt-Q1	23 B-Q5	KtxB
19 O.O-O	P-B4	24 RxKt	R-B1
20 B-Kt3	R-KB1	25 P-R5	Kt-K3
21 PxP	PxP	26 KtxKt	PxKt

27 R(Q5)-Q1

A slight inaccuracy which loses a move and might have cost an important half-point. 27 R-Q2 should have been played.

27	P-Kt4
28 P-R6	B-B3
29 Q-R5	K-R2
30 R-Q2	QR-Q1

Black has defended himself very well up to this point, but errs now by making too obvious a move in a simple position. After 30 . . . P-B5; 31 KR-Q1, QR-Q1, White would be unable to win, e. g., 32 RxR, RxR; 33 RxR, QxR; 34 Q-B7ch, KxP; 35 QxP, K-Kt3; 36 QxRP, Q-Q6! with perpetual check.

31 RxR	RxR	40 BxP	KxP
32 BxBP!	Q-K1	41 K-Q2	K-B6
33 QxQ	RxQ	42 K-Q3	B-B4
34 R-Q1	R-Q1	43 B-B7	B-K2
35 RxR	BxR	44 P-K5	B-B4
36 B-Q6	B-Kt3	45 P-B4	K-B5
37 P-B3	KxP	46 PxP	PxP
38 P-Kt3	P-KKt5	47 P-R4	PxP
39 PxP	K-Kt4	48 PxP	B-Kt3

Black has his last little joke. White could have taken the Bishop, but was too tired to analyze. (What a terrible alibi!)

49 B-Q6	B-Q1	52 P-R5	B-R5
50 K-B4	K-K5	53 B-B5	B-Q1
51 K-Kt5	K-Q4	54 P-R6	Resigns

SENSATIONAL OFFER!!

A complete set of five bound volumes of *The Chess Review* (covering the years 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938 and 1939), whose regular value is \$3.50 apiece or \$17.50 per set, is now available for only \$7.50! Individual volumes may be had at \$2.00. The extraordinary character of this bargain offer may be seen from the following features:

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- 1500 choice problems supplemented by critical comments from noted problem authorities
- Descriptions of important tournaments which are of lasting historic value
- Analysis of important opening innovations of permanent worth
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Leningrad 1939

RUY LOPEZ

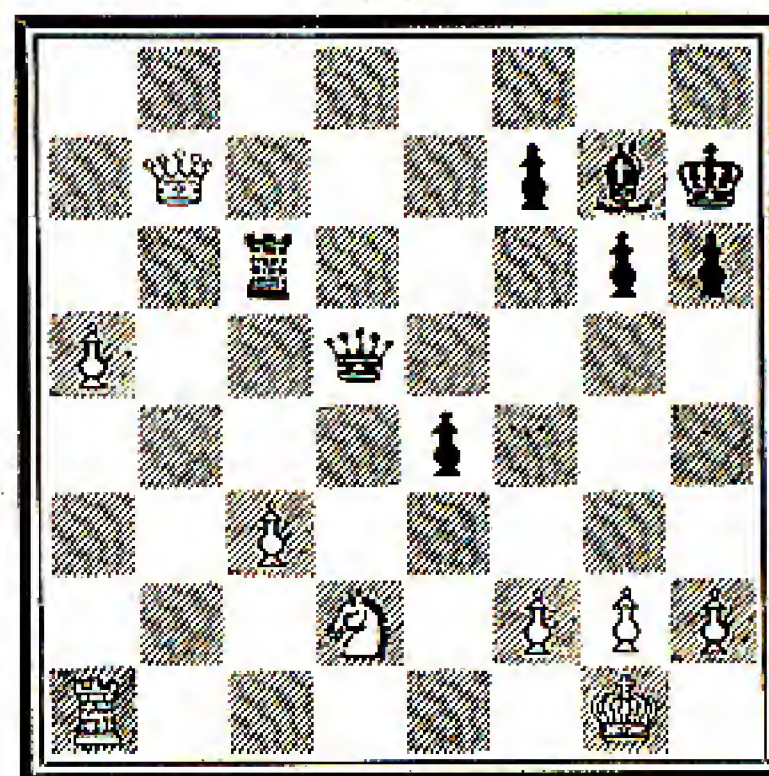
(Notes by Fred Reinfeld)

Rovner
White

Guldin
Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	24 Kt-Kt3	Kt-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	25 BxKt	PxB
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	26 B-Kt7	R-Kt1
4 B-R4	P-Q3	27 KtxRP	Q-K3
5 P-B3	P-KKt3	28 B-B6	P-R3
6 P-Q4	B-Q2	29 BxB	KtxB
7 O-O	B-Kt2	30 Kt-B6	R-R1
8 PxP	PxP	31 P-R5	P-B5
9 B-K3	Q-K2	32 Kt-Q2	Kt-Kt1
10 P-QKt4	P-Kt3	33 KtxKt	KRxKt
11 Q-Q5	Q-K3	34 KR-Kt1	Q-Q2
12 Q-Q3	Kt-B3	35 KtxP	RxKtP
13 B-Kt3	Q-K2	36 RxR	QxR
14 P-QR4	P-QR4	37 Q-R2	R-R3
15 P-Kt5	Kt-Q1	38 Q-R4	Q-B4
16 B-B1	Kt-Kt2	39 Q-Kt4	Q-B3
17 B-R3	Kt-B4	40 Q-Kt8ch	K-R2
18 Q-K3	O-O	41 Q-Kt4	QxP
19 QKt-Q2	KR-K1	42 Q-Kt5	R-R2
20 Kt-K1	Kt-Kt5	43 Q-B5	R-R3
21 Q-K2	Q-R5	44 QxBP	R-QB3
22 Kt(1)-B3	Q-K2	45 Kt-Q2	Q-Q4
23 B-Q5	QR-B1	46 Q-Kt7	P-K5

Guldin



Rovner

White's early position play was admirable, but after move 30 or so, he began to lean too strongly on the QRP; one would think that it is all up with Black now, but he manages to find curious resources, until White almost breaks his neck trying to snare a draw.

47 P-R6

Evidently satisfied that this vicious-looking Pawn puts an end to the struggle. But Black reacts sturdily.

47
48 P-R7

BxP
BxR

Now the victorious queening will have to be postponed, for if 49 P-R8(Q), R-B8ch; 50 Kt-B1, RxKtch; 51 KxR, Q-Q8 mate.

49 Kt-B1

B-Q5!

Amazingly enough, this should have been the winning move! White must now queen, whether he likes it or not!

50 P-R8(Q) BxPch!

The grrrim drama unfolds! If now 51 K-R1, R-B8 with the following delicious possibilities given in "The Field"—

I 52 Q(8)-R6, QxQ and White cannot re-take!

II 52 Q(7)-R6, QxQ and likewise!

III 52 P-Kt3, RxKtch; 53 K-Kt2, R-Kt8ch; 54 KxB, Q-Q5ch and mate follows.

IV 52 Q-R8ch, KxQ; 53 Q-Kt2ch, Q-Q5; 54 QxR, P-K6 and wins.

51 KxB Q-Q5ch

Again leaving White no choice, since if 52 Kt-K3, R-B7ch leads to mate.

52 K-Kt3 R-B6ch
53 K-B4 P-K6ch
54 Q-K4 Q-B3ch
55 K-Kt4 P-R4ch?

This looks murderous, yet it misses a clear win by 55 . . . P-K7 (threatening . . . Q-Kt4 mate); 56 Kt-Kt3, Q-Kt4ch; 57 K-R3, Q-R4ch etc.

56 K-R3 P-K7ch
57 Kt-Kt3 P-K8(Q)

Another Queen!!—and it can't be captured. What to do?!

58 Q-Kt8ch!!!

Forcing an "easy" draw.

58 KxQ
59 Q-K8ch K-R2
60 Q-Kt8ch K-R3

The bashful monarch.

61 Q-R7ch K-Kt4
62 Q-R6ch Drawn

Once more indicating that chess is a hard game. There is a bright future for this freak encounter in "believe-it-or-not" compendiums.

Moscow Championship 1940

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

A. Lilienthal		S. Belavenets	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	22 Q-Kt4ch	K-Kt1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	23 R-K7	K-R1
3 Kt-QB3	Kt-KB3	24 BxP	KR-Q1
4 B-Kt5	B-K2	25 QR-K1	R-Q2
5 P-K3	P-KR3	26 R-K8ch	RxR
6 B-R4	O-O	27 RxRch	K-R2
7 Kt-B3	Kt-K5	28 B-Kt6ch!	KxB
8 BxB	QxB	29 Kt-K5ch	K-R2
9 Q-B2	KtxKt	30 KtxQ	KtxR
10 QxKt	P-QB3	31 Kt-Q4	P-QKt4
11 B-Q3	Kt-Q2	32 P-KR3	Kt-B3
12 O-O	PxP	33 Kt-K6	Kt-Q4
13 BxP	P-QKt3	34 Q-K4ch	K-Kt1
14 P-K4	B-Kt2	35 Kt-B5	R-K2
15 KR-K1	KR-K1	36 Q-B5	R-KB2
16 QR-Q1	P-QR3	37 Q-K5	B-R1
17 P-Q5	KPxP	38 Kt-K6	K-R2
18 PxP	Q-Q3	39 Q-Kt8	B-B3
19 PxP	QxP	40 P-KR4	P-Kt3
20 Q-Q4	Kt-B3	41 Kt-Q8	Resigns
21 B-Kt3	K-B1?		

A sudden counter-thrust turns the day.

RUY LOPEZ

H. Seidman		W. W. Adams	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	19 P-KB4	P-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	20 R-B2	P-R5
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	21 QR-KB1	RPxP
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	22 KtxP	P-B5
5 O-O	P-QKt4	23 Kt-B1	P-Kt5
6 B-Kt3	B-K2	24 K-R2	P-Kt6
7 Q-K2	P-Q3	25 B-Q1	R-R8
8 P-B3	Kt-QR4	26 Q-Q2	KR-R1
9 B-B2	P-B4	27 B-K2	Kt-K1
10 P-Q4	Q-B2	28 PxP	QPxP
11 P-KR3	B-Q2	29 P-Q6!	KtxP
12 P-Q5	O-O	30 Q-Q5ch	K-R1
13 QKt-Q2	Kt-R4	31 P-Kt5	B-B3
14 Kt-Kt3	KtxKt	32 Q-K6	KtxP
15 RPxKt	P-Kt3	33 Q-B7	R-KKt1
16 P-KKt4	Kt-Kt2	34 PxP	KtxKBP
17 B-R6	KR-QKt1	35 RxKt	Resigns
18 Kt-Q2	P-R4		

Buenos Aires Team Tournament 1939

ALEKHINE'S DEFENSE

H. Reed		G. Danielsson	
(Chile)		(Sweden)	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	Kt-KB3	14 Q-Q2	Q-Q2
2 P-K5	Kt-Q4	15 Kt-B3	R-Q1
3 P-Q4	P-Q3	16 Kt-Q5	P-B3
4 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3?	17 Q-B2	K-B2
5 P-B4	Kt-Kt3	18 P-KR3	PxKt
6 P-K6!	PxP	19 PxB	QxP
7 B-Q3	Kt-Q2	20 B-B5!	QxQB
8 O-O	Kt-B3	21 B-K6ch	K-K1
9 R-K1	P-K4	22 Q-R4ch	R-Q2
10 PxP	KtxP	23 RxP	Q-B2
11 KtxKt	PxKt	24 RxR	KtxR
12 RxP	Q-Q3	25 R-Q1	Resigns
13 B-B4	B-Kt5		



"An' don't annoy my partner. He's busy, too!"
Laurence Reynolds (Colliers)

Famous Last Round Tourney Thrills

By PAUL HUGO LITTLE

CAPABLANCA-ELISKASES, Moscow, 1936

The year 1936 was a memorable one in chess for many reasons, but perhaps principally because it marked two great triumphs in tournament competition for Capablanca, the former world champion.

There had been many critics who had, with their usual flair for glib generalizations and dubious divisions, assigned Capa to the ranks of those masters who had reached their zenith and were no longer capable of great accomplishment.

But after these two tournaments, Nottingham and Moscow, no one could deny that the Cuban was still one of the world's greatest players and deserving of a title match.

Nottingham has already been adequately dealt with. We turn at once to the Moscow tournament, held during May and June to commemorate the centennial of the birth of William Steinitz, that intrepid pioneer and original thinker whose chess ideas still influence present-day players.

Five foreign masters were invited to play against a similar number of Russian masters. Capablanca, Dr. Lasker, Flohr, Lilienthal and Eliskases were the foreign contingent; and the Russians were Botwinnik, who had won the 1935 Moscow tourney, Kan, Levenfisch, Riumin and Ragozin.

Enthusiasm has always been one of the Russians' greatest virtues. It was evidenced in their interest in this tournament. On the opening day over 2,000 filled the seats in the hall where the tourney was held, standing room was jammed, and crowds stood outside the building waiting for news.

On May 14 the first round began. Kan held Capablanca to a meritorious draw; in fact, all the five games were drawn. The play was very even for six rounds. The leaders at that time were Capablanca and Botwinnik, 4 each, and Lasker 3½.

In the seventh round Botwinnik met Capablanca, the former having White. The young Russian grandmaster completely outplayed Capa, only to lose because of a hastily considered sacrifice. Ragozin beat Lasker in this round with a beautiful combination.

In Round 8 Capablanca tightened his hold on first place by beating Lilienthal in a beautiful game, while Botwinnik could only draw with Ragozin. After nine rounds and the

first half of the tourney was concluded, the top scores were: Capablanca, 6½; Botwinnik, Lasker and Ragozin, 5 each; Kan and Levenfisch 4½. Flohr, with 4 points, was out of form, having lost to Ragozin in the third round and to Kan in the ninth.

In the tenth round, the players began the second half of the tournament, with colors reversed. Much interest was expressed over the showing of the veteran Dr. Lasker. He suffered a setback when he overlooked a piece against Botwinnik, losing in 21 moves. Capablanca beat Kan in the same round.

Capablanca maintained his lead, running about even with Botwinnik for several rounds. They were paired again in the sixteenth round. Botwinnik naturally had to try for a win, and very nearly lost. He managed to salvage the draw, however, and Capa retained his lead of a full point.

In the seventeenth and semi-final round Capa drew in 21 moves of a Four Knights opening with Lilienthal. Botwinnik beat Ragozin in a superb last-minute effort, and came up to within half a point of the ex-world champion.

The last round opened with the pairings of Capablanca vs. Eliskases and Botwinnik vs. Levenfisch. If Botwinnik won and Capa only drew, the two would tie for first place. Botwinnik seemed to have better chances, since Levenfisch had not displayed the same form as at the 1935 Moscow tourney. The opening was a Sicilian against Levenfisch's P-K4, and a hard battle resulted.

Capablanca, aware of the danger of being overtaken, played to win against Eliskases. This he accomplished in a magnificent effort, and as Botwinnik only drew, the first prize was Capa's by a margin of a full point.

The following decisive game is an example both of the will to win in the last round, and of Capablanca's superlatively classical style.

GIUOCO PIANO

J. R. Capablanca
White

E. Eliskases
Black

1 P-K4

P-K4

2 Kt-KB3

Kt-QB3

3 B-B4

B-B4

Shades of Steinitz! A tribute to that master's memory, for this opening was popular during his era.

4 Kt-B3

Kt-B3

5 P-Q3

P-Q3

6 B-KKt5

...

This is known as the Canal Variation, because of the Peruvian master's success with it at Carlsbad, 1929.

6 P-KR3

Bogoljubow against Becker, in the last round at Carlsbad, played the superior 6 . . . Kt-QR4. If then 7 Kt-Q5, P-B3; 8 KtxKtch, PxKt, with KtxB to follow.

7 BxKt

7 B-R4 is inadvisable because of . . . P-KKt4, and 7 B-K3 would indicate that the previous move was useless. The exchange wins two important tempi.

7 QxB
8 Kt-Q5 Q-Q1

8 . . . Q-Kt3 has been tried here.

9 P-B3 Kt-K2

Capablanca castled at this point against Canal at Carlsbad, and Eliskases here uses a move played by Paul Johner at the same tournament.

10 Kt-K3

This was Capa's new move, and probably the reason for his choice of the opening.

10 B-K3

Black should try to hold the center by 10 . . . O-O; 11 O-O, B-Kt3; 12 P-Q4, Kt-Kt3.

11 BxB PxB
12 Q-Kt3 Q-B1
13 P-Q4

Not 13 KtxP? with the idea 13 . . . PxKt? 14 Q-Kt5ch, because of 13 . . . BxKt.

13 PxP
14 KtxP BxKt
15 PxB O-O
16 O-O Q-Q2
17 QR-B1

White gains no advantage from 17 QxKtP, KR-Kt1; 18 Q-R6, RxP; 19 R-Kt1, R-Kt3; 20 Q-R3, QR-Kt1, etc.

17 QR-Kt1
18 R-B3 P-Q4
19 Q-B2 P-B3

Black had better prospects with 19 . . . Kt-B3; 20 R-Q1, PxP; 21 QxP, QR-Q1, or 20 PxP, PxP; 21 R-B5, KtxP; 22 Q-Q1, Kt-B3; 23 RxP, Q-K3, etc.

20 P-K5 R-B5
21 Q-Q1 QR-KB1
22 P-B3 Q-Q1

This loses time, where it was necessary to take measures against White's threat to storm forward with his K side Pawns. Better was 22 . . . R(B5)-B2. If then 23 P-KKt3, Kt-B4; 24 KtxKt, RxKt; 25 P-B4, P-KKt4, with good chances of counter-play.

23 P-KKt3 R(B5)-B2
24 P-B4 Kt-B4
25 KtxKt RxKt
26 P-KR4!

Now Black dare not play . . . P-KKt4, since 27 RPxP, PxP; 28 K-Kt2 and R-R1 would follow.

26 P-KKt3
27 K-Kt2 Q-K2
28 P-R3

A "prophylactic" move a la Nimzovitch.

28 Q-Kt2 31 P-KKt4 R(B4)-B2
29 QR-B3 Q-K2 32 K-R3 Q-Q2
30 Q-B2 K-Kt2 33 P-Kt4 R-KKt1
34 R-KKt1

Not 34 P-B5, KtPxP; 35 PxP, PxP; 36 RxP, R(Kt)-KB1; 37 K-Kt4, Q-K3; 38 P-R5, K-R1! and Black can double Rooks on the KKt file. One almost agonizingly awaits White's P-KR5.

34 K-R1
35 Q-Q2 R-R2
36 Q-KB2 P-KR4

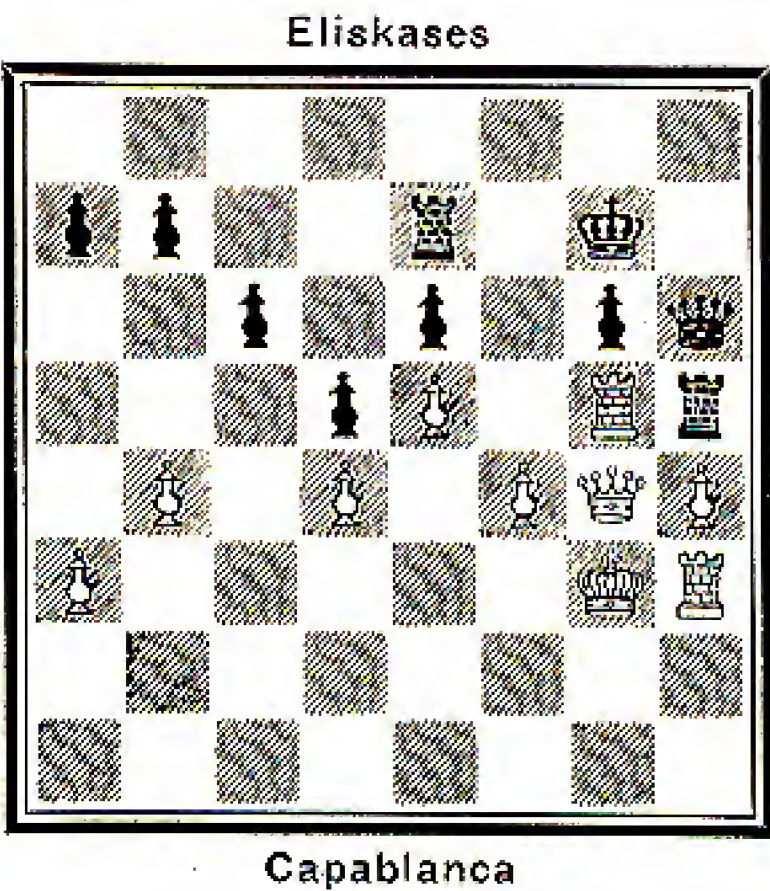
This is playing into White's hands, but marking time would only delay the coming break.

37 PxP RxP
38 R-Kt5 Q-R2
39 Q-Kt3 Q-R3
40 Q-Kt4 R-Kt2
41 R-Kt3 K-R2

The restricted, almost symmetrical position of all the pieces is indeed curious.

42 R-Kt2 K-R1
43 K-Kt3 K-R2
44 R-KR2 R-K2
45 R-R3 K-Kt2

White finally gets his chance. The stall, 45 . . . R-K1 was better, since if then 46 RxR, PxR!



46 RxR! QxR
47 QxQ PxQ
48 P-B5! PxP
49 K-B4

The advance of the King irresistably reminds one of a similar manoever, also by Capablanca, against Tartakower in a famous game at New York, 1924.

49 R-K3 52 K-K5 R-K5ch
50 KxP R-Kt3 53 K-Q6 RxQP
51 P-K6 R-Kt5 54 R-K3 Resigns

A great effort! It is very similar to the Tarrasch-Walbrodt game at Vienna, 1898.

TEXAS CHESS ASSOCIATION

The popular J. C. Thompson of Dallas, who was one of the chief organizers of the Open Tournament held there this summer, won the annual tourney of the Texas Chess Association, at Fort Worth, August 31 to September 2, thus gaining the Texas championship for the third time since 1936. Second honors were taken by Weaver W. Adams of Boston. Neither lost a game, but Adams allowed three draws while Thompson permitted only two. Daniel Mayers, University of Arizona student, represented Tucson and took third place, drawing four games and losing only to Adams.

Thompson sends us an interesting editorial which appeared in the Dallas Morning News, from which we quote:

"Newspapermen in particular find it hard to get the 'angles' in chess. Reuben Fine and Herman Steiner, for example, are professionals; yet neither promises in advance of a contest to 'molder de big bum.' They have no press agents. They do not dress the part. They carry no claque with them. A man who makes his living at teaching chess, for example, will sit down with a clergyman come down to Dallas on his vacation, and they will fight it out across the board in a silence that is thunderous only to those who know what is happening."

RUY LOPEZ

J. C. Thompson White		A. Elo Black	
1 P-K4	P-K4	20 Q-K3	KtxB
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	21 QxKt	R-B2
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	22 R-KKt1	QR-KB1
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	23 R-Kt2	Q-B1
5 O-O	B-K2	24 QR-KKt1	R-K1
6 Q-K2	P-QKt4	25 Kt-R4	B-B1
7 B-Kt3	O-O	26 Q-K3	Q-Q1
8 P-B3	P-Q3	27 Kt(3)-B5!	PxKt
9 P-KR3	Kt-QR4	28 KtPxP	R(K)-K2
10 B-B2	P-B4	29 Q-R6	B-B1
11 P-Q4	Q-B2	30 R-Kt4	R-R2
12 R-Q1	Kt-B3	31 Kt-Kt6!	R(B)-Kt2
13 QKt-Q2	B-Q2	32 R-R4	PxKt
14 P-Q5	Kt-Q1	33 PxP	Kt-R4
15 Kt-B1	Kt-K1	34 QxKt	B-Kt2
16 P-KKt4	P-B3	35 Q-R7ch	K-B1
17 Kt-Kt3	P-Kt3	36 Q-R8ch!	BxQ
18 B-R6	Kt-KKt2	37 RxBch	K-K2
19 K-R2	Kt-B2	38 P-Kt7!	Resigns

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

H. Steiner White		J. C. Thompson Black	
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	7 PxKt	Kt-B3?
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	8 P-Q5!	Kt-K2
3 P-B4	P-K3	9 B-Kt5ch	B-Q2
4 Kt-B3	P-B4	10 BxBch	QxB
5 PxQP	KtxP	11 Kt-K5	Q-Kt4
6 P-K4	KtxKt	12 PxP	Resigns

For if 12 . . . PxP; 13 R-QKt1!

CHESS BY RADIO

Editor—"The Chess Review"

Following your suggestion in current issue of "The Chess Review" that radio amateurs send in their frequency and call letters, I submit the following:

During the past year I have played many enjoyable games of chess by radio with the following:

W9QMD, Robert C. Morwood
616 Delmar
Springfield, Mo.
Frequency: 7170, 3585 kc.

W8NOT, Ken Wright
4033 Belmar Ave.
Toledo, Ohio
Frequency: 7080 kc.

W6MYT, Joseph V. Hartshorn
Box 154
Hollydale, Calif.
Frequency: 7170, 3585 kc.

W5HJF, J. G. Hancock
110 SE Nevada St.
Portales, New Mexico
Frequency: 3703, 3540, 7080 kc.

W9KIK, A. A. Simon
3419 Giles Ave.
St. Louis, Mo.
Frequency: 3585, 7170 kc.

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Yours truly,
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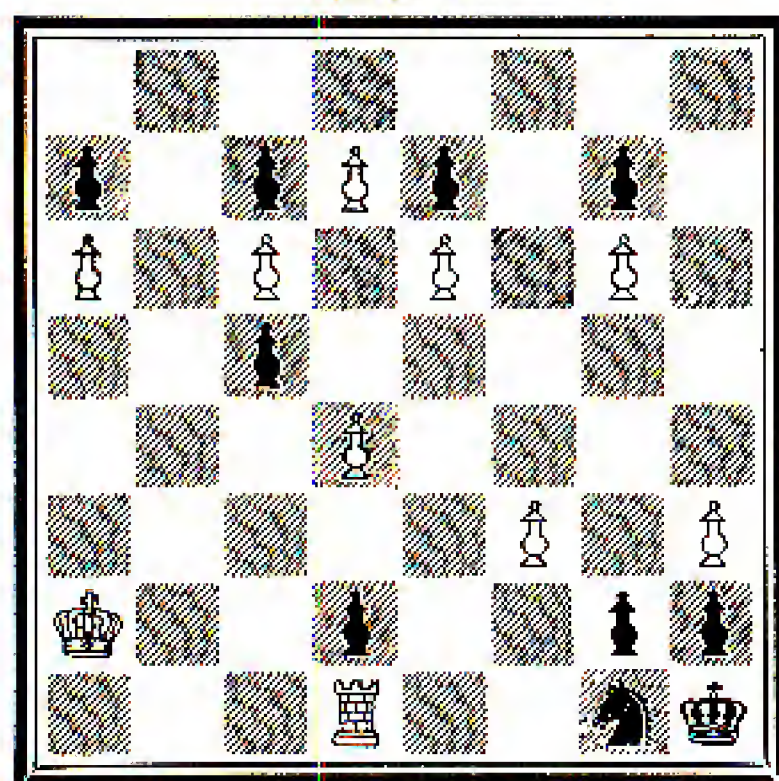
Under-Promotion in the Endgame

By IRVING CHERNEV

Under-promotion studies have long been favored by endgame composers. There is something artistic about a position which requires the promotion of a Pawn to a minor piece rather than the almost inevitable Queen. The motive for under-promotion is generally associated with stalemate. It may be to avoid an impending stalemate in playing to win, or to create one when intent on a draw.

In the following example Black is almost stalemate for some twenty moves, but is finally cornered. After you find or go through the solution, ask some friend to point out the mating piece from the diagram!

Libiurkin

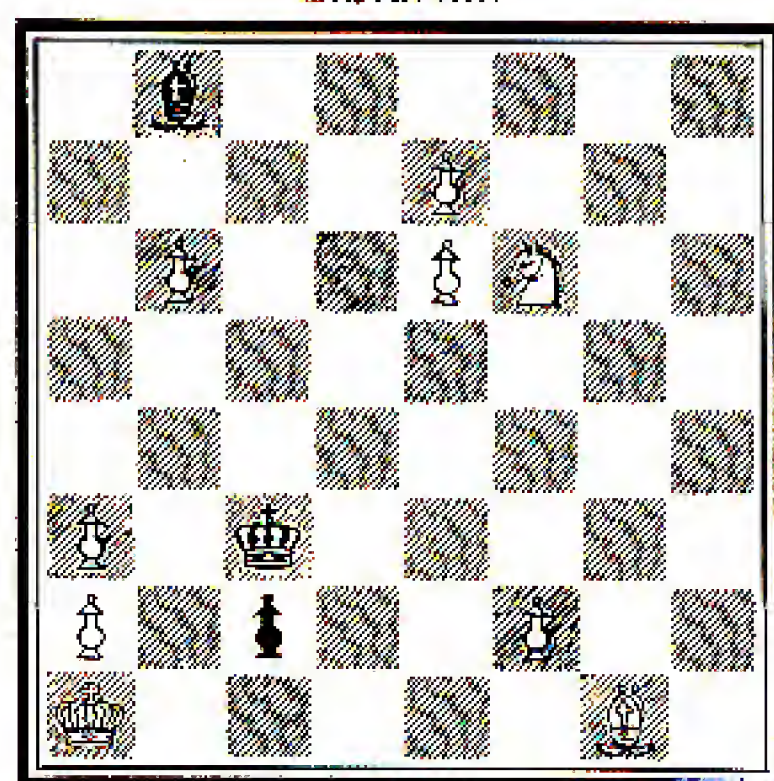


White to play and win

1 P-Q8(Kt), PxP; 2 Kt-B7, P-Q6; 3 Kt-R6, PxKt; 4 P-Kt7, P-R4; 5 P-Kt8(Kt), P-R5; 6 Kt-B6, PxKt; 7 P-K7, P-B4; 8 P-K8(Kt), P-B5; 9 Kt-Q6, PxKt; 10 P-B7, P-Q4; 11 P-B8(Kt), P-Q5; 12 Kt-Kt6, PxKt; 13 P-R7, P-Kt4; 14 P-R8(Kt), P-Kt5; 15 Kt-Kt6, P-Kt6ch; 16 K-R3, P-Kt7; 17 Kt-B4, P-Kt8(Q); 18 RxQ, P-Q8(Q); 19 RxQ, P-Q7; 20 Kt-Kt2, P-Q6; 21 R-R1, P-Q8(Q); 22 KtxQ, any; 23 Kt-B2 mate. If 1... P-B5; 2 Kt-B7, P-B6; 3 Kt-Kt5, P-B7; 4 Kt-K4.

The next diagram is a first prize winner by the same composer. The avoidance of Black's mating threat is the controlling factor. The series of under-promotions in an ascending scale are a unique feature.

Libiurkin



White to play and win

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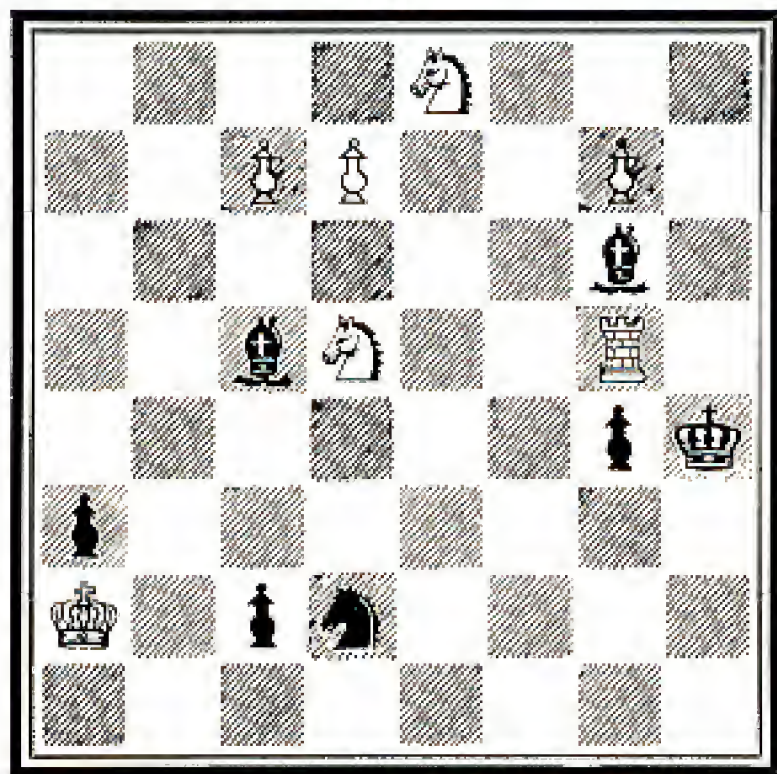
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1 Kt-K4ch, K-Q6; 2 Kt-B5ch, K-B6; 3 Kt-Kt3, B-K4; 4 P-B4, B-Kt2; 5 P-K8(Kt), B-R1; 6 P-B5, B-K4; 7 B-R2, BxB; 8 P-Kt7, B-K4; 9 P-Kt8(B), BxB; 10 Kt-B7, BxKt; 11 P-K7, B-K4; 12 P-K8(R), B-B3; 13 R-K6, B-Kt2; 14 P-B6 and wins. Not 9 P-Kt8(Q), because of . . . K-B5ch; 10 QxB, P-B8(Q)ch; 11 KtxQ, stalemate. 12 P-K8(Q) would lead to the same draw.

Here is a case where Black threatens an under-promotion, P-B8(Kt)ch! It takes a whole drove of new steeds to carry the day.

Korolikov

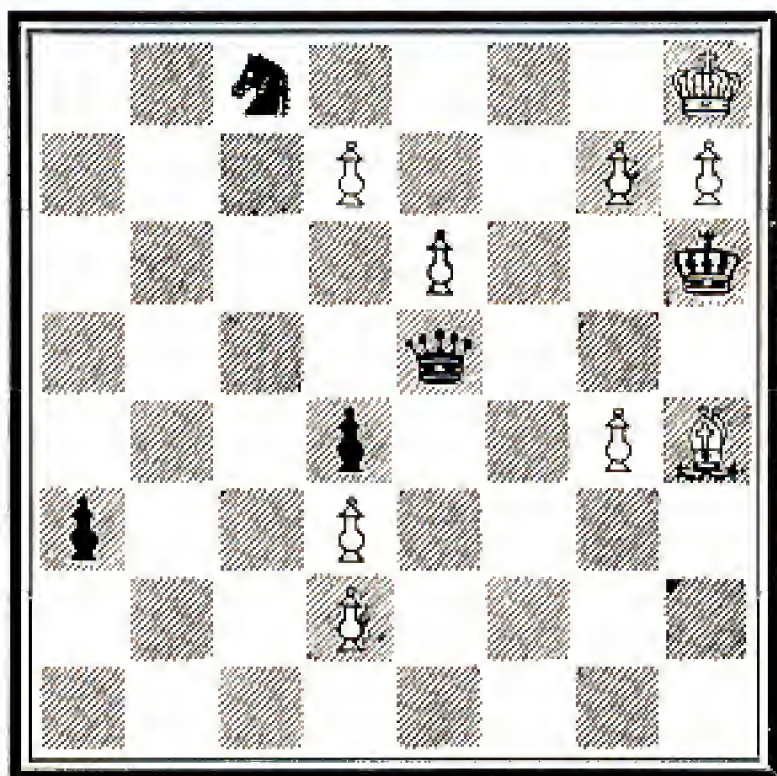


White to play and win

1 R-R5ch, KxR; 2 Kt-B4ch, K-R3; 3 P-Kt8 (Kt)ch, K-R2; 4 Kt(Kt8)-B6ch, K-R3; 5 KtxP ch, K-R2; 6 Kt(K8)-B6ch, K-Kt2; 7 Kt-K6ch, K-B2; 8 P-Q8(Kt)ch, K-K2; 9 P-B8(Kt) mate.

The following, one of the most beautiful endgames ever composed, shows under-promotion on both sides, with very accurate play required to reach the peaceful conclusion.

Richter



White to play and draw

1 B-B6, QxB; 2 P-Kt5ch, QxP; 3 P-Kt8(Kt) ch, K-Kt3; 4 P-Q8(Q), QxQ; 5 P-K7, Kt-Q3; 6 PxQ(Kt), Kt-B2ch; 7 KtxKt, KxKt; 8 Kt-R6ch, K-B1; 9 Kt-B5, P-R7; 10 KtxP, P-R8(R); 11 Kt-K6ch, K-B2; 12 Kt-Q8ch, K-Kt3; 13 K-Kt8, R-R1; 14 P-R8(Kt)ch, K-B3; 15 Kt-B7.



MRS. EMIL HOUSFELD

Wisconsin Women's Championship — Mrs. Emil Housfeld won this without the loss of a game. The standings: Mrs. Housfeld (Milwaukee) 3-0; Mrs. Fischer (Milwaukee) 2-1; Mrs. LaRouche (Sheboygan) 1-2; Miss Perham (Racine) 0-3. Mrs. Housfeld is the outstanding Wisconsin player, though Mrs. Rosemary Fischer runs her a close second. She first won the Milwaukee women's championship in 1936 and is still women's champion of the city, having successfully defended her title this year against Mrs. Fischer. Mrs. Housfeld, though born in Omaha, has lived in Milwaukee for the past ten years. She is the mother of two sons, aged seven and two. Her hobbies, she writes, "are chess, chess, golf, and assisting her husband in amateur photography. Pet peeve—lack of women interested in chess." Last winter she played on the Wherley team which won the league play in Milwaukee. She has only been playing chess for five years.

—E.L.W.

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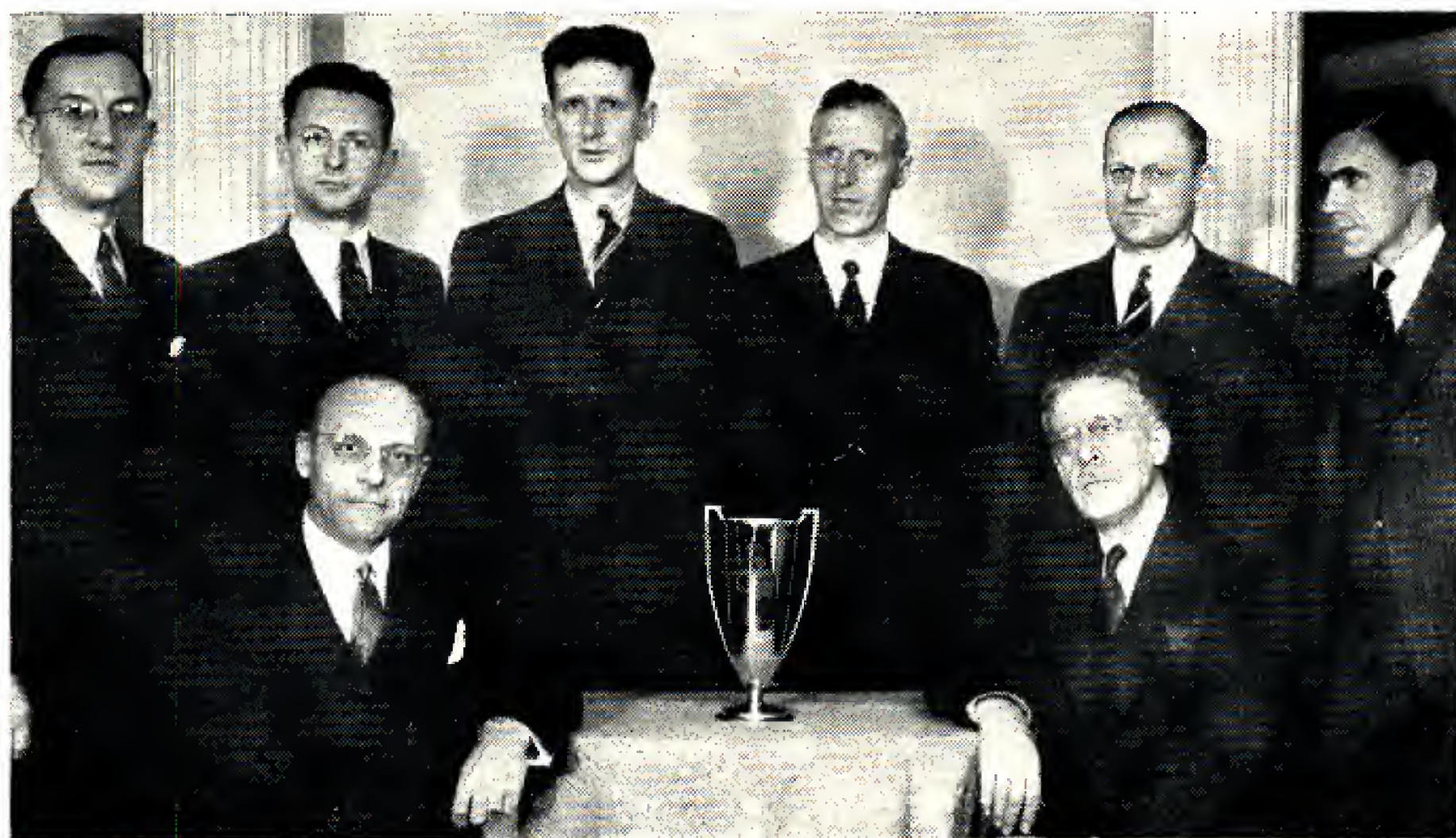
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Commercial Chess

The Commercial Chess League of New York has started its annual round-robin series of matches, with eleven teams taking part in the competition. Results of the first round were: Bankers Trust 2½, Chase National 1½; Postal

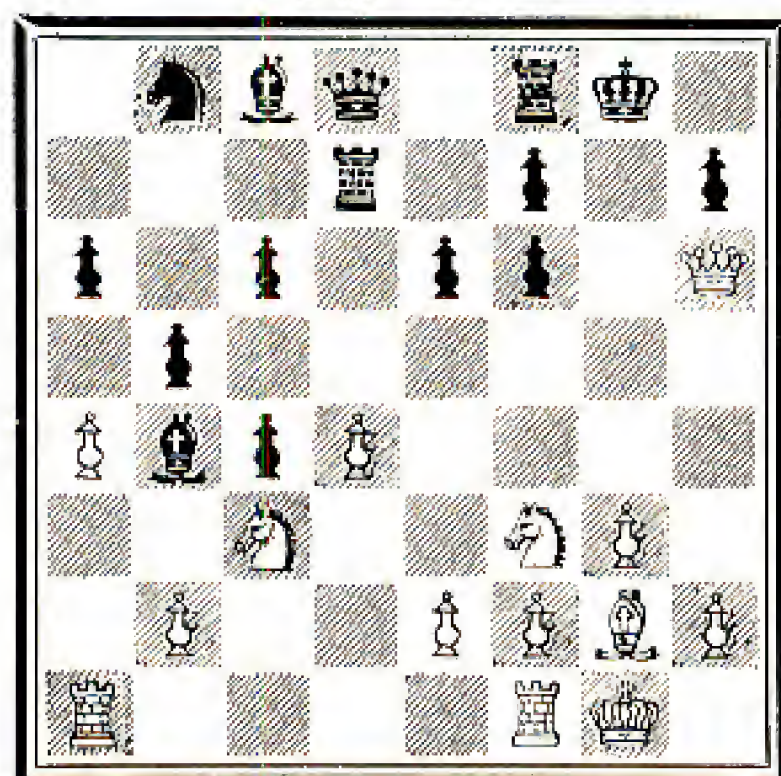
Telegraph 1½, Real Estate Board 2½; Bell Telephone 2, New York Telephone 0 (2 adjourned); Stock Exchange 1½, Consolidated Edison 2½; American Telephone 3, Central Hanover 1; New York Times bye.

Below is the Consolidated Edison team, which won the trophy for the 1939-1940 season.



Left to right: D. J. Kennealy, R. S. Leach, F. D. Hutchinson, W. E. Brunberg, E. B. Henriksen and G. R. Corr.
Sitting: Chairman Fred Glaeser and Conrad Totten.

Bad Kissingen, 1928
Nimzowitsch



Capablanca

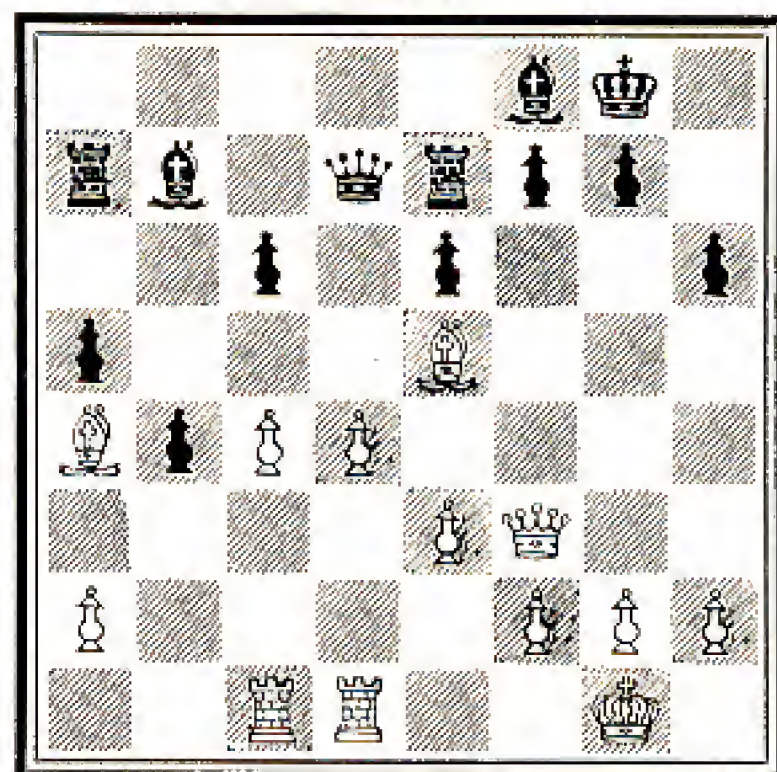
Black to make his 13th move.

In this position, Nimzowitsch played 13 . . . BxKt and the game, after exciting complications, ended in a draw. Several annotators suggested instead 13 . . . K-R1 in order to continue with 14 . . . R-Kt1 and 15 . . . P-KB4 and perhaps win with the pawn ahead.

After 13 . . . K-R1, can you find how Capablanca would have forced a quick win?

14 Kt-K4, B-K2; 15 Kt(B3)-Kt5, PxKt; 16 Kt-B6, BxKt; 17 B-K4, any; 18 QxP mate.

Hastings, 1922
Thomas



Alekhine

White to make his 26th move.

Alekhine played 26 P-Q5!, KPxP; 27 PxP, RxB; 28 PxP, BxP; 29 RxQ and had a 60 move game on his hands.

Instead, as he himself points out, the quick method would have been 29 RxB!, Q-K2; 30 R-B8, R-B2; 31 R-Kt8 followed by R(Q1)-Q8.

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Problem Department

By VINCENT L. EATON

Address all correspondence relating to this department to V.L. Eaton, 2237 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

QUESTIONS ABOUT PROBLEM MATTERS WILL BE ANSWERED IF ACCOMPANIED BY RETURN POSTAGE.

SIXTY TWO-MOVERS OF THE PAST SIXTY YEARS

Part V

By Alain C. White

In our review of the two-movers of the past sixty years, we must not overlook the complete block problems of all kinds: the simple blocks, as in the charming No. 1700, the added mate blocks, as in No. 1624, and the changed mate blocks, as in No. 1701, (and the masterly eight-self-block task problem, No. 1702—Editor). On the whole, however, the complete block problem has not lived up to the high hopes it aroused in the early years of the 1900's. Restricting the free action of the White pieces has too often made these positions clumsy rather than strategic, and the use of changed mate keys in non-block form has proved to be a more valuable strategic medium. Great problems of this character include No. 1703, with changes in the half-pin checks after 1 . . . SxPd6ch and 1 . . . SxPe3ch; No. 1704, with changed mates after the modern defenses 1 . . . Se6 and 1 . . . Sf3, which combine self-unpins and the opening of White guard; and No. 1705, with intricate changed crosschecks after 1 . . . Qb5ch and 1 . . . Qh5ch. There is an unexpectedly brilliant key in No. 1706, where a single move changes the set crosscheck while offering Black three additional new ones, plus a flight-square. If I were to choose a single key-move as the most delightful of all in this selection, I should probably turn to No. 1658. The beautiful and well-balanced position, free of White Pawns and with the four odd Black Pawns on the second rank, furnishes a perfect setting wherein the key reveals itself with a thrill that has rarely been approached.

With the specially selected Nos. 1707-1716 this brief review of sixty years of energetic problem activity comes to a close. One would wish that the selection might have included so many more composers and so many further great works by the authors already represented! Just what omissions have been the most serious? That is a question which the reader can help us very much to answer. I should greatly welcome your sending me your own selection of 25 favorite two-movers, explaining the basis on which they were chosen. Where the selection includes works already in the present set, these will serve to indicate which are the greatest universal favorites; where new positions are sent, they will be tabulated and the votes they receive can be compared. (Do not hesitate to include problems of your own. I specially asked Mr. Gamage and Mr. Mansfield, in making their choices, to include favorites of their own composition, and I would like to see yours, too.) In any case the most interesting 25 sets sent in will be given book prizes. The sets may be sent to me at Litchfield, Connecticut, and all will be acknowledged.

(The End)

THE TRIPLE GRIMSHAW

(A second note)

Your Problem Editor is always prepared to eat any words he may say in this department, and here is a case where he gladly makes himself chew them! Shortly after last month's article, "A Challenge to Composers," had been sped on its way to the printer, I was reading through Umnoff's book on the Russian Chess Problem, when much to my delight I discovered several examples of the complete "triple Grimshaw," fulfilling all the required thematic conditions. Consequently I take back in toto my statement about the probable non-existence of such task exemplars, and change it hastily to "few illustrations of the theme have been produced."

Simplest in design and execution of the examples I discovered is the following:

(By L. J. Loschinsky, Tijdschrift v. d. Ned. Schaakbond, 1930) b3K2b, r1R2p1r, 4k3, 1S1s4, 2BP1Q2, 8, 8, 8. Mate in two by 1 Bb3.

Here there are three Grimshaw pairs: by 1 . . . Bb7 and 1 . . . Rb7; 1 . . . Bg7 and 1 . . . Rg7; and 1 . . . Bf6 and 1 . . . Pf6, in this case the Pawn f6 being the equivalent of a Black Rook.

In the following, there are but two pairs of thematic pieces, with one set (the Rook g6 and Bishop h3) cleverly performing double duty:

(By L. J. Loschinsky, Italia Scacchistica, 1930) 5S2, 2K2B2, P1p3r1, 1pk5, 1S5R, 2pP3b, r1Q4B, b4R2. Mate in two by 1 Rb1, with thematic variations after 1 . . . Rb2 or 1 . . . Bb2; 1 . . . Re6 or Be6; and 1 . . . Rg4 or 1 . . . Bg4.

This is a somewhat unusual strategic combination, in that a pinned Black Queen is used to force a third set of Grimshaws:

(By B. and S. Pimenoff, Trud, 1935) 1Qrb4, 8, 1p1R4, 2k2bS1, p1P2R2, Kp6, P2Prq2, 2S3BB. Mate in two by 1 Pxp, with Grimshaws after 1 . . . Re3! or Qe3!; 1 . . . Re4 or 1 . . . Be4; and 1 . . . Rc7 or 1 . . . Bc7.

That other versions of the task are possible is shown by our No. 1690, modelled by Mr. Du Beau after one of Blake's classic settings. And so we bring this note to a temporary close, asking the question: What else can be done along these lines? Composers, bestir yourselves!

* * * *

Just after our last issue had gone to press, we received word from Mr. Gamage that No. 1714 was intended to be substituted for No. 1679 in the "Sixty Best" selection. Readers will note this change, which does not, however, cancel No. 1679 from the Ladder competition. As all who have solved it will agree, it deserves republication on its own merits. Of No. 1714, a recent prize-winner, the tourney judge (Comins Mansfield) commented: "An easy first, showing magnificent play by the White Knight battery in an unusually open setting. At least one solver overlooked the best variation, 1 . . . Rxa3! 2 Sg6!"

SOLUTIONS

- No. 1636 by F. Gamage: 1 Pxc7 (Two points)
Masked threats combined with exquisite pin work—Rothenberg.
- No. 1637 by Dr. P. G. Keeney: 1 Ba7 (Two points)
Intricate self-pinning defense play — Gibbs. Unexpected sacrifice-evacuation key—Du Beau.
- No. 1638 by G. Mott-Smith: For White, 1 Qf2; for Black, 1 Bd7 (Two points each)
More limited in scope than the actual prize-winner, but pleasant enough — Rothenberg.
- No. 1639 by W. B. Suesman: 1 Kg8 (Two points)
A terror for tries! Beautiful interference play—Rothenberg. A nice variety of interferences—Edelstein. Delightful variations—Du Beau.
- No. 1640 by F. W. Watson: 1 Qg1 (Two points)
Unexpected key leading to one major and one minor changed mate—Rothenberg. Zugzwang key—Dod. Innocent appearing key, yet it changes two mates in this light mutate—Gibbs.
- No. 1641 by the Problem Editor: 1 Pf5 (Two points)
- No. 1642 by the Problem Editor: 1 Re3 (Two points)
- No. 1643 by the Problem Editor: 1 Se3-e4 (Two points)
- No. 1644 by C. Du Beau: 1 Qg5 (Three points)
1 . . . threat, 2 Qxf5ch; 1 . . . BxSch, 2 RxBch; 1 . . . Ke4, 2 Qe7ch; 1 . . . Ke6, 2 Qf6ch. Fine key—Burstin. 1 Qxb6 is a close try in this enigmatic set-up—Rothenberg.
- No. 1645 by C. Du Beau: 1 Qxd2 (Three points)
1 . . . Ke5 or Ke7, 2 Qxc2ch; 1 . . . Ke5 or Ke7, 2 Qxe2ch. A multi-flight echo with 12 flights—Edelstein. Pleasant symmetrical setting—Rothenberg. This and 1644 are beautiful studies, except for the keys—Herzberger.
- No. 1646 by the Problem Editor: Intended 1 Kd6, but there is a cook by 1 Rg3 (Three points each). Many solvers overlooked the seven thematic variations in the author's solution, by 1 . . . Rcl moves; and some fell for the try 1 Kb7, answered by 1 . . . Rd1 or 1 . . . Pd1(S).
- No. 1647 by H. C. Mowry: 1 Rg6 (Three points)
1 . . . threat, 2 Sb7ch; 1 . . . BxR, 2 QxB; 1 . . . Be4, 2 QxB; 1 . . . Be4, 2 Pdch; 1 . . . Kb6, 2 Scch. Unfortunately cooked by 1 Sb7ch (Three points). Difficult problem with masterly construction. Mr. Mowry's return is cause for rejoicing—Rothenberg. Difficult and interesting—Herzberger. Surprising denouement—Mott-Smith.
- No. 1648 by the Problem Editor: 1 Bg1 (Four points)
1 . . . Kf4; 2 Bf2, Ke4; 3 Be3.
- No. 1649 by L. W. Watson: 1 Sh6 (Five points)
1 . . . Pxs; 2 Ke4, Kg7; 3 Qe5ch, Kf8; 4 Pg7ch, Kf7; 5 Kf5. Mate is forced very neatly—Fader.
- No. 1650 by Dr. P. G. Keeney: 1 Qd4 (Five points)
1 . . . BxQ; 2 Be3, Be5; 3 Bd4; 4 Be5; 5 Bf6. 1 . . . Bf6; 2 Qe5, BxQ; 3 Bd4, etc. White bullies drive ecclesiastic to regicide—Dod. The matrix of many good suis presented baldly—Mott-Smith. Exquisite simplicity—Du Beau.
- No. 1651 by the Problem Editor: 1 Re1 (Five points)
1 . . . RxR; 2 Rf1, Rd1; 3 Re1; 4 Rd1; 5 Re1. 1 . . . Re1; 2 Rd1, RxR; 3 Re1; 4 Rd1; 5 Re1. Dr. Keeney tells us that No. 1650 was an attempt at a diagonal version of a lateral example by George Hume, 1881. We might mention that Geoffrey Mott-Smith and others have done notable work with similar matrices.
- No. 1652 by A. Ellerman: 1 Rd7 (Two points)
A masterpiece—Fader.
- No. 1653 by A. Marl: 1 Sf8 (Two points)
- No. 1654 by G. Guidelli: 1 Kf7
- No. 1655 by G. Guidelli: 1 Ba3
- No. 1656 by C. W. Sheppard: 1 Bg6
- No. 1657 by A. Ellerman: 1 Sd7
- No. 1658 by J. A. Schiffmann: 1 Qf3
- No. 1659 by J. A. Schiffmann: 1 Rd5
- No. 1660 by J. A. Schiffmann: 1 Re7-e8
- No. 1661 by J. A. Schiffmann: 1 Be8
- No. 1662 by G. Guidelli: 1 Ra3

MINIATURE MUTATES

No. 1691 is a few-piece mutate, but it is a comparatively "big fellow" when one looks at several other examples that have been done. Here are a few miniatures of the same type, for quick solving.

1. By B. Harley and C. G. Watney, Good Companions, 1921. 8, 5p2, 5K2, 7k, 7p, 7Q, 8, 8. Mate in two.

2. By W. Langstaff and E. C. Mortimer, Chess Amateur, 1922. 8, 8, 8, 5K2, 6pk, 2Q5, 8, 8. Mate in two.

3. By H. Weenink, Good Companions, 1919. 8, 3KS3, 8, 2plk3, 7Q, 3P4, 8, 8. Mate in two.

INFORMAL LADDER

(Maximum score for Nos. 1636-53: 59 points)

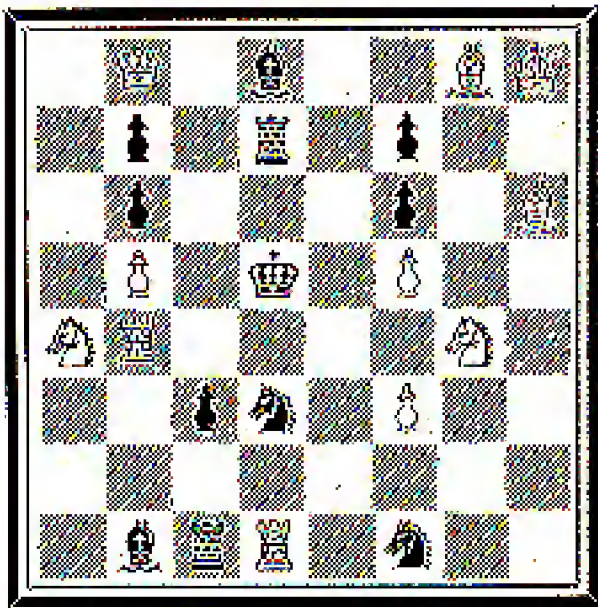
****P. L. Rothenberg 942, 53; A. Tauber 804, 53; *J. Hannus 856; G. Fairley 789, 53; K. Lay 665, 43; A. A. J. Grant 641, 42 (hope you're enjoying your new locale); *I. Burstin 628, 53 (I wish there were more enthusiasts like you); J. M. Dennison 630, 42; ****Dr. G. Dobbs 599; Dr. M. Herzberger 542, 41; (delighted to see you back, Max. Stay with us); ****H. B. Daly 504, 51 (quite all right about late solutions; the date deadline is for preparation of next month's copy only, and solutions received later are credited afterwards); P. A. Swart 515, 38; B. M. Marshall 530, 22; *Dr. P. G. Keeney 388, 53; E. Korpanty 380, 53; Dr. W. F. Sheldon 423; R. Neff 370, 36; ****G. Plowman 359, 54; J. Donaldson 336, 40; **I. Rivise 298, 51; C. E. Winnberg 280, 46; B. L. Fader 261, 53; W. C. Dod 242, 42; **A. Sheftel 222, 32; E. Popper 239; S. P. Shepard 211; A. Fortier 197; T. Lundberg 161, 32; A. B. Hodges 162; A. Gibbs 117, 36; J. Hudson 138; M. Edelstein 81, 53; J. Dubin 129, 40; C. Lawrence 124; I. F. Meyer 36, 56; C. Du Beau 48, 39; *T. McKenna 26, 39; A. Akhonin 56 (Welcome! A fine start: one of the month's two best scores); G. Mott-Smith 53; W. R. Ellis 36; R. W. Hays 35; F. Grote 28; B. Clubb 27; T. L. Goddard 24; I. Hart 15; C. H. Godfrey 6; **W. Patz —; *W. O. Jens —.

P. L. Rothenberg tops the Ladder this month for the fifth time—thus outdistancing all other solvers—and Dr. Dobbs takes composing honors for the quarter with his clever double-unpin two-er, No. 1600. To both, congratulations!

We have received so many requests for definitions of problem terms—requests that cannot well be answered in these pages because the material would have to be repeated every few months—that we are pondering the idea of getting up a short explanatory "dictionary" for problemists. How many readers of this column would be interested in paying, say, fifteen or twenty cents for a mimeographed guide to the most common problem terms and outline of the best-known themes? If sufficient interest exists in such a project, we shall try to tackle it seriously.

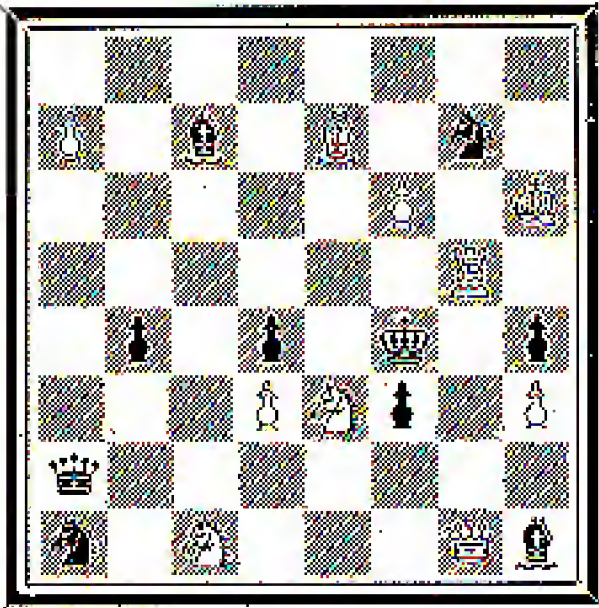
Original Section

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CLAUDE DU BEAU
Stockton, N. J.
(After P. F. Blake)



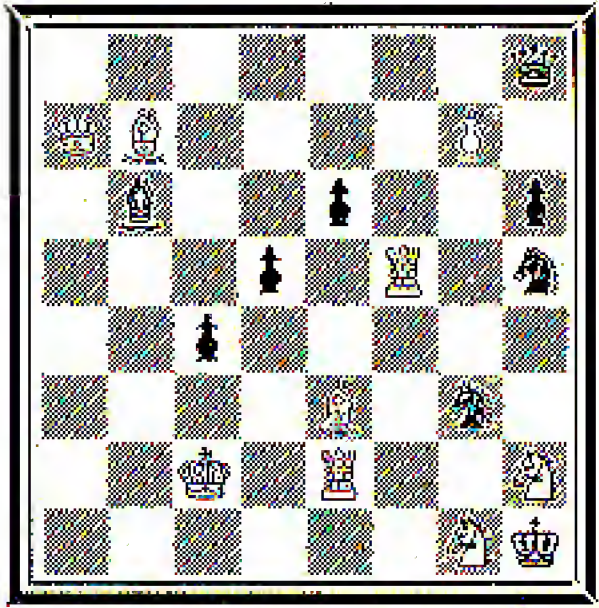
Mate in 2

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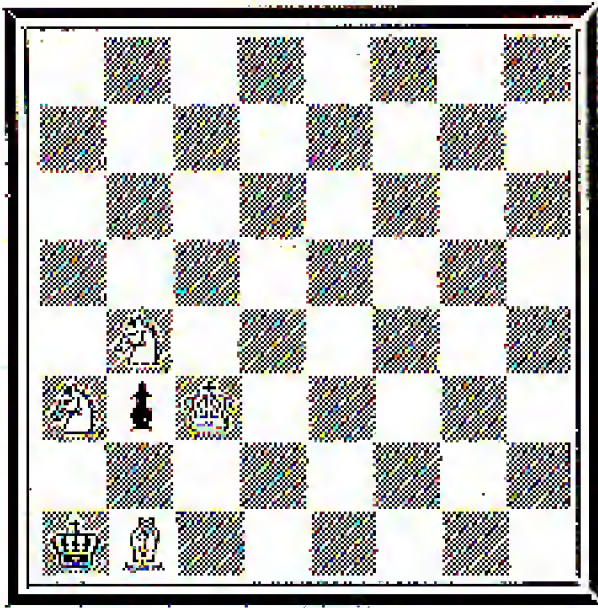
Mate in 2

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Malden, Mass.
Dedicated to M. Edelstein



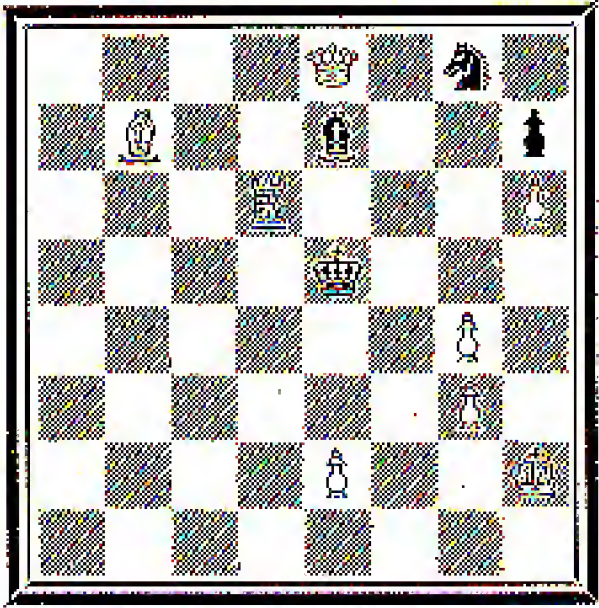
Mate in 3

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THE PROBLEM EDITOR



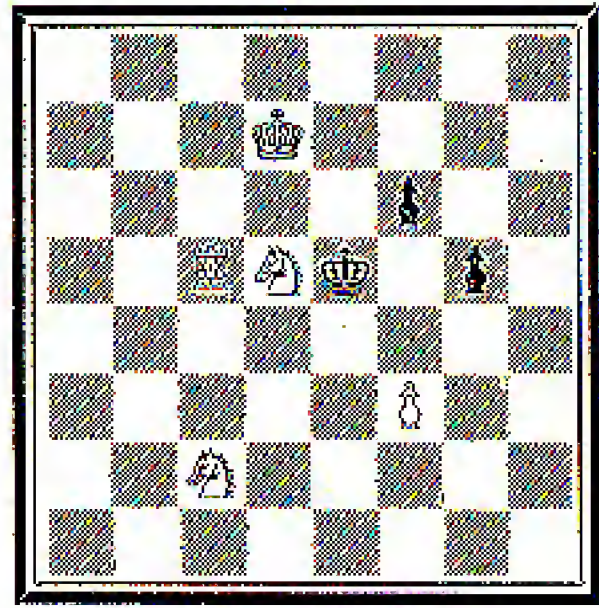
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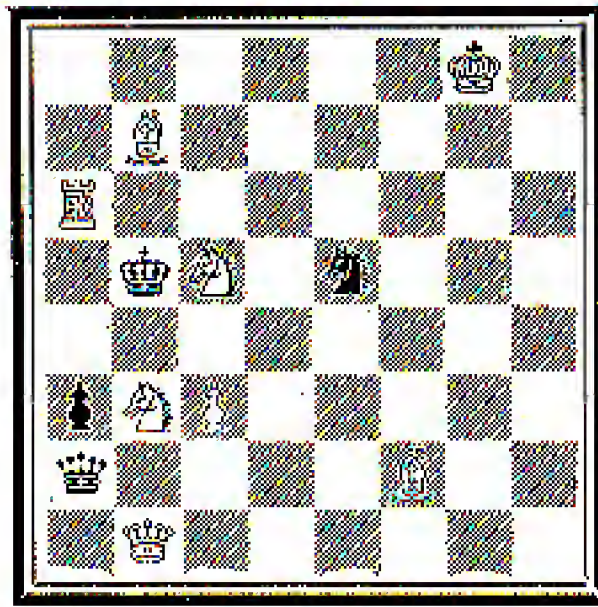
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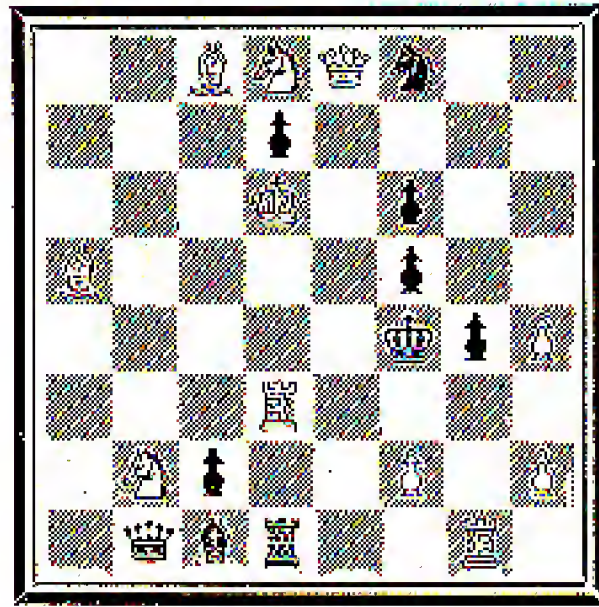
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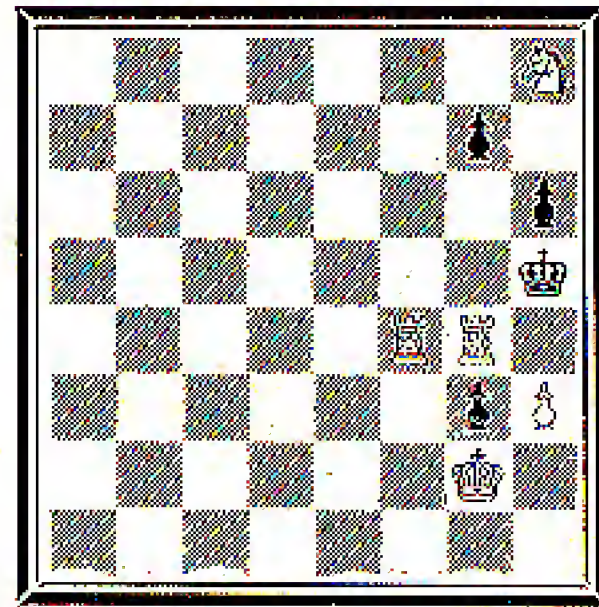
Mate in 2

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M. EDELSTEIN
Somerville, Mass.
Dedicated to H. C. Mowry



Mate in 3

No. 1698
AUREL TAUBER
New York, N. Y.



Mate in 3

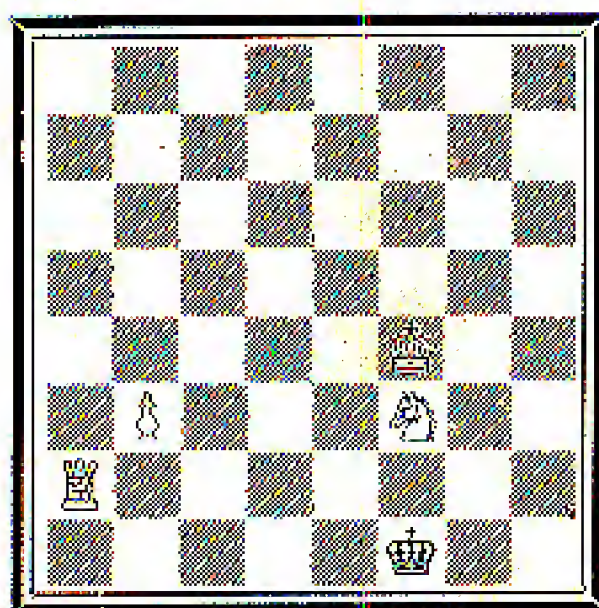
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Original Section (cont'd)

No. 1699

FRED SPRENGER

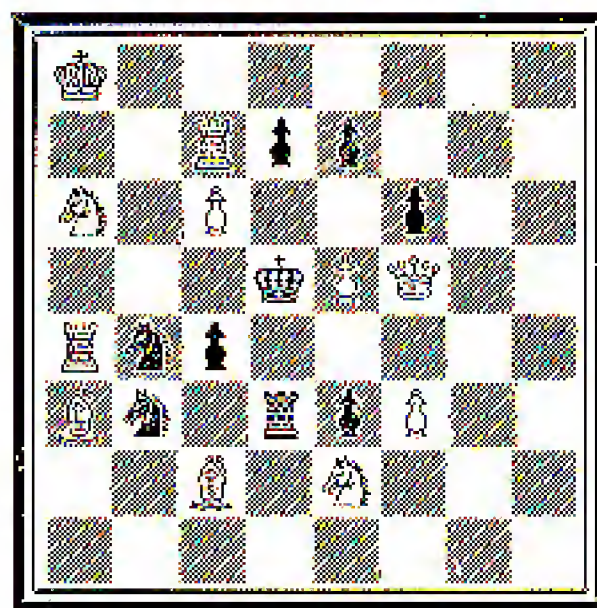
New York, N. Y.



Mate in 4

No. 1702 (M)

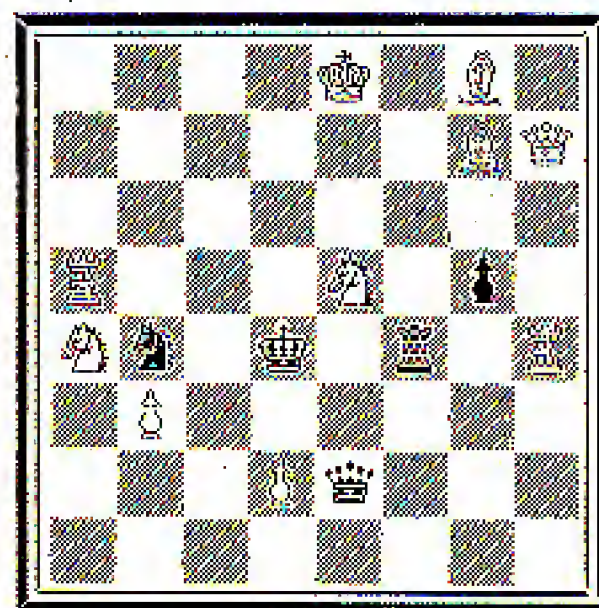
A. J. FINK and UA TANE

First Prize, Good
Companions, 1920.

Mate in 2

No. 1705 (W)

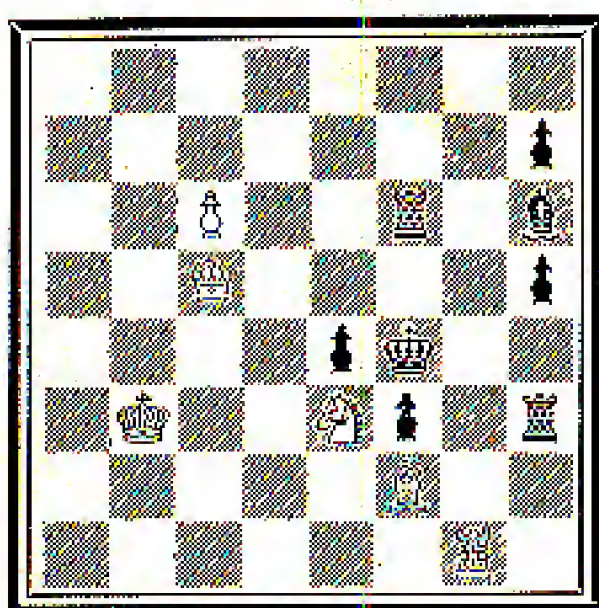
B. N. OFFCHINNIKOFF

First Prize, "64,"
1928.

Mate in 2

No. 1700 (M)

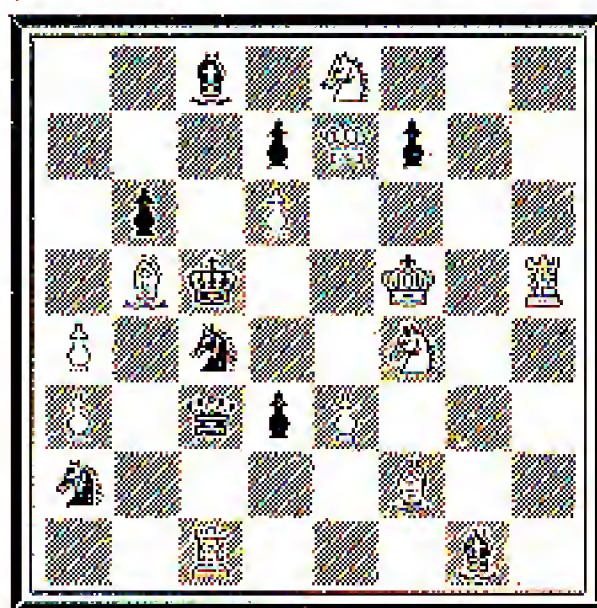
DR. M. NIEMEIJER

Tijdschrift v. d. Ned,
Schaakbond, 1919.

Mate in 2

No. 1703 (M)

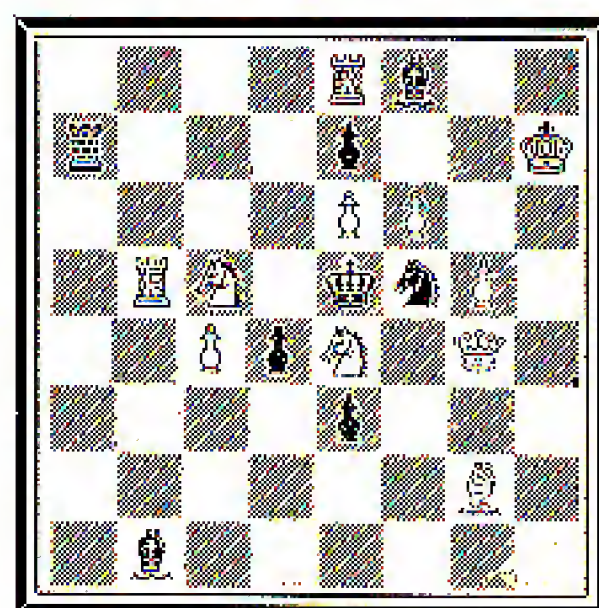
A. ELLERMAN

First Prize, Good
Companions, 1920.

Mate in 2

No. 1706 (M)

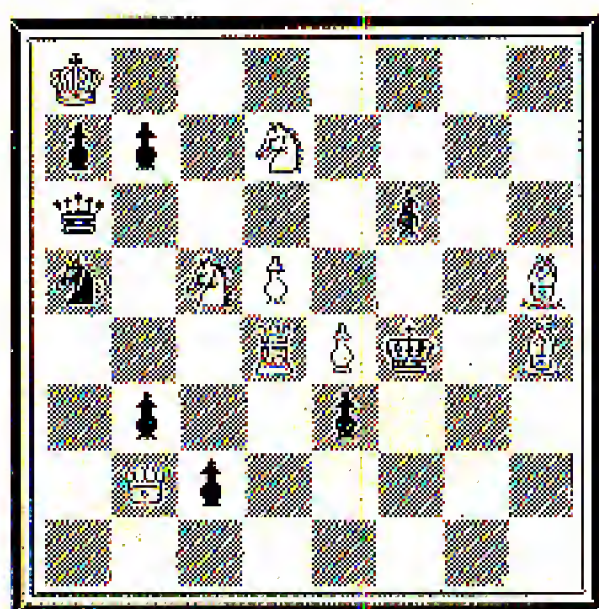
R. RINDOEN

First Prize,
Arbeidermagasinet, 1933.

Mate in 2

No. 1701 (W)

H. D'O. BERNARD

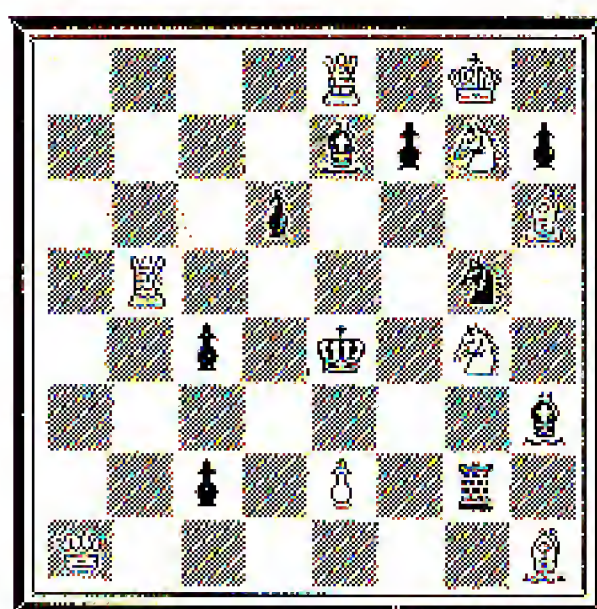
First Prize, Mutate Tourney,
Grantham Journal, 1928.

Mate in 2

No. 1704 (G)

O. STOCCHI

1934.

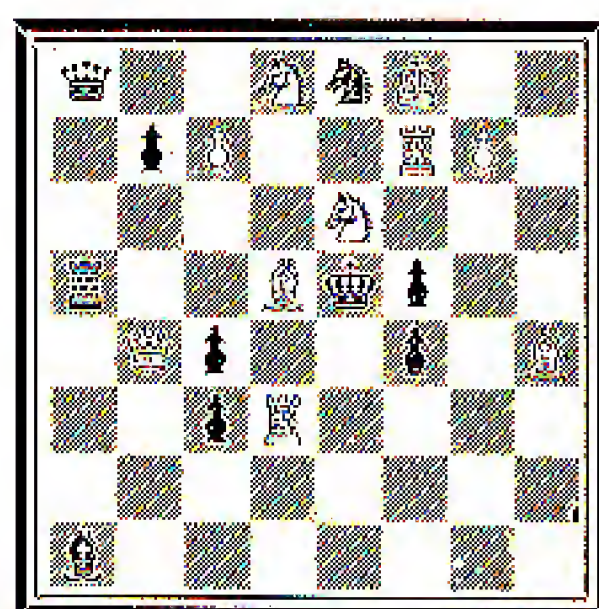


Mate in 2

No. 1707 (M)

A. MARI

1925.



Mate in 2

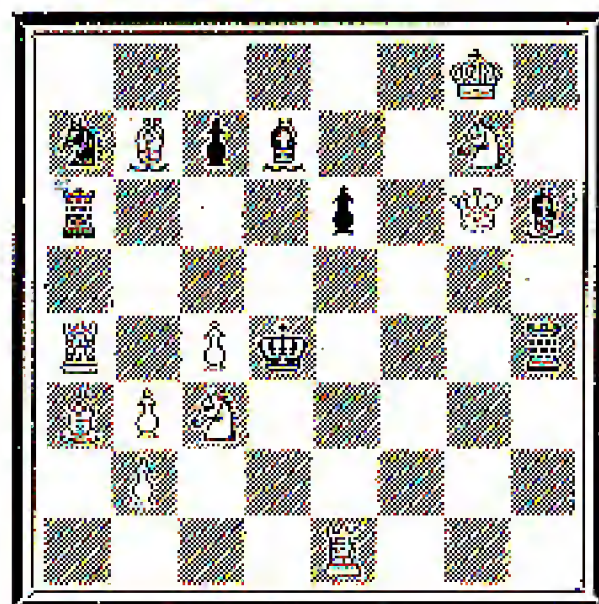
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Quoted Section

No. 1708 (G)

L. A. ISSAEFF

First Prize, Trud, 1928.

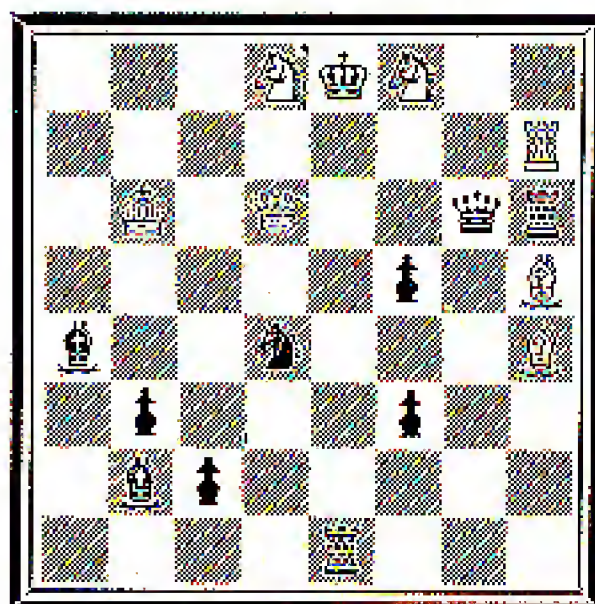


Mate in 2

No. 1711 (G)

R. BUCHNER

First Prize,
Il Problema, 1932.

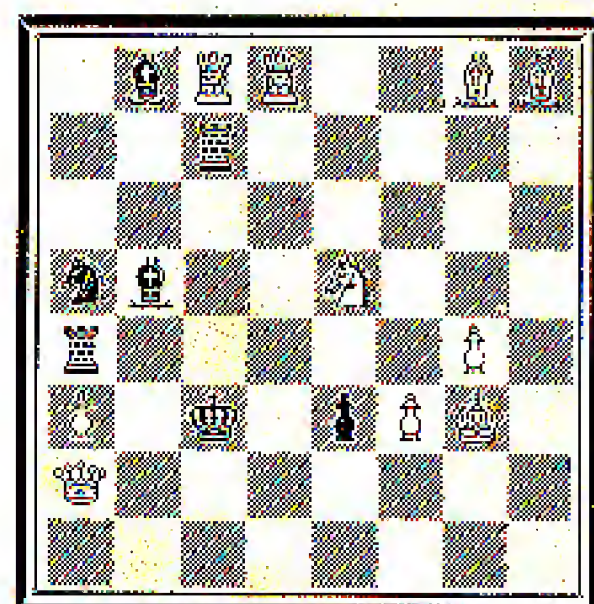


Mate in 2

No. 1714 (G)

F. GAMAGE

First Prize, Keeble
Memorial Tourney, 1940.

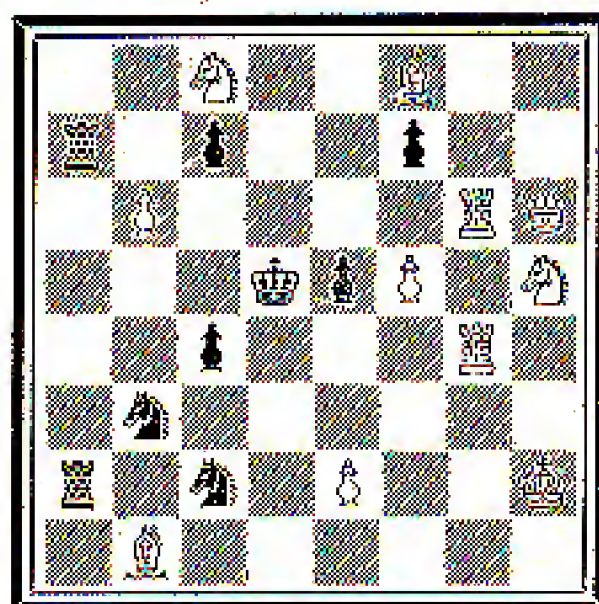


Mate in 2

No. 1709 (M)

L. A. ISSAEFF

Second Prize,
Echiquier, 1929.

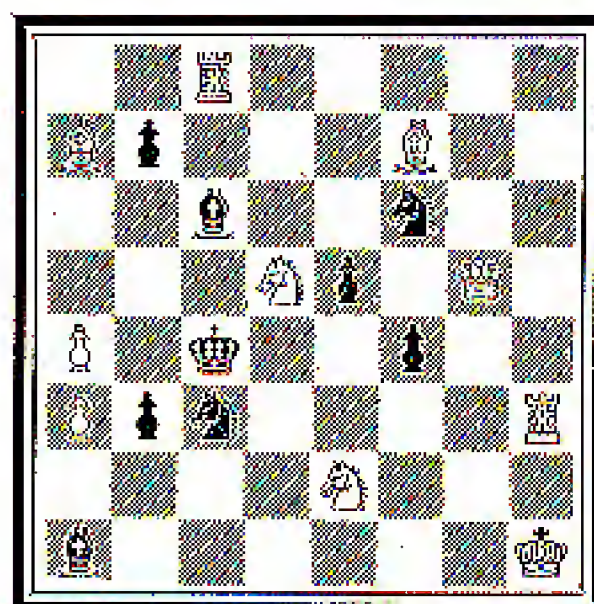


Mate in 2

No. 1712 (G)

L. J. LOSCHINSKY

First Prize, Smena, 1932

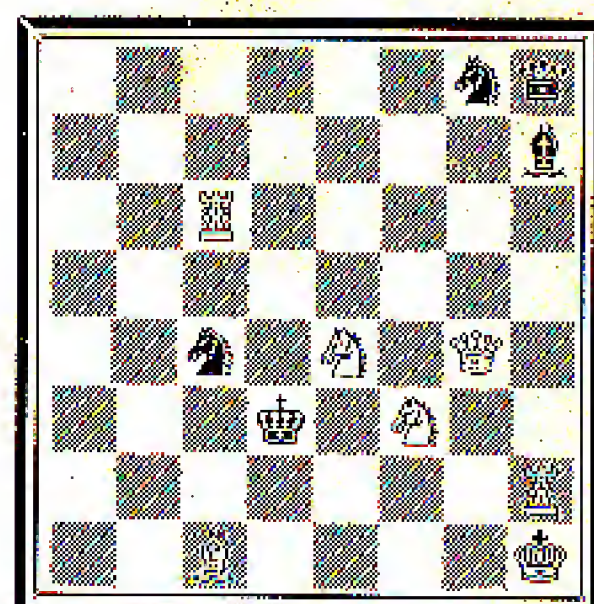


Mate in 2

No. 1715 (W)

L. SCHOR

First Prize, Die
Schwalbe, 1938.

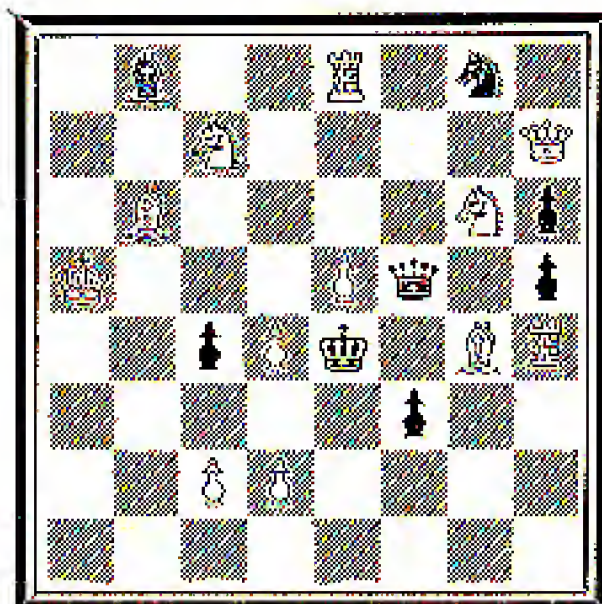


Mate in 2

No. 1710 (G, W)

C. MANSFIELD

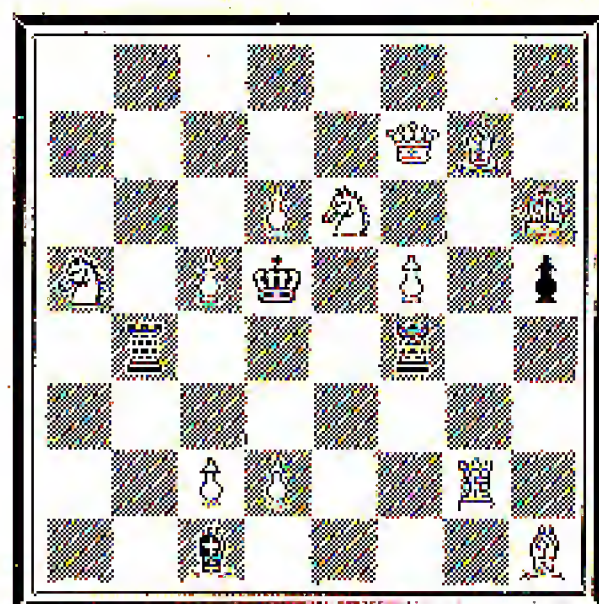
First Prize, Rivista
Romana de Sah, 1931.



Mate in 2

No. 1713 (M)

(Setting created by the
authors and other composers,
on an idea illustrated as early
as 1917 by G. F. Anderson.)

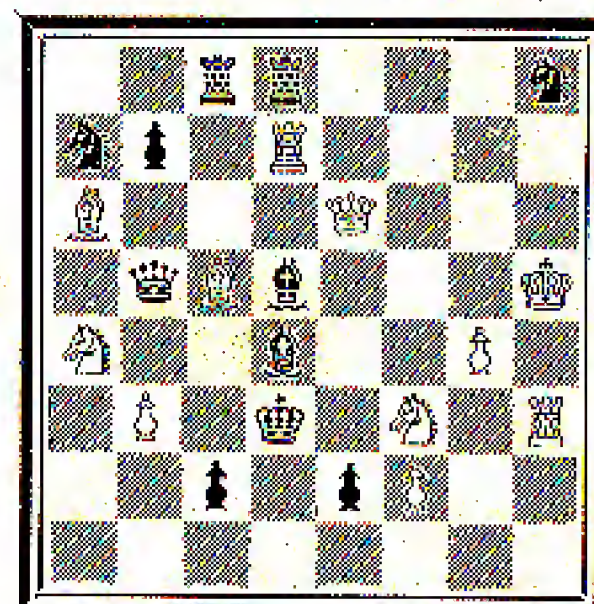


Mate in 2

No. 1716 (W)

F. GAMAGE

First Prize, C.C.L.A.
Crosscheck Tourney, 1937-8.



Mate in 2

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of The Chess Review, published monthly Oct. to May, and bi-monthly June to Sept., at 25 W. 43rd St., New York City, N. Y., for Oct. 1, 1940.
STATE OF NEW YORK, }
COUNTY OF NEW YORK, } ss:

Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared I. A. Horowitz, who having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of The Chess Review, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

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Sworn to and subscribed before me this
17th day of October, 1940.
My commission expires April 18, 1941.

ISRAEL A. HOROWITZ (Editor)
DOROTHY COHEN,
(Com. of Deeds, N. Y. C.)

COMMENTS ON MR. WHITE'S ARTICLES

The essay by Mr. White is most instructive—Du Beau. This résumé of the two-move problem is excellent and enjoyable. Can the same be done for the three-er?—Patz. A beautiful selection and a noteworthy delineation of the problem's progress—McKenna. Refreshing and delightful selection—Burstein. Have certainly enjoyed reading Mr. White's articles—Marshall. These are swell problems, and the articles are very instructive—Lay. The problems are as fine a set as I have ever seen—Fader. A veritable treat, like re-reading Shakespeare—Rothenberg.

ENGLISH OPENING

M. Hanauer		H. Seidman	
White		Black	
1 P-QB4	P-K4	15 Q-K1	P-Q5
2 Kt-QB3	P-QB4	16 BxR	QxB
3 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3	17 Kt-Kt5	P-R6
4 P-K3	Kt-B3	18 R-B2	B-K2
5 P-Q4	P-K5	19 PxP	Kt-K5
6 P-Q5	PxKt	20 B-K3	B-R5
7 PxKt	KtPxP	21 P-Q5	BxRch
8 QxP	P-Q4	22 BxB	QxP
9 PxP	B-Kt5	23 PxP	KtxB
10 Q-Kt3	B-Q3	24 QxKt	BxP
11 P-B4	PxP	25 R-K1	Q-B3
12 B-Kt5ch	K-B1	26 KtxP	Q-Kt2
13 O-O	P-KR4	27 QxPch	K-Kt1
14 B-B6	P-R5	28 R-K8ch	Resigns



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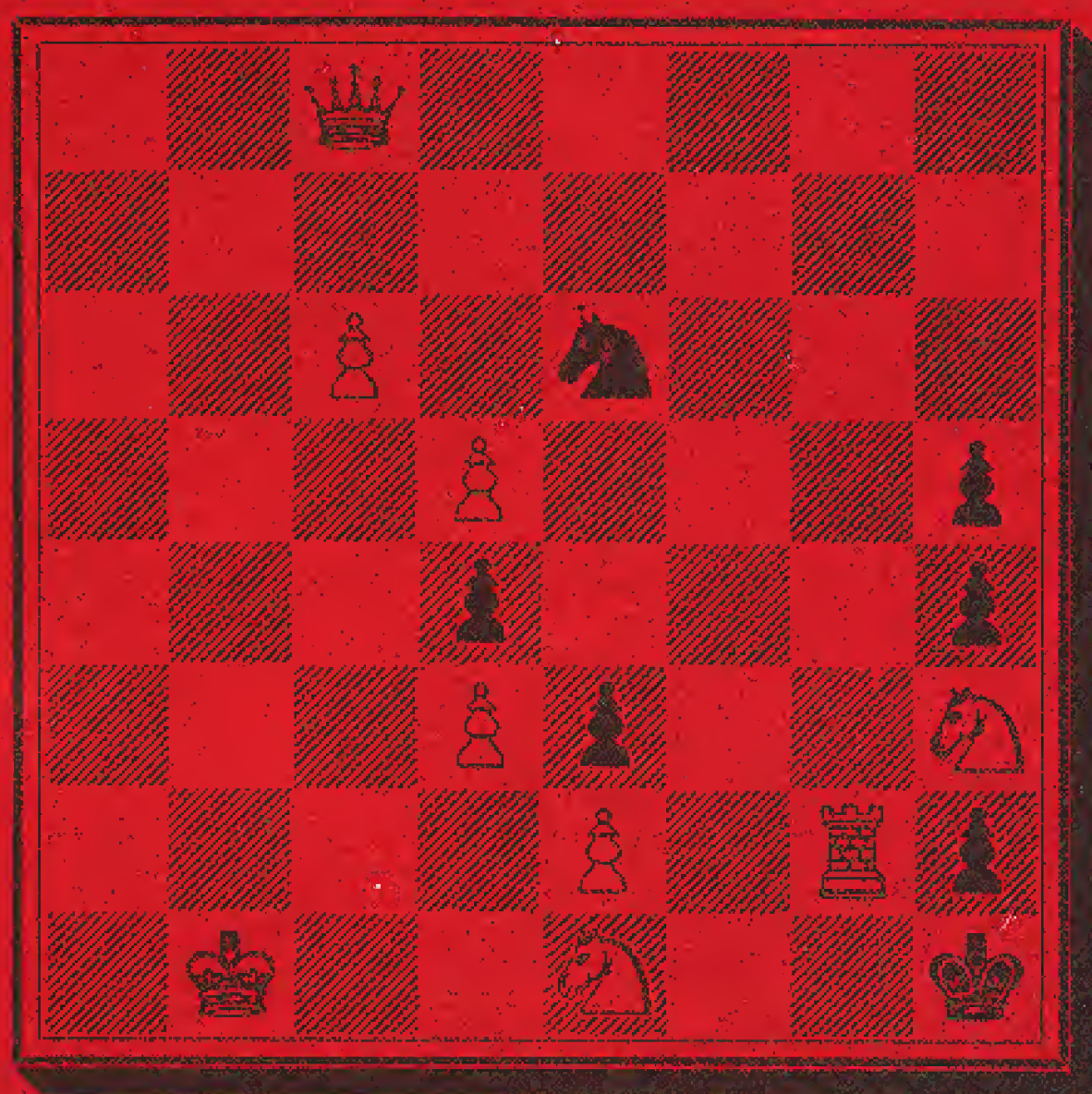
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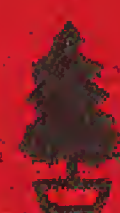


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A
Merry
Xmas



A
Happy
New Year



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The **CHESS REVIEW**

I. A. HOROWITZ
I. KASHDAN
Editors

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"Reentered as second class matter July 26, 1940, at the post office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879."

Grand Tour

As announced in our last issue, I. A. Horowitz is all set to embark on his annual pilgrimage, fully confident of covering more territory than ever before. His first stop is to be Germantown, Pa. on January 1. Other definite dates are Plainfield, N. J. on the 4th, Hazleton, Pa. on the 6th, and Wilmington, Del. on the 8th of the month. Philadelphia and Upper Darby, Pa. will be other points of call during that period.

His route then calls for stops in Washington, D. C., West Virginia, Southern Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas. He should reach Los Angeles about February 1, and is due to remain a week in that metropolis. Then comes the long trek up the Pacific Coast to Seattle, Wash., and the return trip through the northern States, with occasional hops into Canada. New York and the New England States will be covered on his return, probably early in March.

Horowitz's schedule is elastic enough to permit of the addition of new engagements at various points along the route. Clubs desiring his presence for simultaneous performances, lectures, etc., should write direct to *The Chess Review*.

Another leading chessplayer has met with a serious automobile accident. Arthur W. Dake is laid up at the Sacred Heart Hospital in Eugene, Ore., near his home in Portland. We have no details, but hope for a speedy and complete recovery. He would probably appreciate notes of encouragement from his many friends, and we suggest that our readers write to him.

Metropolitan Notes

The Marshall Chess Club is in the midst of a busy season. Preliminaries for both the men's and women's championship tournament are under way. Frank Marshall is holding a weekly class of chess instruction, and other members are to lecture at intervals on various topics. Rapid transit tournaments and inter-club matches are regular features of interest.

The championship tournament of the Manhattan Chess Club started on December 2, with play scheduled for every Sunday. Arnold S. Denker, present champion, is out to defend his title, but may encounter stern competition in the field of ten, which includes Albert S. Pinkus, Dr. J. Platz, J. Soudakoff, and club secretary L. Walter Stephens.

RUSSIAN CHAMPIONSHIP

The results of this tournament have just come to hand, replete with surprises. Bondarevsky and Lilienthal shared the first honors, scoring 13½-5½. Next came nineteen year old Smyslov, 13-6, and Keres, 12-7. Botwinnik could do no better than tie for fifth and sixth with Boleslavsky, 11½-7½. Levenfish, one of the older guard, who had hitherto been at or near the top, finished next to last in the strong field of twenty. Lilienthal was the sole competitor not to lose a single game. Both Keres and Botwinnik dropped four games, and evidently neither was close to his best form.

On another page we have an interesting article on the tournament, written shortly after the half-way mark. Two important games of the early rounds arrived as well, and we are promised several others annotated by the players.

BRONX COUNTY TOURNEY

Carl Pilnick, eighteen year old City College student, is the new Bronx County champion, winning the tournament held at the Empire City Chess Club with the decisive total of $9\frac{1}{2}$ points out of ten games. Pilnick has only been playing chess for some two and one-half years, and may well have a real career ahead of him. Following are the complete scores, and two games played in the tournament.

C. Pilnick -----	$9\frac{1}{2}$	N. Schwartz ----	4
M. Feldman -----	$7\frac{1}{2}$	A. N. Townsen ---	3
G. Hellman -----	$6\frac{1}{2}$	A. Friedman ----	3
Dr. I. Farber ----	6	C. Rasis -----	3
J. Feldman -----	5	J. Chassan -----	$2\frac{1}{2}$
S. Kenigsberg --	5		

Aggressive tactics earn the victory.

BUDAPEST DEFENSE

A. N. Townsen White		C. Pilnick Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	16 P-B4	BxR
2 P-QB4	P-K4	17 QxB	Kt-B2
3 PxP	Kt-Kt5	18 Kt-R4	R-Q7
4 P-K3	KtxP(K4)	19 BxB	KxB
5 Kt-KB3	QKt-B3	20 Q-K1	Q-B3!
6 Kt-B3	P-Q3	21 QxR	QxRch
7 B-K2	P-KKt3	22 K-Kt2	R-K1
8 P-QKt3	B-Kt2	23 B-B3	R-K8
9 B-Kt2	O-O	24 BxP	R-Kt8ch
10 O-O	P-B4	25 K-R3	Q-Kt8
11 Kt-Q4	P-B5	26 Q-Q4ch	K-B1
12 KtxKt	PxKt	27 B-K4	Q-B8ch
13 PxP	RxP	28 K-R4	Q-K7!
14 P-Kt3	R-Q5!	Resigns	
15 Q-K1?	B-R6		

Simple but forceful play by the winner

Bronx Championship 1940

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

Dr. I. Farber White		C. Rasis Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	19 R-Q1	QR-B1
2 P-QB4	P-K3	20 P-KR3	P-QKt4
3 Kt-QB3	P-Q4	21 B-R2	RxR
4 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	22 QxR	Q-K4
5 P-K3	B-K2	23 Kt-K2	Q-R4
6 Kt-B3	O-O	24 Q-Q2	P-Kt4
7 R-B1	P-B3	25 Kt-Kt3	Q-Kt3
8 P-QR3	R-K1	26 Q-Q6	B-B1
9 B-Q3	PxP	27 R-Q4	P-KR4
10 BxP	Kt-Q4	28 KtxRP	QxKt
11 BxB	QxB	29 QxKt	R-B1
12 O-O	KtxKt	30 R-Q5	K-R2
13 RxKt	P-K4	31 RxKKtP	Q-R3
14 P-Q5	PxP	32 Q-K5	P-B4
15 BxP	P-K5	33 Q-K7ch	K-R1
16 Kt-Q4	Kt-B3	34 R-R5	QxR
17 B-B4	P-QR3	35 QxRch	K-R2
18 Q-B2	B-Q2	36 B-Kt8ch	Resigns

Book Review

1940 VENTNOR CITY
TOURNAMENT BOOK

By ROY DESSAUER

\$1.25

The book of the latest Ventnor City Tournament has made an unusually prompt appearance, in spite of evident care in preparation and editing. All the games are included, annotated by the participants in the tournament. R. W. Wayne of Ventnor City writes the foreword.

The games are of uneven character, and there are occasional bad lapses, but a number of spirited and well-fought battles are thoroughly worth playing over. Two examples, with notes from the book, are in our Games Section.

CANADIAN CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP

Maurice Fox annexed the Canadian chess title, for his seventh victory in this event. He had little difficulty, drawing one game with D. LeDain, and winning eight. Montreal, where the tournament was staged, had a practical monopoly of the honors, the first three prizes going to residents. J. Rauch was second with $7\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$, and LeDain third $6\frac{1}{2}$ - $2\frac{1}{2}$.

Toronto and Winnipeg were not represented, apparently because of the distance involved. Yet F. Yerhoff, champion of Saskatchewan, traveled 4000 miles to participate, and earned a good fourth with $5\frac{1}{2}$ points. Next year's tournament will be held at Winnipeg.

The attention of our readers is called to a new chess game, "Blitz-krieg," announced in this issue. Its sponsors tell us that this new game of wits permits lightning moves and daring attacks, and stimulates the mental powers through the manoeuvring of pieces as in actual warfare. They are seeking agents among our readers for each city.

Various news items and other features have been held over, due to the necessity of including our Annual Index. We expect to run a regular department on "Club Notes," and suggest that secretaries keep us informed of the activities of their organizations.

REMEMBER TO
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Correspondence Chess Tournament

This is being written shortly after our November issue was mailed out, so that we have little idea as yet as to the reaction of our readers to the Correspondence Tournament. We want to stress the fact that entries are being accepted now, and new sections will be formed as rapidly as players enroll.

Two sections are already under way, with the following participants:

SECTION I

- 1. Hans Emmermann, Havana, Cuba
- 2. Hugh Noland, New Mexico
- 3. Anton Linder, Erie, Pa.
- 4. W. Julian James, Maryland
- 5. N. W. Mitchell, Waterbury, Conn.

SECTION II

- 1. Anton Linder, Erie, Pa.
- 2. Bernard Klein, New York City
- 3. Walter Muir, Schenectady, N. Y.
- 4. J. M. Meeker, Danbury, Conn.
- 5. Dr. H. C. Shepard, Montana

For those who missed the announcement last month, here are the regulations for the tournament:

Entrance fee—\$1.00 per section. One entry free to new subscribers and to present subscribers upon their next renewal. The tournament is open to all, and players may enter as many sections as they please.

Prizes—Orders on *The Chess Review*, \$4.00 for first prize, and \$2.00 for second prize, in each section. These orders may be used for subscriptions, or the purchase of books or merchandise at regular advertised rates.

Sections will be composed of five players, each to play two games with every other. Complete scores of games are to be sent to us by the winners, and by the players of the White pieces in the case of draws.

The time limit for replies is 48 hours from the receipt of a move. Undue delays may lead to forfeiture. Any questions regarding rules are to be submitted to us, and our adjudication is to be accepted as final.

Mr. Anton Linder suggests that players be graded in sections, in accordance with their chess strength. We shall endeavor to do so, and suggest that entrants give us an idea as to their playing ability, and as to previous experience in correspondence play. Any suggestions to improve the procedure and increase the interest of the tournament will be very welcome.

Here are two further examples in correspondence chess, selected and annotated for us by Mr. Eldorous Dayton.

Here we find a Queen going on an early excursion, with two Knights capering and pirouetting before, and a King who suffers from claustrophobia.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by Eldorous Dayton)

E. Dimock		N. J. Hogenauer	
New London, Conn.		New York City	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	6 B-K2	P-KKt3
3 P-Q4	PxP	7 B-K3	B-Kt2
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	8 Kt-Kt3	B-K3
9 P-B4		P-Q4	

Scarcely an improvement on 9 . . . O-O, as played by Botwinnik against Alekhine at Nottingham, 1936.

10 P-K5	Kt-Q2	13 QxB	PxP
11 O-O	P-B3	14 KtxP	PxP
12 B-Kt4	BxB	15 QxBP	....

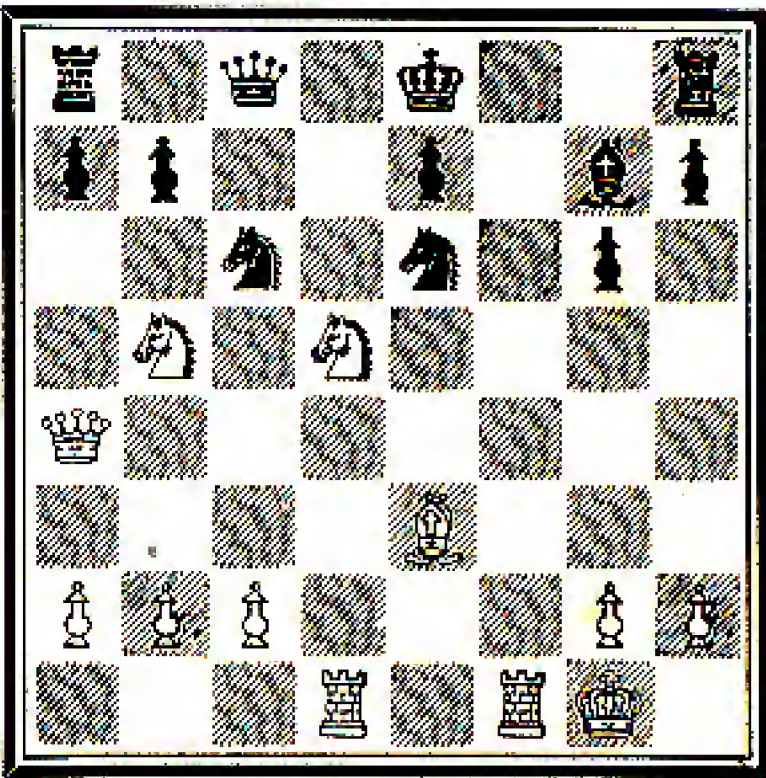
White has a tremendous position with threats against both KB7 and QB7.

15 QKt-K4

Blocking both threats, but there are more to come.

16 Kt-Q4	Kt-B4
17 Kt-Kt5!	Kt-K3
18 Q-QR4	Kt-B3
19 QR-Q1	Q-B1

Hogenauer



Dimock

20 KtxKP!

Down goes the front door! The Knight may not be captured.

20	Q-Kt1
21 KtxKt	PxKt
22 Kt-Q6ch	Resigns

On 22 . . . K-Q1, simply 23 QxBP.

A whole army rushes pell mell through the narrow postern gate.

RUY LOPEZ

(Notes by Eldorous Dayton)

N. Hernandez

Tampa, Fla.

White

J. McClure

Nashville, Tenn.

Black

- 1 P-K4

2 Kt-KB3

3 B-Kt5

4 BxKt
- P-K4

Kt-QB3

P-QR3

....

Hernandez has almost exclusive patent rights to this continuation.

- 4

5 Kt-B3

6 P-KR3
- QPxB

B-KKt5

BxKt

No, no. Why give up the Bishop without obtaining some advantage thereby?

- 7 QxB

8 P-Q3

9 O-O

10 B-K3

11 Kt-K2
- Kt-B3

P-R3

B-Q3

O-O

K-R2
- 12 P-KKt4

13 Kt-Kt3

14 K-Kt2

15 R-R1

16 P-KR4!
- Kt-Kt

P-KKt3

B-K2

P-Kt3

....

As Pickett roared, "Come on, you so-and-so's, do you want to live for ever?" White now storms the Black position at terrific cost.

- 16
- BxP

What else? Neither Pawn can advance to block the position, and White threatens P-Kt5 and P-R5.

- 17 RxB!

18 R-R1

19 BxRP

20 Q-K3
- QxR

Q-K2

KtxB

K-Kt2

If 20 ... P-KKt4; 21 RxKtch!

- 21 QxKtch

22 Kt-B5

23 P-Q4!
- K-B3

Q-B4

PxP
- 24 R-R5!

25 Kt-Kt7

26 P-Kt3
- R-KKt1

Q-B5

....

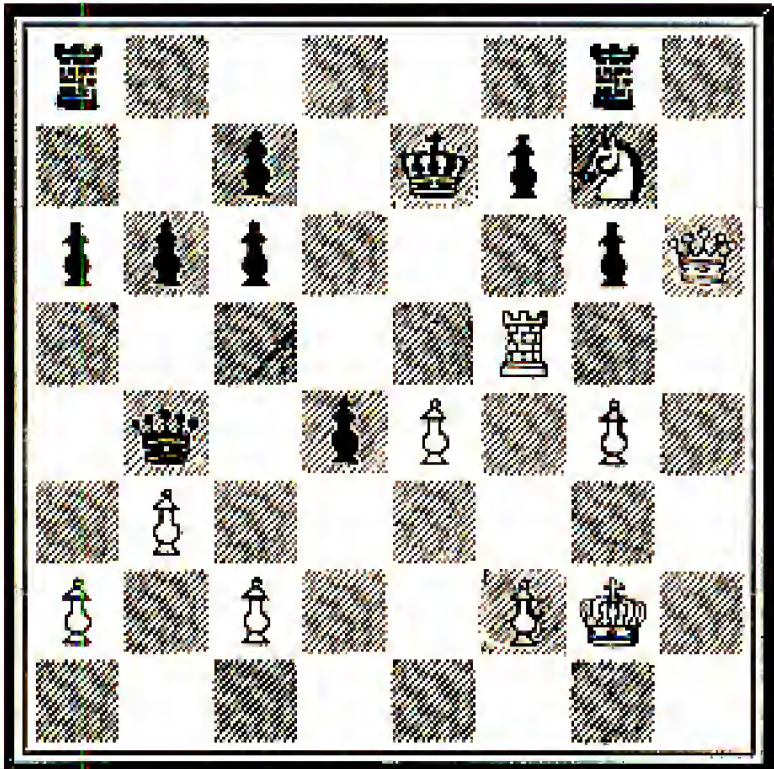
The Queen is driven from the defense of the KBP. White now effects a turning movement and envelops the Black King.

- 26

27 R-B5ch
- Q-Kt5

K-K2

McClure



Hernandez

- 28 Q-Kt5ch
- K-Q2

28 ... K-B1 would set White a stiffer problem. Best is 29 Kt-K6ch, K-K1; 30 KtxPch, K-B1; 31 R-K5! Q-Q3; 32 Kt-K6ch!! (the point of Black's defense is that if 32 KtxR, P-B3! 33 Q-R6ch, K-B2, and White's Rook has ten moves—all bad!) PxKt; 33 Q-B6ch, K-K1; 34 RxPch wins. If in this variation 32 ... K-K1; 33 Q-B6! and still wins at least the Queen.

- 29 RxPch

30 Kt-K6

31 KtxBP

32 P-K5

33 P-Kt4!
- K-B1

Q-Q3

R-Kt1

Q-B4

....

So if 33 ... QxKtP; 34 KtxP, and Black has no saving check.

- 33

34 Q-K7

35 K-Kt3

36 P-B3

37 P-QKt5!
- QxBP

Q-K5ch

Q-Q6ch

R-QKt2

....

Again cutting off the Black Queen's communications.

- 37

38 Q-K6ch

39 KtxPch

40 QxBP
- R-Q1

K-Kt1

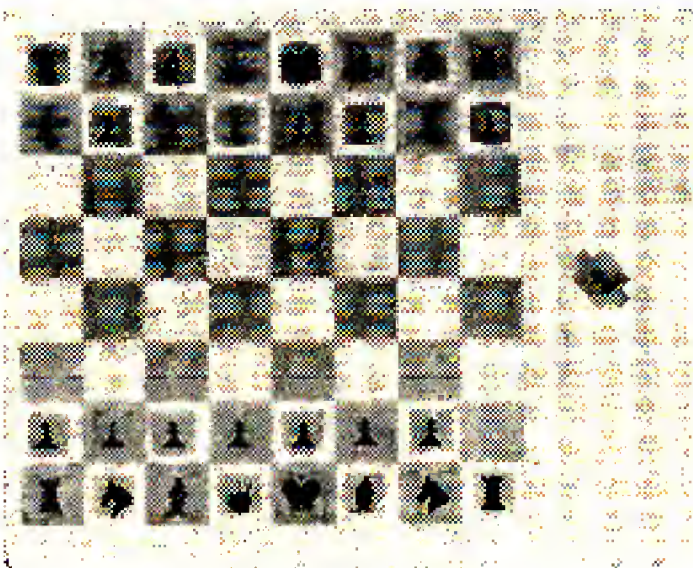
K-R1

Resigns

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THE CHESS REVIEW

25 West 43rd Street : New York, N. Y.

The Moscow Chess Tournament

By I. L. MAIZELIS

The greatest chess event of this troubled year in Europe, after the sensational victory of Paul Keres, the Estonian chess master, over Dr. Euwe, the ex-world champion, is undoubtedly the U. S. S. R. championship tournament of 1940, played in Moscow from September 5 to October 3. The list of those taking part in it is an impressive one. It includes two candidates for world championship, Botwinnik and Keres; three grandmasters, Lilienthal, Levenfish and Kotov; the well-known Makagonov, Ragozin, Konstantinopolsky, Petrov and Mikenas, who have defeated some of the most prominent foreign players; and ten other noted Russian masters.

The tournament is followed with tremendous interest, not only in Moscow but far beyond its confines. The telegraph and wireless report every new development. The general opinion is that it will be a dual for premier honors between Botwinnik and Keres. The exploits of these two young chess masters in international competition are widely known. Both are regarded as candidates, on an equal footing with the American masters, Reshevsky and Fine, for the title of world champion.

Botwinnik, aged twenty-nine, is not a chess professional. As an electrical engineer, he is engaged on very important scientific work in the Leningrad Industrial Institute. Quite recently he obtained his degree as candidate of Technical Science. Botwinnik's play is distinguished by great finish and sureness. He is always extremely thorough in his preparations for tournaments, both from the purely scientific point of view and for the sake of the game. He conveys the impression of a first-rate competitor who knows wherein his own strength lies and keeps himself well in hand.

Keres is not a professional either. Only twenty-four, he is a student in the mathematical faculty of the Tartu University (Estonia), and very keen on games. Just before entering the chess tournament he competed for the tennis championship of Estonia. An amazingly gifted chess player, it is difficult at the present time to foresee his possibilities. He has always had plenty of admirers, but now that the Muscovites have come to know him better, the number of his well-wishers shows a considerable increase. He is very modest and has little to say for himself, but the sly twinkle in his eye betrays a lively temperament and love of a joke.

After the first round, when the "three Baltic musketeers," as Keres, Petrov and Mikenas are called, returned to supper at their hotel, the conversation turned on the early days of Keres' chess-playing career.

"Do you remember those lessons in chess I gave you ten years ago, Paul?" Mikenas asked.

"Oh, yes," Keres replied complacently, "but fortunately I didn't learn anything from you."

Perhaps it was this good-humored, but nevertheless pointed retort, that prompted the Lithuanian champion to give Keres another "lesson." At all events, during their encounter in the ninth round he played to win with great energy and even sacrificed a piece. His system proved to be incorrect, but the game still ended in a draw. Be that as it may, Mikenas might well be proud of a pupil like Keres!

Although both matadors, Botwinnik and Keres, are indisputably the greatest favorites, no one would go so far as to assert that they are bound to gain the two first places. The other eighteen participants are obviously going to show some interesting play. It must not be forgotten that the tournament is taking place in the U. S. S. R., where more first-rate masters can be found than in all the other countries of Europe taken together.

The progress of the tournament is thrilling. In the first round, Botwinnik was defeated by Bondarevsky, the talented Rostov player. Keres was placed in a very unpleasant position by another Rostov man, eighteen-year-old Stolberg, the youngest participant in the tournament. He has only just left school this year. But the youngster made a bad mistake and Keres managed to extricate himself and win the game. An incident of this kind might unnerve an even more experienced player, but not Stolberg! What did this amazingly cool and assured youth with the wild locks and enormous spectacles (balanced with difficulty on a very small nose) do but calmly win his next four games, and at the end of the fifth round, gain the leadership of the tournament on an equal footing with Bondarevsky and Makagonov!

The onslaught of the young chess masters in the first five rounds proved extremely disconcerting to the grandmasters. Besides the above-mentioned defeat of Botwinnik, Keres lost two games to Makagonov and Veressov, through attempting to win in positions where

such efforts were fool-hardy. Levenfisch also lost two games, and Kotov all five!

"The result of the first round," wrote Salo Flohr, who attended the tournament as a journalist, "is that three of the five grandmasters have not returned to their base."

After a day's interval, when the players had time to rest, the second quarter of the tournament began. Botwinnik set to work on improving his position. He showed some brilliant work in winning from Petrov, the Latvian champion, and Stolberg, one of the leaders. In the latter game and the one against Levenfisch in the fourth round, Botwinnik was unusually strong. It is interesting to note that against Levenfisch he used a variation that he had specially prepared for an important moment, and kept in reserve, a secret, for six years. It is a valuable theoretical novelty and at the end of the game, Levenfisch declared that he had suffered for the glory of the theory of openings. Botwinnik was less successful in his game against Ragozin, in which he saved himself by the skin of his teeth and brought the game to a draw.

Keres, who had rather disappointed his public at the opening of the tournament, now began to show his style. The way he defeated Lisitsin was very beautiful to observe, and his game with Konstantinopolsky is, in the opinion of a connoisseur like Flohr, a genuine masterpiece of the art of chess playing.

After being defeated by Bondarevsky, as well as Botwinnik, Stolberg lost his position as one of the leaders, and retired to the background. Makagonov, who maintained his place near the lead, is a cool and very sure player. He has been nicknamed "Makagonov IV," in recognition of his faculty for gaining the fourth place in a number of the big tournaments held in recent years. He has long enjoyed the reputation of a steady, cautious master, not given to exhibitions of unusual initiative or originality. His "protective armor" has been still further strengthened of late. In fact, Levenfisch declares that Makagonov is a complete ferro-concrete fortification.

At the end of the ninth round Bondarevsky was leading with seven points. In that round his play was superlative. True, some doubted his ultimate victory and recalled other occasions when, after a brilliant opening, he would give ground at the close. Still, that is all talk, and nothing more. Bondarevsky is a first-rate player with a fine style of attack, and will undoubtedly put up a good fight for first place right up to the end of the tournament.

Although the rising generation of chess masters caused their elders some very unpleasant moments at the beginning of the tournament, there was a turn in the tide after the ninth round, when the systematic and concentrated efforts of the grandmasters began to tell. In the tenth round Bondarevsky lost for the first time, to Ragozin, Makagonov lost to Lilienthal, and now Botwinnik, Keres, Lilienthal and Bondarevsky are firmly established in the group of leaders. After them come Makagonov and Ragozin.

Only two remain who have not known defeat as yet, Lilienthal, and the nineteen-year-old Moscow chess master, Smyslov. But it is very unlikely that they will be able to keep that record intact to the end.

The strength of the participants is clearly shown by the fact that Petrov and Mikenas, players of solid European reputation, keep in the middle ranks throughout. The eldest of the entries, Levenfisch, who was born in 1889, is evidently no longer able to stand the strain of a prolonged battle.

The struggle for leadership is entering on the last, decisive phase, and the interest of the spectators crowding the Great Hall of the Moscow Conservatoire (which accommodates 2500 people) is at boiling point. Colored signal lights flash out on the big wall-boards: "White to move," "Black to move," "Black resigns," "White resigns," or "Draw." Those who are demonstrating the moves on the stage are all highly qualified players, candidates for the title of chess master. They have evidently resolved to follow in the footsteps of Reuben Fine, the great American master, who began his public chess career as a demonstrator at the All-American tournament held in New York in 1931.

Every day, after each round, a special bulletin is issued. It contains all the games played in the round, as well as articles, photographs and other material. The correspondents of all the papers work in a press-bureau specially arranged for them. A tournament for correspondents alone might be organized, and the entry list would prove to include a great many very strong players.

The nineteen rounds will be over soon. It is a long stretch. The final victory will be won by whoever possesses to the greatest degree outstanding ability at the game, combined with endurance and the spirit that holds on to the end. Physical and moral endurance, strong, steady nerves—all qualities of the utmost importance in our day—these will determine the outcome of the tournament.



Photos by courtesy of PRESIT and SOVFOTO

RUSSIAN CHAMPIONSHIP, MOSCOW, 1940

UPPER ROW, left to right: 1. V. RAGOSIN; 2. The winners — I. BONDAREVSKY, V. SMYSLOV, and A. LILIENTHAL; 3. GERSTENFELD and PETROV analysing, with STOLBERG, FLOHR, and KERES looking on. CENTER ROW: 1. BOTWINNIK and KERES, the pre-tournament favorites; 2. PETROV and LILIENTHAL. LOWER ROW: 1. General view of the Tournament Hall; 2. MIKENAS, also known as "Mickey-Mouse;" 3. The playing platform and the illuminated demonstration boards.

My Best Game of Chess

By REUBEN FINE

(This is the first of a series of "Best Games" by the leading American masters. The game was an important victory for Fine in the A. V. R. O. Tournament in Holland, perhaps the greatest chess event of all time. It will be remembered that Fine tied with Keres for first prize. The game has already appeared, but Fine's illuminating notes are presented for the first time.)

Holland, November, 1938

(Notes by Reuben Fine)

FRENCH DEFENSE

R. Fine		S. Flohr	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-K3	4 P-K5	P-QB4
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	5 B-Q2	Kt-K2
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	6 Kt-B3	Kt-B4?

A weak move which is the cause of all Black's troubles. Where White, as in this variation of the French Defense, has strong Pawns at Q4 and K5, it is imperative for Black to break up this formation at the earliest possible moment, since the Pawn at K5 severely cramps Black's game. Of the various ways in which this can be done, the simplest is 6 . . . QKt-B3, when the best continuation for both sides is 7 Kt-QKt5, BxBch; 8 QxB, KtxQP; 9 QKtxKt (9 Kt-Q6ch leads to nothing), PxKt; 10 QxP, O-O; 11 B-Q3, P-B3, with an even game.

7 PxP!

To take immediate advantage of the unfortunate position of Black's Kt. For the next moves White concentrates on simple development of his pieces, while Black, as will be seen, cannot follow suit, but must attend to a number of minor threats which keep retarding his game.

7 BxP
8 B-Q3

Threat: 9 BxKt, PxB; 10 B-Kt5, P-B3; 11 PxP, PxP; 12 B-R4, and Black's ruined Pawn position will be fatal.

8 Kt-R5

There is a rule that one should never move a piece more than once in the opening, and this game is a vivid example of why obedience is the better part of chess valor. Every time Black's Kt moves his position gets worse.

9 O-O Kt-B3
10 R-K1

Useful development which defends the KP—soon to become the pivot of White's attack.

10 P-KR3



REUBEN FINE

Further unavoidable loss of time. 10 . . . O-O is impossible because of the mating attack beginning with 11 BxPch! KxB; 12 Kt-Kt5ch. If then 12 . . . K-Kt1; 13 Q-R5, R-K1; 14 QxPch, K-R1; 15 Q-R5ch, and mate in three, while if 12 . . . K-Kt3; 13 Q-Kt4 wins at least the Queen.

Now White has a clear advantage. He has more pieces developed, they are more effectively posted, and control more space. But there is nothing lasting about this superiority, and if Black should succeed in castling and getting his QB out it will be completely dissipated. So the problem for White is to force some concrete and permanent weakness in Black's position, and in chess, as in war, the most effective method of crippling an opponent is by attack.

How and where should the attack begin? The answer to this question is determined by the observation that the trouble with an undeveloped position (such as Black's here) is that the action of the pieces is uncoordinated, and it is difficult to find a safe spot for the King. Hence one must try to concentrate as much force as possible against the most vulnerable point in the opponent's armor—here the King position. And to get this force in place one must keep old roads clear and open new ones.

Since a strong center Pawn is always a serious obstacle to an attack, White's immediate plan in this case reduces to the simple one of getting rid of Black's QP. This explains the idea behind his next few moves, which are directed at making P-QB4 possible.

11 Kt-R4

Gaining an important tempo for the advance of the QBP.

11 B-B1

This is certainly an unappetizing square for the harassed prelate, but it is difficult to find a better one. On 11 . . . B-K2; 12 KtxKt, BxKt; 13 Q-Kt4 forces . . . K-B1, and Black will not be able to castle; while 11 . . . B-Kt3

is met by 12 Kt-B, PxKt; 13 KtxKt, QxKt; 14 P-QB4! PxP; 15 R-K4! and Black is no nearer a solution of his difficulties.

12 R-QB1

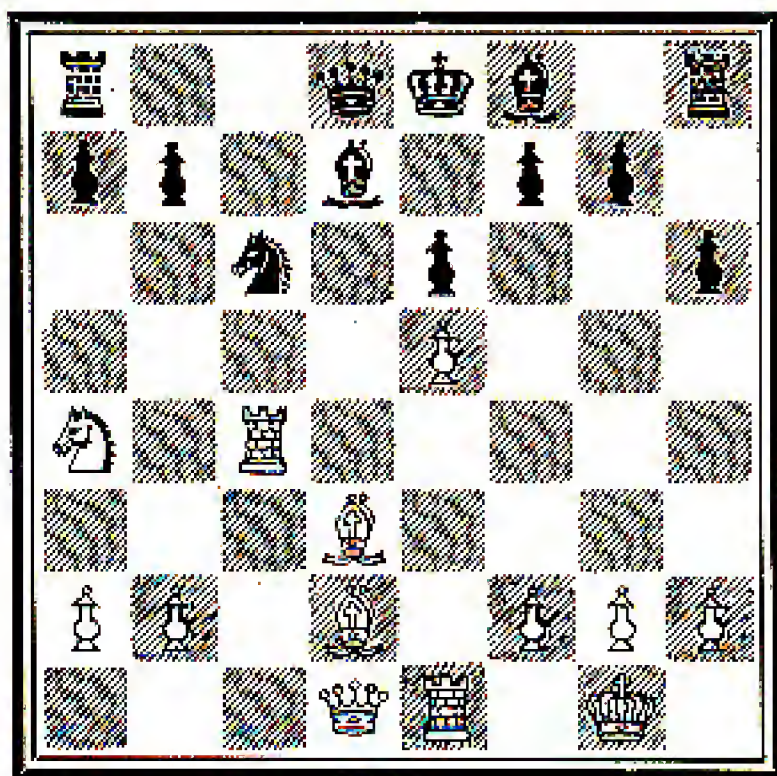
12 P-B4 is not good immediately, since the QB is unprotected after 12 . . . KtxKtch; 13 QxKt, PxP. 12 KtxKt, QxKt; 13 P-QB4 could have been played, but since there is no hurry—there is no way to prevent the execution of White's plan—he prefers to get his other Rook into the game. The principle that White is following is that one should always use as many pieces as possible in the attack.

12 B-Q2

Playing for a trap: 13 . . . KtxKtch; 14 QxKt, KtxP; 15 RxKt, BxKt, and Black has won a Pawn. But the trap, as is generally the case, is easily avoided and the move turns out to be worse than useless, since it involves a further congestion of Black's King position. It would have been much better to develop the KB by . . . P-KKt3 and . . . B-Kt2, followed by castles, when he would at any rate have had a fighting chance.

13 KtxKt QxKt
14 P-QB4 PxP
15 RxP Q-Q1

Flohr



Fine

White has achieved the objective outlined above. Now the problem is how to use his aggressive position to force some real weaknesses, since Black's formation is still organically sound and suffers only from a backward development. And the answer is a direct attack against the King—justified by the lack of adequate defense. From here on every White move involves a direct threat. Black manages to defend himself for a while, but it is like fighting tanks with bare hands. The combined pressure of all of White's pieces is irresistible with both of Black's Rooks helpless spectators.

16 Q-R5!

Threat No. 1: 17 R-B4 and if 17 . . . Q-K2; 18 RxP! QxR; 19 B-Kt6, winning the Queen. 16 . . . P-KKt3 would not do, since White can reply simply 17 BxKtP, PxP; 18 QxPch, K-K2; 19 Q-B6ch, followed by QxR.

16 Kt-K2

To be able to answer 17 R-B4 by . . . P-KKt3.

17 R-Q4

Threat No. 2: To win a piece by 18 Kt-B5, for if then 18 . . . Kt-Q4; 19 RxKt, PxR; 20 P-K6! and Black is helpless.

17 P-KKt3
18 Q-B3 Q-B2
19 Kt-B3

Threat No. 3: 20 Kt-K4 and check either at Q6 or B6 will be conclusive.

19 Kt-B4

The best chance. There is no really adequate defense.

20 Kt-Kt5!

The beginning of the end. After the necessary preliminaries, the decisive step in a direct attack is a sacrifice which draws the King into an exposed position—always fatal in the middle game when few pieces have been exchanged.

20 Q-Kt3

Tactical considerations are paramount here. If 20 . . . Q-B3; 21 QxQ, PxQ (not 21 . . . BxQ; 22 Kt-B7ch, K-K2; 23 B-Kt4ch) 22 Kt-B7ch, K-Q1; 23 BxKt, KxKt; 24 B-R5ch, K-B1; 25 KR-Q1, KtPxP; 26 RxP, B-B4; 27 R-B7ch, K-Kt1; 28 RxBP, and Black's game is hopeless.

21 RxP! KxR
22 P-KKt4 Kt-R5

On 22 . . . Kt-K2; 23 QxBP, R-KKt1; 24 B-K3, Q-B3; 25 R-Q1 would win quickly.

23 QxBPch B-K2
24 B-Kt4

The only winning continuation. On 24 B-K3? KR-B1 would give Black adequate counterplay because of the possibility of . . . Kt-B6ch.

24 QR-K1
25 BxB RxB
26 Q-B6

Attacking both the KR and Kt and winning at least a piece. White can now win as he pleases.

26 P-R3
27 R-Q1!

The simplest.

27 PxKt
28 B-K4ch Resigns

For if 28 . . . K-B2; 29 QxKR, R-Q2; 30 R-B1ch wins the Queen.

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Annotations, unless otherwise credited, are by I. Kasbdan.

Correspondence Tournament

Australia, 1940

The Aussies have no time to develop their Rooks, so White gives away a couple.

QUEEN'S KNIGHT'S OPENING

A. E. Nield H. Edwards

White Black

1 Kt-QB3 P-QB4
2 P-Q4

2 P-K4 would transpose to the Sicilian Defense. The text loses time, and should offer Black no difficulty.

2 P x P
3 Q x P Kt-QB3
4 Q-QR4 P-Q4
5 B-B4 P-B3?

Too ambitious. The formation after . . . P-K4 looks very promising, but Black never accomplishes it. Better was 5 . . . B-Q2. If then 6 KtxP? P-K4; 7 B-Kt3, Kt-Q5! wins.

6 O-O-O! P-K3

Sad but necessary. If 6 . . . P-Q5; 7 P-K3, P-K4; 8 P x P! P x B; 9 P-Q5, with a winning game.

7 P-K4 P-Q5
8 Kt-B3 B-B4

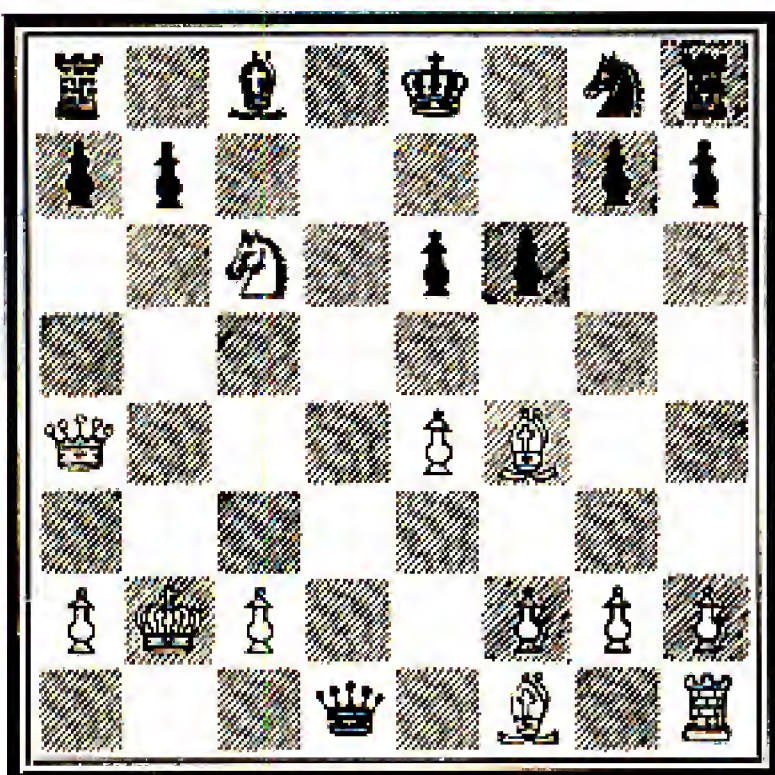
P-K4 still would not do, for 9 KtxQP! P x Kt; 10 Kt-Kt5 gives White a powerful attack.

9 P-QKt4!

Starting a grand combination, reminiscent of the Anderssen-Kieseritzky game of the "good old days" of chess.

9 B x P
10 KtxP B x Kt
11 KtxKt B-Kt7ch
12 K x B Q x R

Edwards



Nield

13 B-QKt5!!

Much the best, as Black must accept the second Rook, and draw his Queen out of range. If 13 Kt-K5ch, K-B1; 14 B-QKt5, Q-Q1! and Black has sufficient defense.

13 Q x R
14 Kt-K5ch K-B1

If 14 . . . K-Q1 there is a problem-like finish, 15 Kt-B7ch, K-K2; 16 B-Q6ch! K x Kt; 17 B-K8 mate.

15 Q-Q4! B-Q2

If 15 . . . P x Kt White mates in three with 16 Q-Q8ch, K-B2; 17 B-K8ch, K-B1; 18 B-Kt6. The text might have been omitted.

16 Q x B Resigns

Mate must follow after 16 . . . P x Kt; 17 B x P, Kt-K2; 18 B-Q6.

From a match which Spielmann won 5 1/2-1/2. The old maestro in his best attacking vein.

1st Match Game, Stockholm, 1940

ALBIN COUNTER GAMBIT

S. Lundholm R. Spielmann

White Black

1 P-Q4 P-Q4 4 Kt-KB3 Kt-QB3
2 P-QB4 P-K4 5 QKt-Q2 B-K3
3 P x KP P-Q5 6 P-QR3 Q-Q2

7 P-QKt4

There is time for this. Better is 7 P-KKt3, KKt-K2; 8 Q-R4, Kt-Kt3; 9 B-Kt2, followed by O-O and then P-QKt4. Black cannot regain the Pawn without seriously weakening his position.

7 KKt-K2
8 B-Kt2 Kt-Kt3
9 R-B1

Protecting the BP, and planning Kt-Kt3. But he is rudely surprised.

9 P-QR4!

Weakening White's Q side, with results that will soon be evident. But not 9 . . . KKtxP; 10 B x P! retaining the Pawn plus.

10 P-Kt5 QKtxP

Now if 11 B x P, KtxKtch; 12 KtxKt, B x RP, and if 11 KtxP, B x RP; 12 KtxB? Q x Kt; 13 B x B?? Kt-Q6 mate!

11 P-Kt3 KtxKtch
12 KtxKt B-QB4
13 P-KR4

If 13 KtxP, R-Q; and White is under lasting pressure. The developing 13 B-Kt2 was preferable, as the text hardly helps matters.

13 Q-Q3
14 B-Kt2 R-Q1

Stronger than 14 . . . B x P; 15 B x B, Q x B; 16 O-O! when White would get the initiative.

15 O-O O-O
16 Q-Q3 P-B4

This Pawn is destined to go far. White's position is soon badly smashed.

17 P-R5 Kt-K2
18 QR-Q1 P-B5
19 KtxP

There is nothing better. If 19 Kt-Kt5, B-B4.

19 P x P
20 KtxB P x Pch
21 K-R1 Q x Kt
22 Q-KKt3

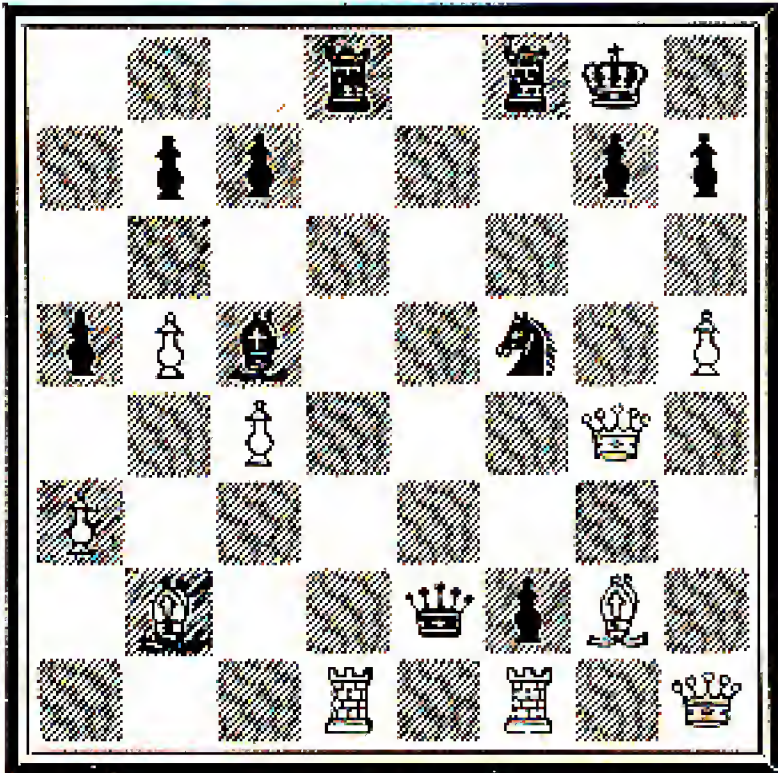
At least he has some threats. 22 QxR offers little hope, as the White King remains too exposed.

22Kt-B4

23 Q-Kt4QxKP!

The conception is considerably deeper than the apparent 24 QxQ? Kt-Kt6ch. Black gives up the exchange, but remains with an overwhelming superiority in position.

Spielmann



Lundholm

24 B-Q5chRxB

Not 24 . . . K-R1? 25 BxPch! KtxB; 26 QxQ wins.

25 QxQKt-Kt6ch

26 K-Kt2KtxQ

27 PxRKt-B5ch

28 K-Kt3

If 28 K-R2, B-Q3; 29 K-R1, R-B4; 30 RxP, RxPch at least regains the exchange, with an easy win.

28KtxPch

29 K-R4R-B5ch!

30 KxKt

Now he is mated, but if 30 K-R3, P-Kt4 and White is helpless.

30B-K2

31 R-KR1P-Kt3ch

32 K-R6R-B4

Resigns

Ventnor City, 1940

An open file for a piece, and it turns out all right this time.

STONEWALL SYSTEM

(Notes by A. E. Santasiere)

L. W. Stephens		A. E. Santasiere	
White		Black	
1 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	5 P-KB4	P-B4
2 P-K3	P-KKt3	6 P-B3	Q-Q3
3 B-Q3	P-Q4	7 QKt-B3	Kt-B3
4 Kt-Q2	B-Kt2	8 Kt-K2	. . . . .

The opening has not been conducted along usual lines. Now Black must play . . . Kt-K5 at once or suffer the consequences of 9 Kt-Kt3. The decision was not an easy one and took almost 30 minutes.

8Kt-K5

9 O-O

9 BxKt was what worried me. For instance: 9 BxKt, PxP; 10 Kt-Kt5, P-B4; 11 Q-Kt3, P-K3; 12 PxP! But Black can safely play 10 . . . PxP! 11 KPxP, Q-Q4, etc.

9B-B4

10 B-B2

To protect it and permit B-Q2.

10O-O

11 B-Q2P-B3

Declaring his intention of at once advancing in the center. But Stephens counters this idea with energetic measures and finally prevents it altogether.

12 Kt-R4K-R1

13 KtxBPxKt

14 B-K1R-KKt1

15 BxKtBPxB

16 Kt-Kt3P-K3

17 Kt-R5Kt-K2

18 P-KKt4

Stephens has been playing strongly and fearlessly.

18QR-KB1

19 B-Kt3P-B4

20 P-Kt5P-Kt3

21 K-B2Kt-B3

22 P-KR4PxP

23 KPxPP-Kt4!

The well-known "minority" attack (P-Kt5 etc.).

24 P-Kt4

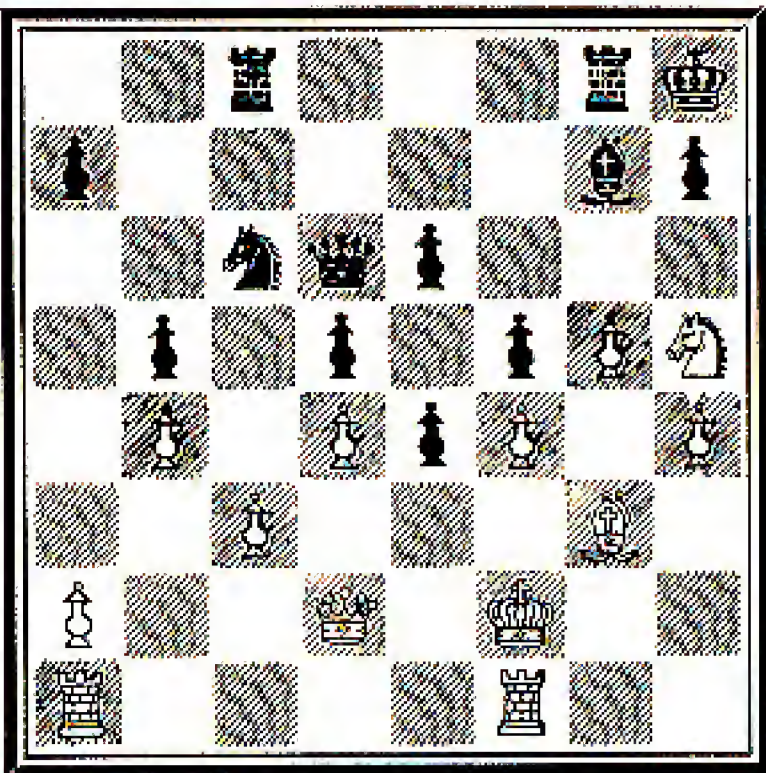
Merely creating new weaknesses. He should have played 24 KtxB and P-R5.

24R-B1

25 Q-Q2

The last chance for KtxB. Now Black, rather than allow the exchange, makes a promising sacrifice of the Bishop, the outcome being by no means certain.

Santasiere



Stephens

25BxPch!?

26 PxBKtxKtP

27 K-Kt1R-B7

28 Q-K3KR-QB1

29 KR-B1Q-B3

30 R-Q1Q-B5

Black has two and may have three Pawns for the piece. Further, he dominates the Q side. But he has no winning combination in sight, much as he tries to manufacture one. Meanwhile, if White can reorganize his K side forces and get them into motion, he can cause all kinds of trouble.

31 B-B2R-B6

32 Q-Q2Kt-Q6

33 B-K3

34 Q-KKt2

P-Kt5

....

Now the strong threat (after K-R1) is P-Kt6.

34

35 R-Q2?

R-B7

....

This hasty move loses the game at once. Correct was 35 Q-Kt3! continuing the threat of P-Kt6. Black would then be wise to switch over to the defense temporarily, i. e. 35 Q-Kt3, Q-B2! 36 K-R1, Q-B2; 37 Kt-B6, P-KR4!, followed by ... K-Kt2 and Kt3.

35

36 RxR

37 K-R2

38 Q-K2

39 K-Kt2

40 BxKt

41 BxQ

42 K-B1

R-B8ch

QxRch

Kt-K8

Kt-B6ch

KtxR

R-B7

RxQch

RxP

43 K-K1

44 K-Q1

45 K-B2

46 KxQ

47 K-Q1

48 Kt-Kt3

49 Kt-K2

P-Kt6

P-Kt7

PxB(Q)ch

P-K6

P-R4

P-R5

RxKt

Resigns

This game won the first brilliancy prize, donated and awarded by the victim—a gesture of true sportsmanship.

Ventnor City, 1940

Lack of development is fatal, as oft before.

NIMZOVITCH DEFENSE

(Notes by W. W. Adams)

W. W. Adams

White

1 P-K4

2 Kt-QB3

P. Woliston

Black

Kt-QB3

....

Stronger than 2 P-Q4 at once because Black's answer 2 ... P-Q4 results in the easy development of his QB.

2

Kt-B3

An idea said to have been originated by Breyer in a game against Euwe some fifteen years ago.

3 P-Q4

4 PxP

5 P-B4

6 P-K5

7 Kt-B3

P-K4

QKtxP

Kt-B3

Kt-KKt1

....

In the game referred to, Euwe played 7 B-B4, and there followed 7 ... P-Q3; 8 Kt-B3, B-Kt5; 9 O-O, BxKt; 10 QxB, PxP, winning a Pawn, since White cannot recapture because of ... Q-Q5ch. The text reserves the option of B-Kt5, a stronger post than B4 for this piece in case Black plays 7 ... P-Q3.

7

8 B-Kt5

9 P-KR3

10 O-O

P-Q3

B-Kt5

B-Q2

Kt-R3

11 Q-K1

12 PxP

13 K-R1

14 Kt-K4

PxP

B-B4ch

Kt-B4

....

An alternative was 14 BxKt, but why give up a perfectly good B for a very unhappy Kt?

14

15 B-Kt5

B-K2

....

In most positions in which the opponent suffers from a congestion of his pieces, the first player does well to avoid exchanges, but in the present position White felt that rapid development was the more important consideration.

15

16 KKtxB

BxB

O-O

17 R-Q1

18 BxKt

Q-K2

....

In order to prevent KKt-Q5 in answer to P-KKt4.

18

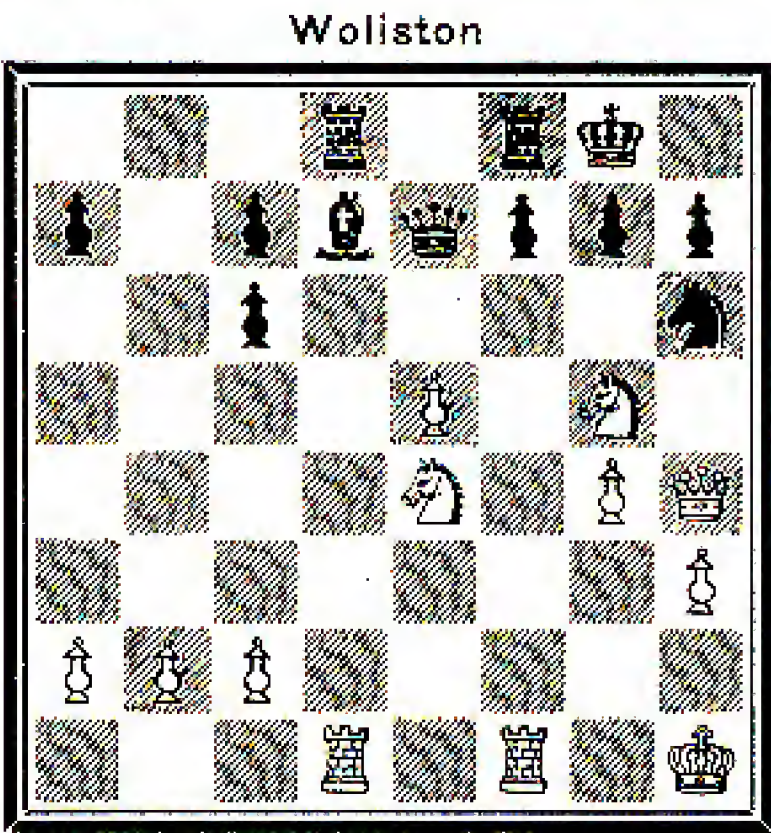
19 P-KKt4

20 Q-R4

PxB

Kt-R3

QR-Q1



21 Kt-B6ch!

22 Kt(Kt5)xRP

K-R1

P-B4

In the forlorn hope of a perpetual check, but there is nothing to be done in any case.

23 KtxR

24 K-Kt1

25 RxR

26 Kt-Kt6ch!

B-B3ch

RxR

QxP

Resigns

U. S. S. R. Championship

Moscow, Sept. 8, 1940

ENGLISH OPENING

(Notes by Salo Flohr)

M. Botwinnik

White

G. Levenfisch

Black

1 P-QB4

2 Kt-QB3

3 Kt-B3

4 P-Q4

5 KtxP

6 B-Kt5

P-K4

Kt-KB3

Kt-B3

PxP

B-Kt5

P-KR3

7 B-R4

8 PxB

9 P-K3

10 B-Kt3

11 Q-B2

12 RPxKt

BxKtch

Kt-K4

Kt-Kt3

Kt-K5

KtxB

P-Q3

Up to this move the players have followed an explored line. This position was encountered for the first time in the game between Botwinnik and Nenarokov, Leningrad, 1933. Nenarokov originated the system of moves 8 ... Kt-K4 and 9 ... Kt-Kt3, which have been considered quite playable for Black. In the above-mentioned game Botwinnik played 13 B-K2, when Black, with ... Kt-K4, can bring the poorly placed Knight into good action. Levenfisch vs. Botwinnik, Leningrad, 1934, took a similar course, and here too White obtained no advantage whatever. In the present game, the situation is exactly the same as six years ago, except that the colors are reversed. Botwinnik had evidently analysed the opening in great detail, and at last had the opportunity to make use of the strengthening manoeuvre he had found for White.

13 P-B4!

....

This is the improvement over the previous play. The purpose of the move is clear: he prevents Black's Knight from occupying K4, gains a secure square for his King at B2, and prepares for an advance on either wing.

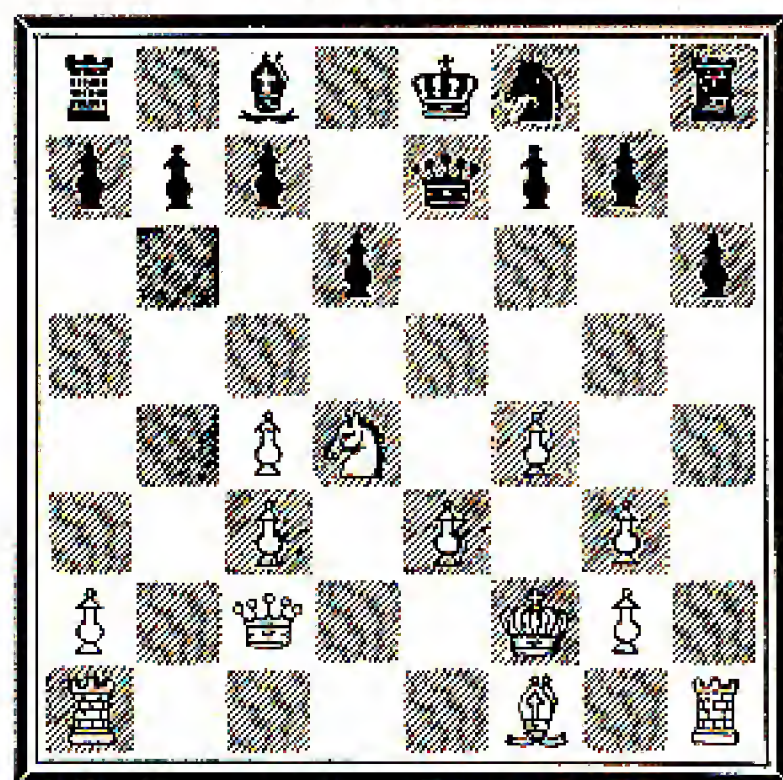
13 Q-K2?

Surprised by Botwinnik's new move, Levenfisch is troubled and does not find a good reply. The Queen is badly placed on K2 and is subsequently driven away with a loss of tempo. Correct was the immediate 13 . . . Kt-B1, to be followed by . . . Kt-K3, after which a real struggle might have taken place. Now White soon obtains a decisive advantage.

14 K-B2 Kt-B1

If 14 . . . B-Q2, 15 B-Q3 and B-K4, with a bind on the position.

Levenfisch



Botwinnik

15 P-QB5!!

A quite unexpected sacrifice at such an early phase of the game.

15 P x P

If now 15 . . . B-Q2; 16 P x P, and Black must capture with the Pawn, since if 16 . . . Q x P; 17 Q-K4ch and 18 Q x P. After 16 P x P, P x P, Black's isolated Pawn on Q3 is a serious weakness, and the post of the White Knight on Q4 is even more dominant.

16 B-Kt5ch Kt-Q2

Black's position is difficult. It is obvious that 16 . . . P-B3 will not do because of 17 Kt x P. After 16 . . . B-Q2 follows 17 Kt-B5, Q-B3; 18 Q-K4ch and Q x P, winning easily. On 16 . . . K-Q1, Botwinnik would have obtained a quick victory by 17 QR-Q1! P x Kt; 18 R x Pch, B-Q2; 19 B x B, Kt x B; 20 KR-Q1, K-B1; 21 R x Kt, Q x R; 22 R x Q, K x R; 23 Q-B5ch, K-K2; 24 Q-K5ch, K-B1; 25 Q x BP, and wins, as Black has no time to make use of both his Rooks.

17 Kt-B5 Q-B3
18 QR-Q1 P-KKt3

The troublesome Knight had to be removed. If 18 . . . P-B3, 19 R-Q6!

19 Kt x P R-B1 22 B-K2 Kt-Kt3
20 P-Kt4 P-R3 23 Kt-Kt4 Q-QB3
21 P-Kt5 Q-K3 24 Kt-B6ch K-K2

Black is immobilized and does not succeed in developing his Q side.

25 R-R7 B-B4
26 P-K4 B-K3
27 P-B5 Resigns

White has so many threats that further resistance would have been useless. The game was exceptionally well played by Botwinnik.

U. S. S. R. Championship

Moscow, Sept. 9, 1940

KING'S INDIAN DEFENSE

(Notes by S. Belavenetz)

V. Makogonov White P. Keres Black

1 P-Q4 Kt-KB3 4 P-K4 O-O
2 P-QB4 P-KKt3 5 B-K3 P-Q3
3 Kt-QB3 B-Kt2 6 P-B3 P-K4
7 P-Q5

After the usual move, 7 KKt-K2, Makogonov feared Pirc's system, 7 . . . P x P; 8 Kt x P, and an eventual . . . P-Q4, a continuation which gives Black the initiative.

7 P-QR4
8 Q-Q2 Kt-R3
9 KKt-K2 Kt-B4
10 O-O-O Kt-K1

Preparing the advance . . . P-B4, which is the only possibility of counter-play for Black.

11 P-KKt4

In order to open the KKt file and gain ground for the attack, after the unavoidable . . . P-B4,

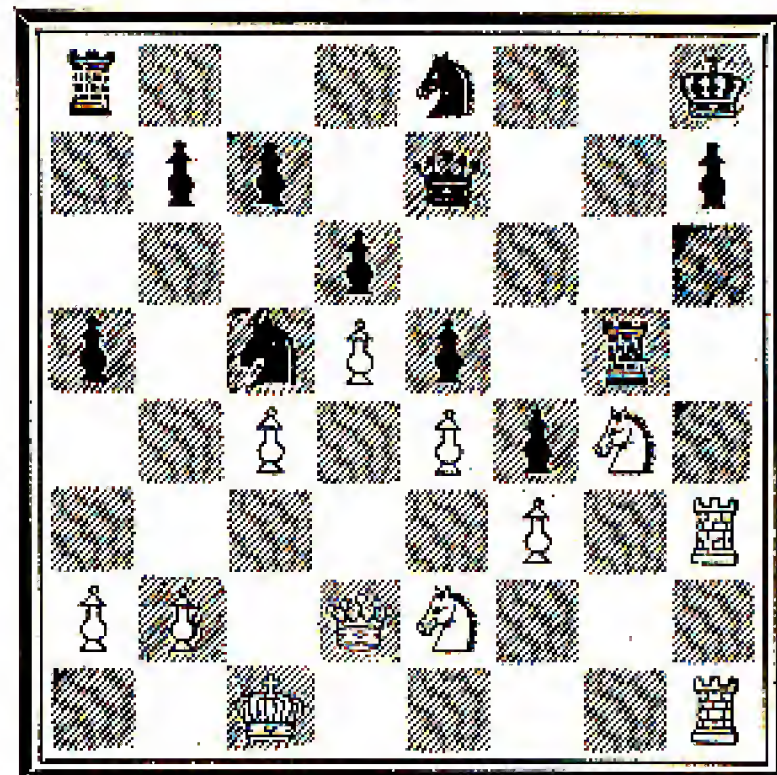
11 P-B4 15 B-R3 QB x B
12 Kt x P P x P 16 R x B K-R1
13 B-Kt5 B-B3 17 QR-R1 KR-Kt1
14 P-KR4 P-B5 18 Kt-Q1 Q-K2
19 Kt-B2! B x B

Accepting the Pawn sacrifice is very risky, in view of the constant threats on the R file. Better would have been 19 . . . P-R4, to prevent Kt-Kt4. Black's position would then have been quite strong.

20 P x B R x P
21 Kt-Kt4

Clearly the exchange of two Rooks for the Queen by means of 21 R x Pch could only be to Black's advantage.

Keres



Makogonov

21 Kt-Q2?

Too passive, giving White the possibility, without any trouble, of strengthening his game. An interesting sacrifice of the exchange would enable Black to keep a position perfectly fit for defense, thus: 21 . . . RxKt; 22 PxR, Kt-B3 (bad is 22 . . . KtxP? because of 23 RxPch, QxR; 24 RxQch, KxR; 25 Q-B2) 23 Kt-B3, R-KKt1. Or 22 RxPch, QxR; 23 RxQch, KxR; 24 PxR, Kt-B3, and Black has a Rook, Knight and Pawn for the Queen, with quite good prospects.

22 Kt-Kt3!
The Knight is moved to the strong position on B5, for Black cannot play 22 . . . PxKt; 23 RxPch, QxR; 24 RxQch, KxR; 25 QxR. And if 22 . . . RxKt; 23 Kt-B5! followed by PxR.

22 QKt-B3
23 Kt-B5 Q-B2
24 Q-R2?

This natural looking move should have allowed Keres to escape. Correct was 24 R-R6! when Black is defenseless. If then 24 . . . KtxKt; 25 PxKt, Kt-B3; 26 Q-R2, threatening RxKt, etc.

24 P-R4!
25 R-Kt1 Q-Kt3
26 Kt-K7 Q-B2
27 Kt-B5

Seeing no way to make progress, White is now content with a draw.

27 R-Q1
28 R-Kt2 Q-Kt3
29 Kt-K7 Q-B2?

But this loses immediately. Better would have been 29 . . . Q-Kt2; 30 Kt-B5, Q-Kt3, and the game is a draw. Black apparently paid no attention to the sly move 28 R-Kt2, after which the Rook will not be taken with check.

30 KtxKt RxR
31 RxPch K-Kt2
32 QxRch K-B1
33 Kt-Kt6ch K-Kt2
34 KtxKPch Resigns

Metropolitan Chess League

Boston, 1940

Unorthodox play, with Black getting the whip-hand early.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

H. Lyman		H. B. Daly	
White		Black	
1 P-K4	P-QB4	16 RxKtch	KxR
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 Kt-Q4	BxKt
3 Kt-B3	P-KKt3	18 Q-Q3	B-B7
4 P-Q4	B-Kt2	19 P-B5	B-Q2
5 P-Q5	Kt-K4	20 P-R4	K-Kt2
6 Kt-Q2	P-Q3	21 B-Kt4	P-B3
7 P-B4	Kt-Kt5	22 K-K2	R-R1
8 B-Kt5ch	K-B1	23 P-Kt3	R-R5
9 Kt-Kt3	P-KR4	24 K-B3	B-Kt8
10 P-KR3	P-B5	25 Q-B1	PxP
11 BxP	Q-B2	26 PxP	Q-Q5
12 B-K2	BxKtch	27 B-B4	BxP
13 K-B1	Q-Kt3	28 QxB	Q-K5ch
14 PxKt	PxP	29 KxP	RxBch
15 RxR	P-Kt6	Resigns	

Dallas Open Tournament

An unorthodox gambit. Will this appear in Adams' new book "Black to Play and Win?"

IRREGULAR DEFENSE

H. Steiner		W. W. Adams	
White		Black	
1 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22 K-B5	RxR
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	23 Kt-Q6ch	RxKt
3 B-B4	B-B4	24 KxR	R-K3ch
4 P-B4	P-K4	25 K-Q5	K-B2
5 KtxP	Kt-Kt5	26 P-B5	R-K8
6 Kt-Q3	BxKt	27 P-KKt3	Kt-Kt5ch
7 PxB	PxP	28 K-B4	Kt-B7
8 PxP	QxP!	29 K-Q3	Kt-K6
9 QxQ	Kt-B7ch	30 B-K2	RxR
10 K-Q1	KtxQ	31 KxKt	RxP
11 BxP	Kt-K3	32 P-QKt4	P-KR4
12 B-R5	B-B4	33 P-R4	R-Kt7
13 P-B3	Kt-K2	34 B-B4	RxP
14 Kt-Q2	Kt-B3	35 BxP	P-R5
15 B-B3	O-O-O	36 K-B2	R-Kt4
16 K-B2	Kt(B)-Q5ch	37 B-K6	R-K4
17 BxKt	KtxBch	38 B-Kt4	P-KKt4
18 K-B3	KR-K1	39 P-R5	P-R3
19 Kt-K4	B-B1	40 B-R5	R-B4
20 R-Q1	B-Kt5ch!	41 B-Kt4	R-B5
21 KxB	Kt-B3ch	Resigns	

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An Idea in the Ruy Lopez

By E. RABINOVICH

The following game, played in Margate 1937, gave me the idea of making a detailed analysis of a certain continuation in the Ruy Lopez, which is considered at present to be inferior.

RUY LOPEZ

Sir G. A. Thomas
White

P. Keres
Black

1 P-K4	P-K4	14 Q-K2	O-O-O
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	15 O-O	B-Q3
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	16 Kt-Kt4	Q-B4
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	17 P-Q3	Kt-Kt4
5 Kt-B3	P-QKt4	18 Kt-R4	Q-Q4
6 B-Kt3	P-Q3	19 P-QB4	Kt-R6ch
7 Kt-Kt5	P-Q4	20 K-R1	Q-R4
8 KtxQP	Kt-Q5!	21 P-B5	KR-K1
9 Kt-K3	KtxB	22 Q-B2	QxKt(R5)
10 RPxKt	P-R3	23 PxP	BxPch
11 Kt-B3	KtxP	24 KxB	QxKtch
12 KtxP	Q-B3	25 K-R1	Q-B6 mate
13 Kt-B3	B-Kt2		

The question arises whether the continuation of 5 . . . P-QKt4 and 6 . . . P-Q3 is applicable to the main variation of the Ruy Lopez, thus:

1 P-K4	P-K4	4 B-R4	Kt-B3
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	5 O-O	P-QKt4
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	6 B-Kt3	P-Q3

In this position Black threatens to exchange the WB by playing . . . Kt-QR4, e. g.

7 R-K1	Kt-QR4
8 P-Q4	KtxB
9 RPxKt	Kt-Q2

with an even game.

White has three methods of meeting the threat:

I 7 Kt-Kt5, which seems to be the most natural way.

II 7 P-B3, with the object of obtaining the normal Tchigorin formation after 7 . . . B-K2.

III 7 P-QR4.

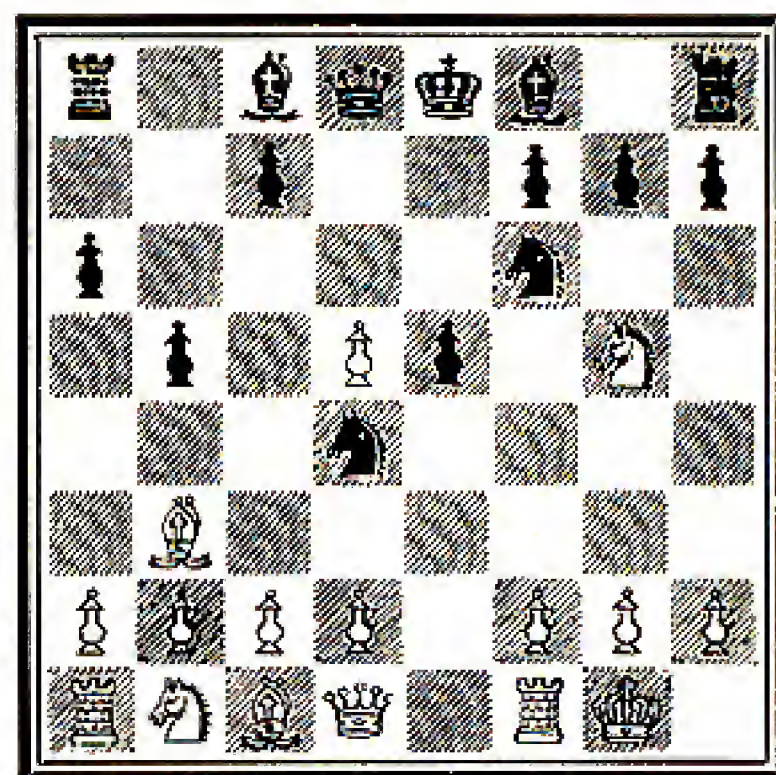
We shall consider each of these continuations.

I

7 Kt-Kt5
8 PxP

P-Q4
Kt-Q5!

Black



White

There are a number of possibilities available for White which merit discussion.

(A)	9 P-QB3	KtxB
	10 Q or PxKt	QxP

and to say the least Black has no difficulties.

(B)	9 P-Q6	KtxB
	10 PxP	QxBP
	11 RPxKt	P-R3
	12 Kt-KB3	P-K5

when Black has positional compensation for the Pawn minus.

(C)	9 Kt-KB3	KtxB
	10 RPxKt	P-K5
	11 R-K1	B-K2

followed by . . . QxP with advantage for Black.

(D)	9 Kt-QB3	KtxB
	10 RPxKt	P-Kt5
	11 QKt-K4	KtxKt
	12 KtxKt	QxP
	13 Q-B3	B-Kt2
	14 Kt-Kt5	....

and according to Iglitzky ("64," Sept. 19, 1939), the chances after the exchange of Queens are approximately even. One can hardly envy White's position after:

14	....	QxQ
15	KtxQ	P-K5
16	R-K1	B-K2

with a choice of castling in either direction.

(E)	9 R-K1	B-QB4
-----	--------	-------

A game Osmolowski vs. Dzagurov continued:

10	RxPch
----	-------	------

If 10 P-QB3, KtxB; 11 PxKt, O-O, and 12 RxP will not do because of . . . Kt-Kt5!

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10 K-B1

Threatening now 11 . . . Kt-Kt5 or . . . Kt-Q2.

11 P-KR3 Kt-Q2 15 RPxKt QxPch

12 KtxBP Q-B3! 16 K-R2 B-KKt5!

13 KtxR KtxR 17 Q-R1 Kt-B6 mate

14 P-Q3 KtxB

If White does not play 10 RxBch, Black will regain the Pawn with an excellent game.

(F) 9 Q-K1

This was tried in a game Bogatyrchuk vs. Dzagurov, which went:

9 B-QB4

10 QxPch

Better was 10 P-QB3, KtxB; 11 QxPch, B-K2; 12 PxKt, O-O, although Black, with the threats of 13 . . . Kt-Kt5 and . . . B-Q3, has a powerful attack for the Pawn.

10 K-B1

11 P-QB3

If 11 Kt-KB3, Kt-Kt5; 12 Q-K1, KtxKtch; 13 PxKt, Q-R5; 14 PxKt, QxKtPch; 15 K-R1, Q-B6ch; 16 K-Kt1, B-R6, and mate follows. Or 11 P-Q3, Kt-Kt5; 12 Q-K1, Q-Q3; 13 P-Kt3, P-R3; 14 Kt-K4, Kt-B6ch; 15 K-R1, Q-KKt3; 16 Q-K2, Q-R4; 17 P-KR4, KtxRP, and Black wins.

11 Kt-Kt5

12 KtxBP Q-R5

13 QxBP Kt-K7ch

14 K-R1 QxBP

Pretty and forceful, though the simple 14 . . . KtxPch; 15 RxKt, QxR was equally decisive, as White soon runs out of checks.

15 QxKBch QxQ

16 P-Q4 Q-K2

17 KtxRch K-K1

18 Kt-Q2 Q-R5

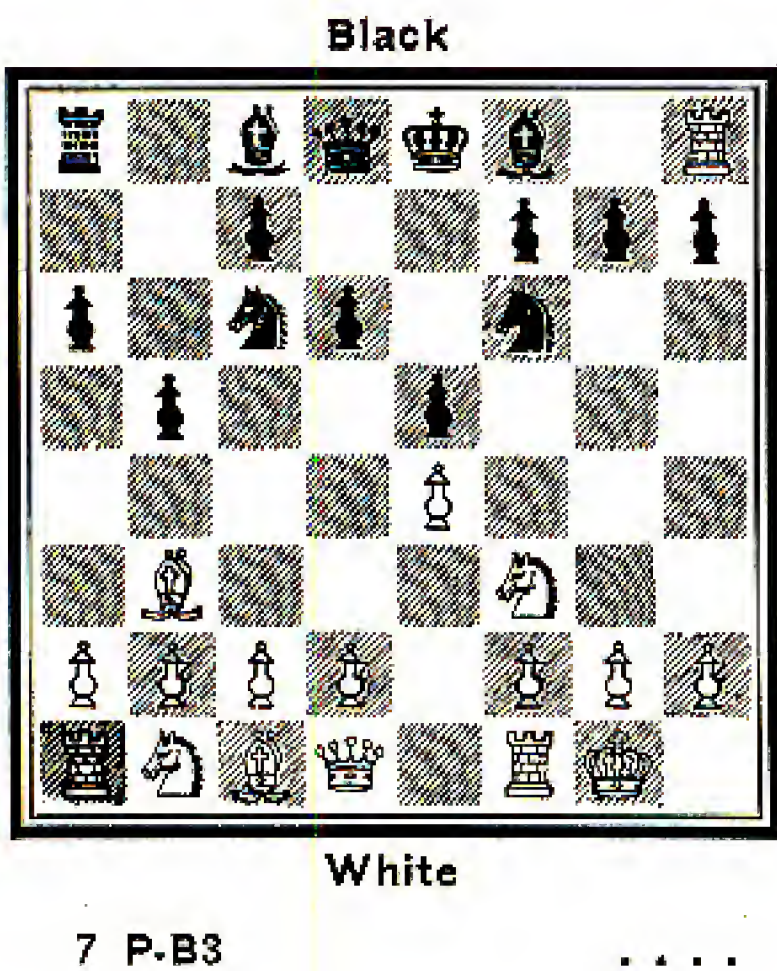
19 P-KR3 Q-Kt6

Resigns

It is apparent therefore that 7 Kt-Kt5 is at least of doubtful value.

II

To come back to the original position, diagrammed below:



After this move White is not the master of the position, as is usually the case in the Tchigorin Defense. Besides 7 . . . B-K2, which could lead to the normal line after 8 R-K1, Kt-QR4; 9 B-B2, P-B4, etc., Black has two additional continuations:

(A) 7 B-Kt5

8 P-Q3

In the attempt to drive off the Bishop by P-KR3 and P-Kt4, White must consider the fact that Black has not yet castled. If 8 P-Q4, PxP; 9 PxP, BxKt; 10 PxB, Q-Q2, with the threat of . . . Q-R6.

8 B-K2

8 . . . Q-Q2 is also not bad.

9 P-KR3 B-R4

10 QKt-Q2 O-O

11 R-K1

Preparing the manoeuvre Kt-B1, P-Kt4, and Kt-Kt3 or Kt-K3, but White never realizes this plan.

11 P-Q4!

12 PxP KtxP

13 P-Kt4 B-Kt3

14 KtxP KtxKt

15 RxKt Kt-B5

16 Kt-B3

There is nothing better available.

16 KtxQP

17 R-Q5 B-Q3!

The position is clearly advantageous for Black.

(B) 7 Kt-QR4

8 B-B2 P-B4

Other possibilities are 8 . . . P-B3 and 8 . . . P-Kt3, which might be worth trying in practical play.

9 P-Q4 Q-B2

and now if 10 R-K1 or 10 QKt-Q2, Black can play 10 . . . P-Kt3 and . . . B-Kt2. If 10 B-Kt5, either 10 . . . B-K2, or 10 . . . Kt-Q2 followed by . . . P-Kt3. Black will always be a little better off than in the more usual variations.

III

7 P-QR4 B-Kt5

8 PxP PxP

9 RxR QxR

10 P-B3 B-K2

Also plausible is 10 . . . P-Kt3, and if 11 P-R3, B-Q2; 12 Kt-Kt5, Kt-Q1.

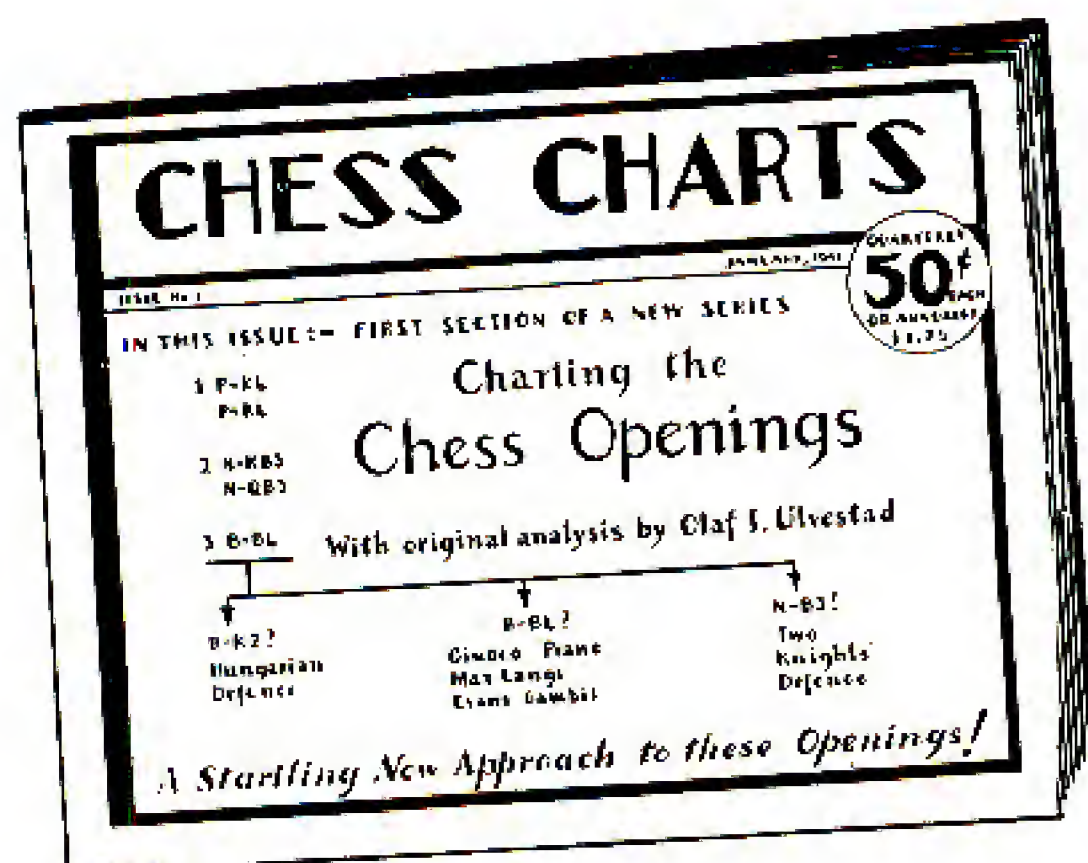
11 Q-K2 B-Q2!

and Black has an excellent game.

It is of course premature to conclude from this analysis that the Ruy Lopez is refuted. Undoubtedly White's play can be improved at different points. However, the system of Black's development herein indicated is of considerable interest.

(Translated from "Schakmati" by J. K.)

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Problem Department

By VINCENT L. EATON

Address all correspondence relating to this department to V. L. Eaton, 2237 Q Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

QUESTIONS ABOUT PROBLEM MATTERS WILL BE ANSWERED IF ACCOMPANIED BY RETURN POSTAGE.

The Solutions section and Solvers' Ladder are omitted this month because of the limitations on our space imposed by the printing of the Annual Index and other special material. They will be given in full in the January issue.

* * * * *

It is traditional for Chess problem departments to "let down the bars" a bit at Christmas-time and devote some of their diagrams to unusual and unorthodox compositions. Generally they are stunt problems, involving such devices as promotion to pieces of the opposite color, en passant captures without retrograde analysis, and the like. Just how and why this custom has grown up I don't exactly know. I expect it has been because editors have felt the need of giving their solvers a bit of holiday fun, and wished to celebrate a very special occasion by something quite out of the ordinary.

Unfortunately, few such "Christmas problems" are of really high merit in themselves; conceived as stunts, they have interest for the solver only insofar as they illustrate something particularly contrary to his Chess sense and Chess thinking. Most of the monstrosities brought out each year are merely repetitions of ideas that were long ago worn threadbare.

I am speaking, as I say, of the run-of-the-mill "Christmas problem," not of Fairy Chess, which constitutes a very large and important field of composing activity. The true practitioner of Fairy Chess does not regard the use of unorthodox pieces or self-made rules as an end in itself; he looks upon it as a means to an end, which is the expression of a theme. He does not, for example, pose a situation wherein a White Pawn promotes to a piece of an opposite color unless this stratagem illustrates some pretty idea; he does not introduce Grasshoppers or Nightriders or Camels or the rest of his menagerie unless they have some definite and necessary function. This, then, is the distinction between the "Christmas problem" as one usually finds it and the true "Fairy Chess composition": that in the first, the stunt is generally all that matters, while in the second the stunt is subordinate to the problem idea.

* * * * *

No. 1736 exemplifies a very popular type of

Fairy problem: the "help-mate," one of Sam Loyd's many ingenious inventions. In a "help-mate," Black does not try to keep White from mating; instead, he does all he can to get himself mated. The following will make the difference more clear:

(By V. L. E., impromptu) BB6, 8, 8,
2K4R, 8, 8, 3PS1pP, 7k.

Here White has a "direct-mate" in two by 1 Re5; i. e., this move works against any Black defense (in this case, there is only one—1 . . . KxP, upon which 2 Rh5 mate occurs). Suppose, however, the White Knight were omitted and the condition was "help-mate in two." Since by these terms Black must collaborate in getting himself mated, the solution would be 1 Rd5, Pg1 becoming Bishop ch; 2 Rd4 mate. The astute solver will observe that if Black were playing according to direct-mate strategy, he could prevent this conclusion by playing 1 . . . Kg1 or 1 . . . Pg1 becoming some other piece than a Bishop.

In Mr. Tauber's clever No. 1736—another of his studies in board-rim strategy—White moves first and Black responds with such intent toward suicide that White's fourth move is mate.

We shall welcome good Fairy contributions all year round, and shall publish them as space permits, though they will be kept separate from the regular Ladder offerings because of their unfamiliarity to most solvers.

* * * * *

Nos. 1735-1743 are designed to provide holiday diversion and have been especially selected because of some striking and amusing element in their solutions. No. 1735 has an unconventional but not unorthodox key, and No. 1736 has inverse mechanism of the type explained above; but all nine problems depend on straight Chess moves, without any "Christmas stunts." Mr. Mowry very kindly sent us No. 1727, an unpublished work by our good friend, the late W. I. Kennard, suggested by the masterly No. 1724. No. 1722 introduces to the Review one of the foremost Brazilian composers, and illustrates a theme which Dr. Monteiro da Silveira recently discussed in the British Chess Magazine.

To all of you, best wishes for a very merry Christmas and a joyful New Year!



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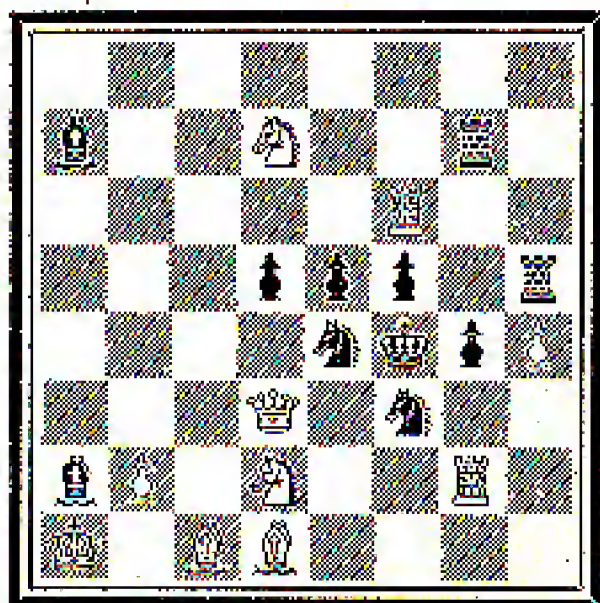
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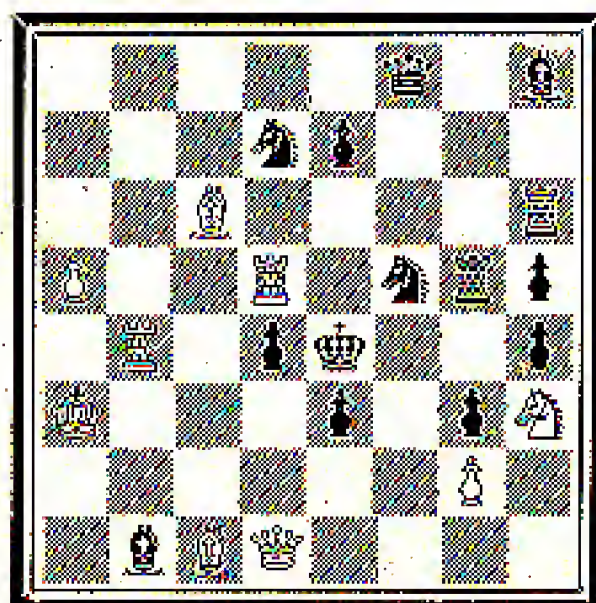
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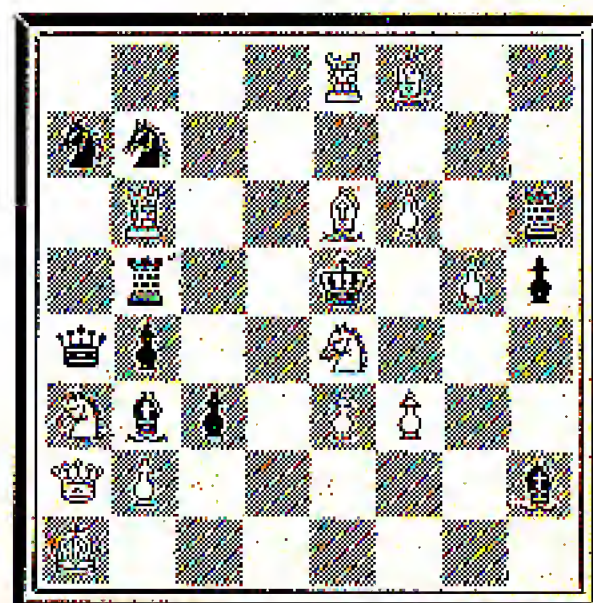
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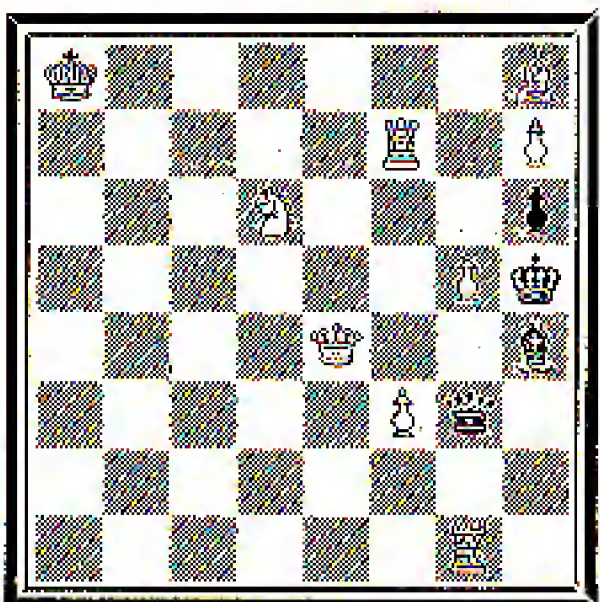
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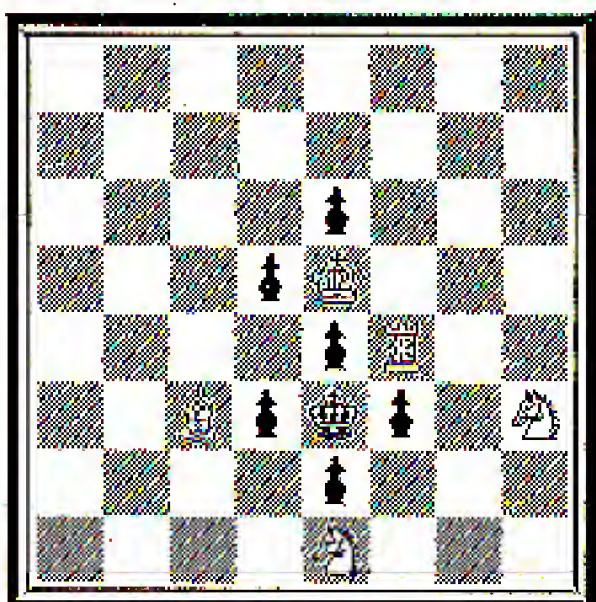
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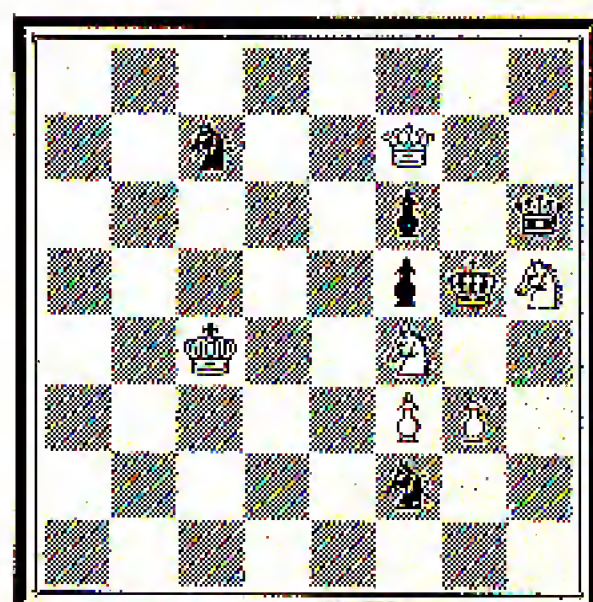
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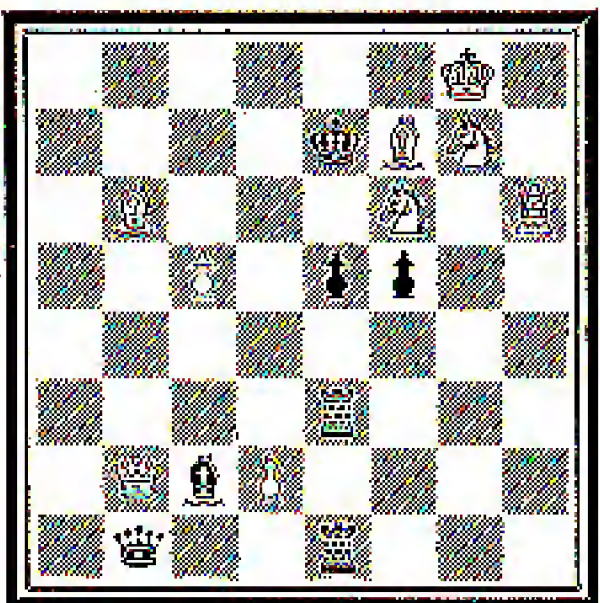
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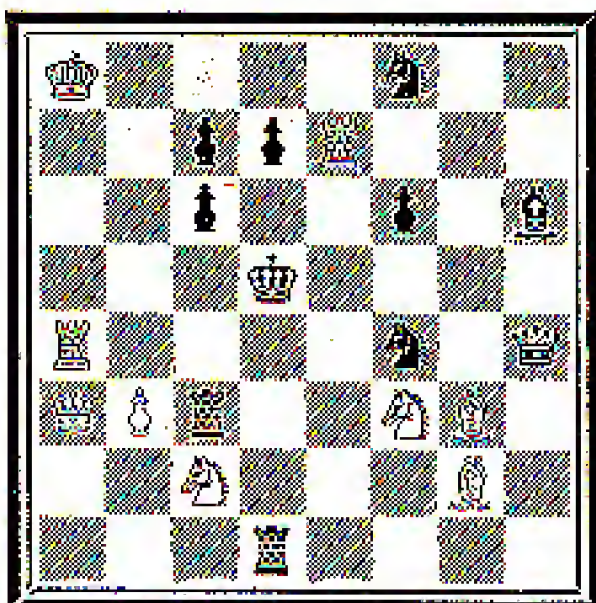
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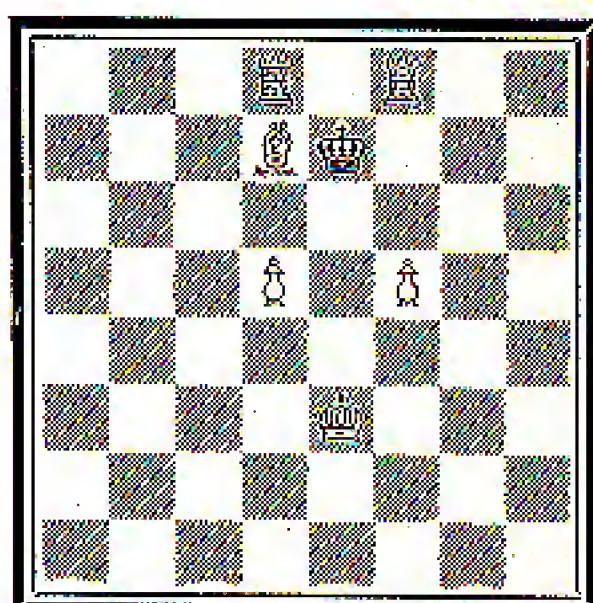
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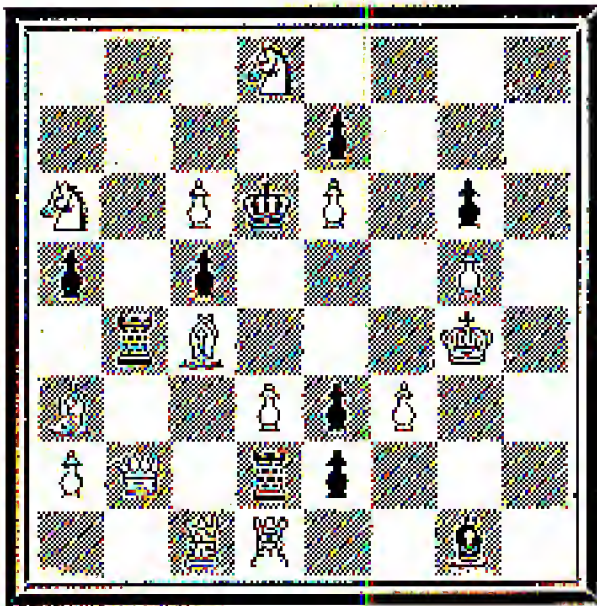


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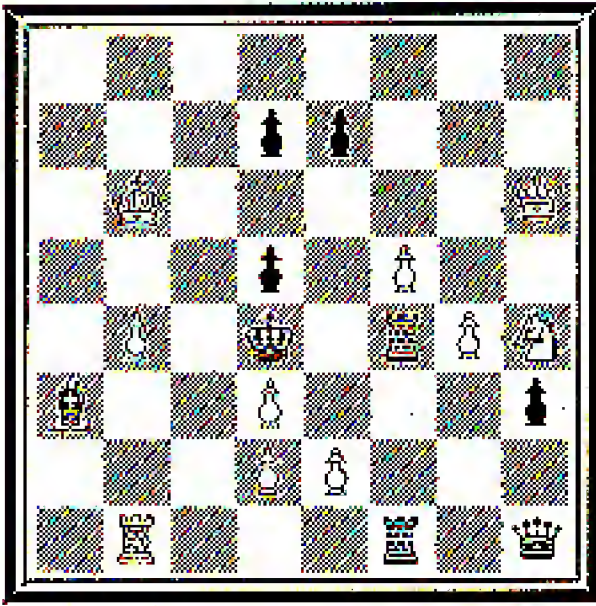
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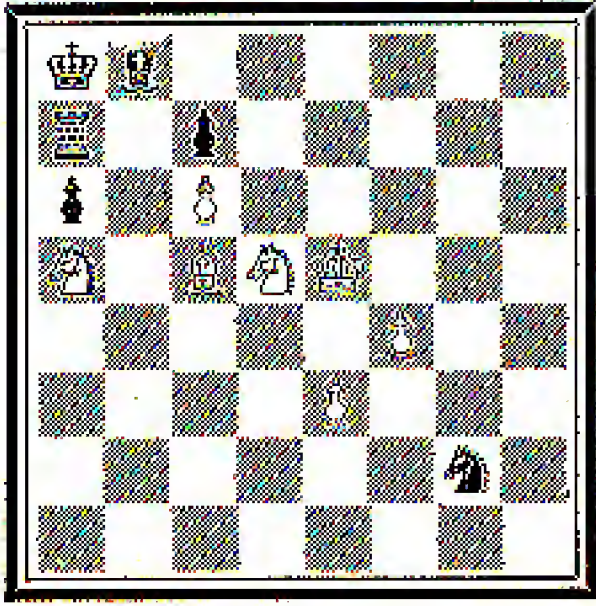
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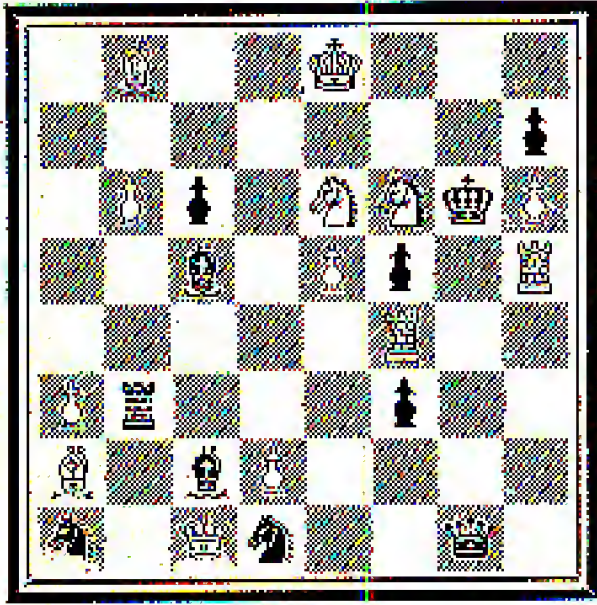
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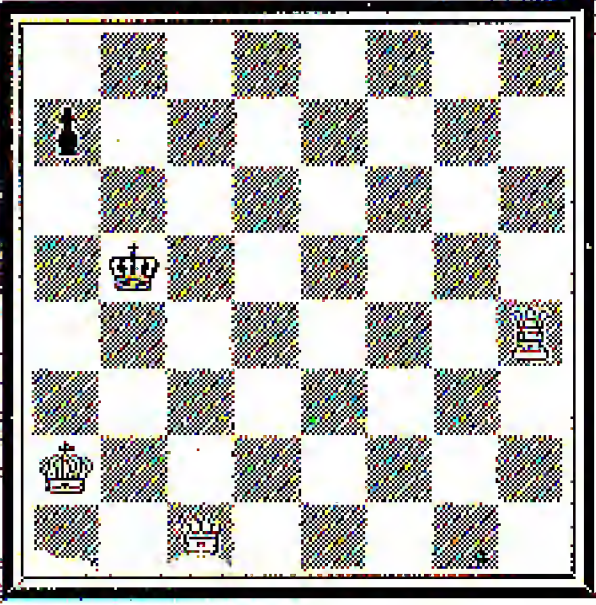
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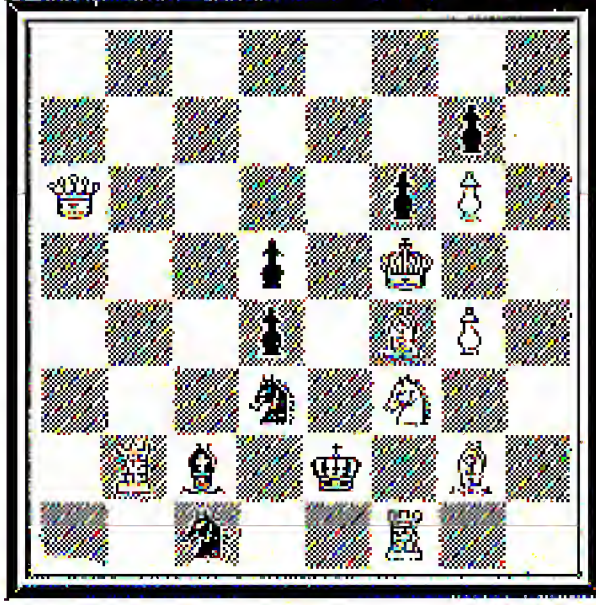
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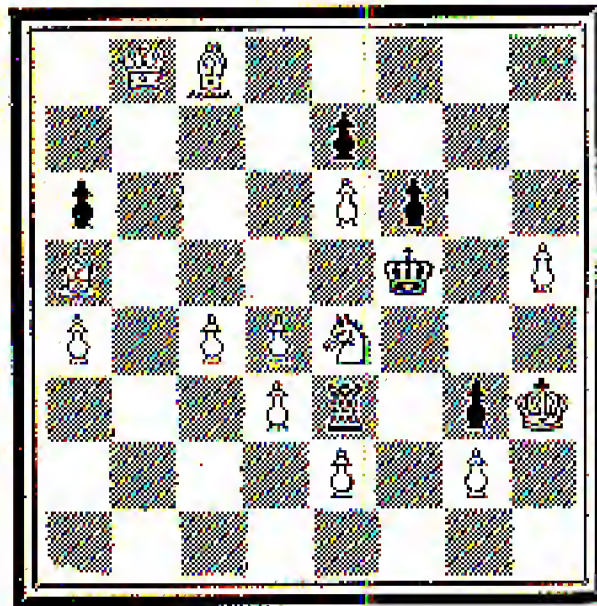
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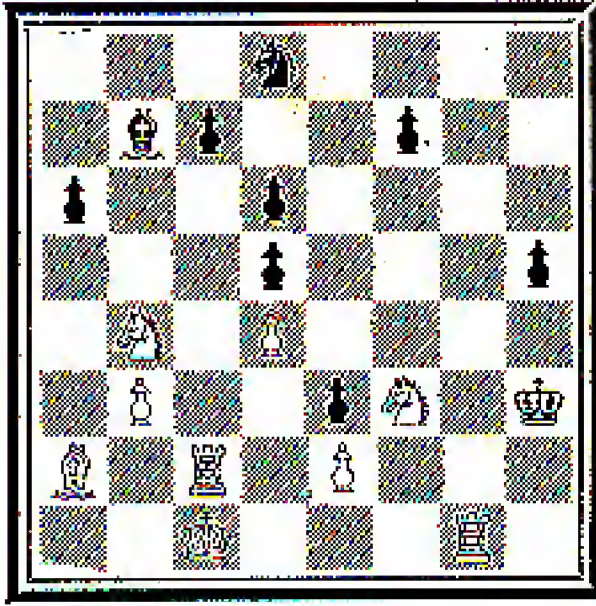
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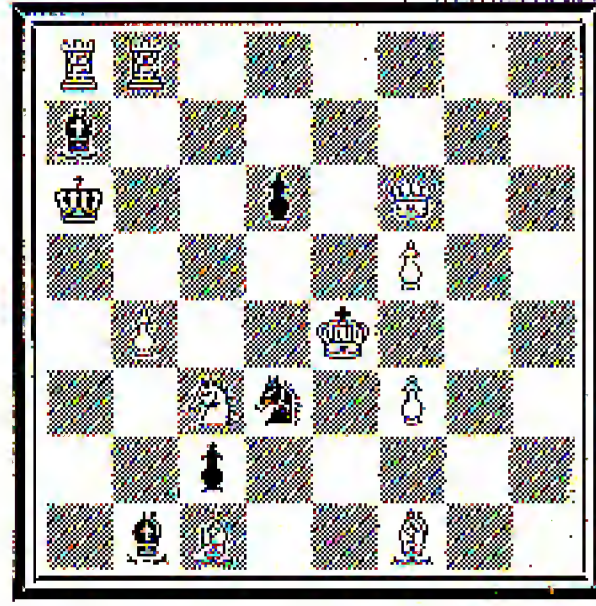
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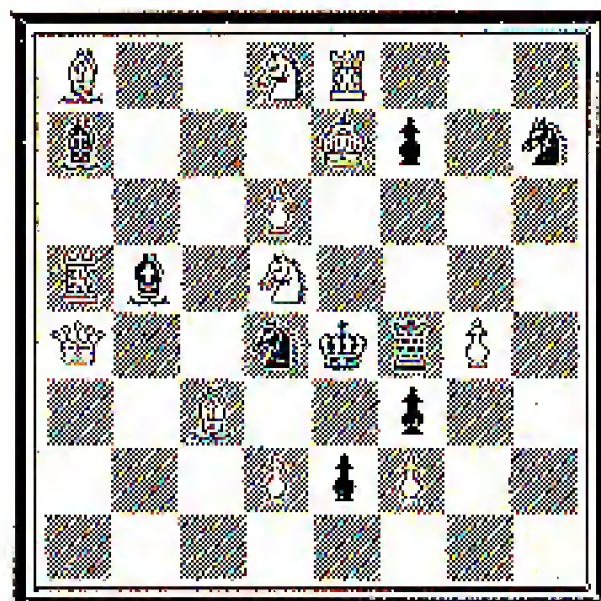
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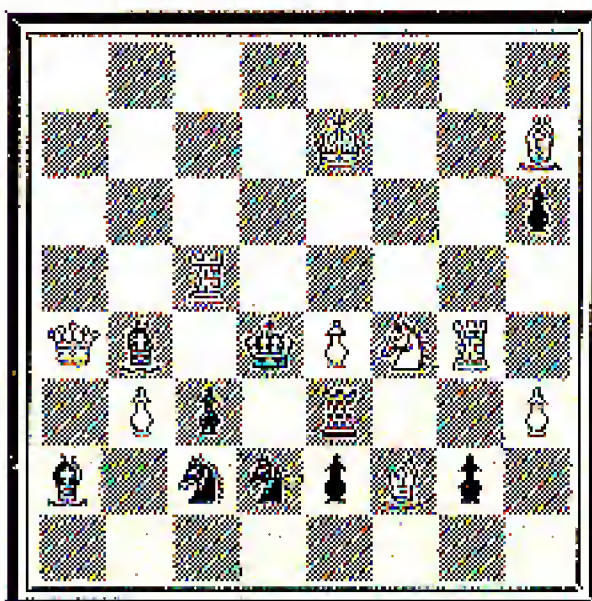
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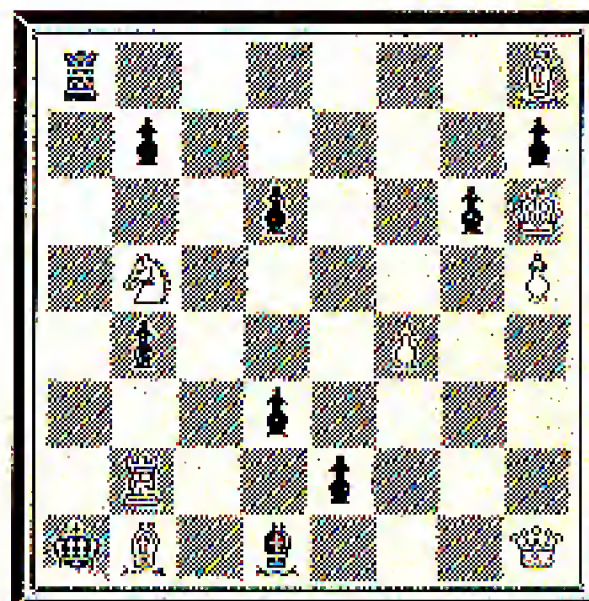
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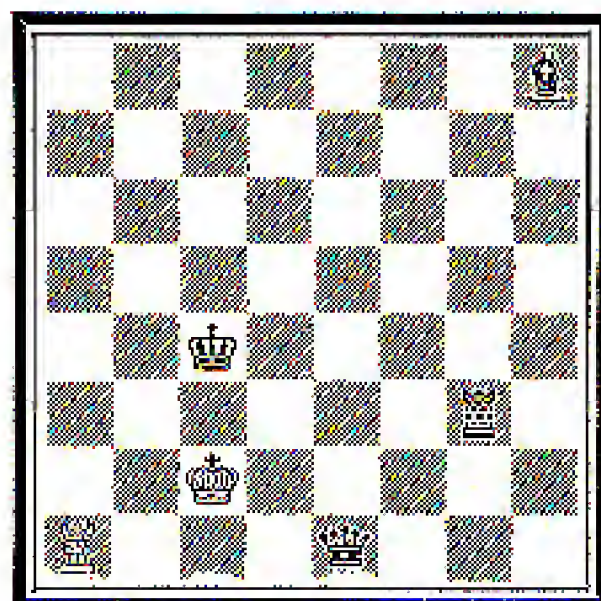
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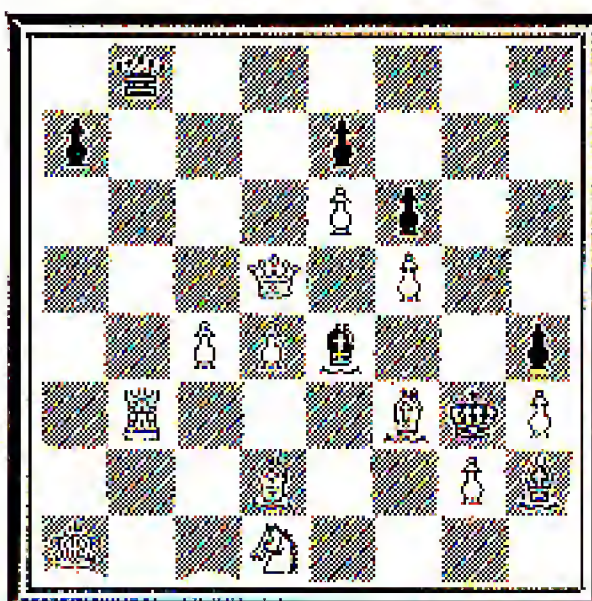
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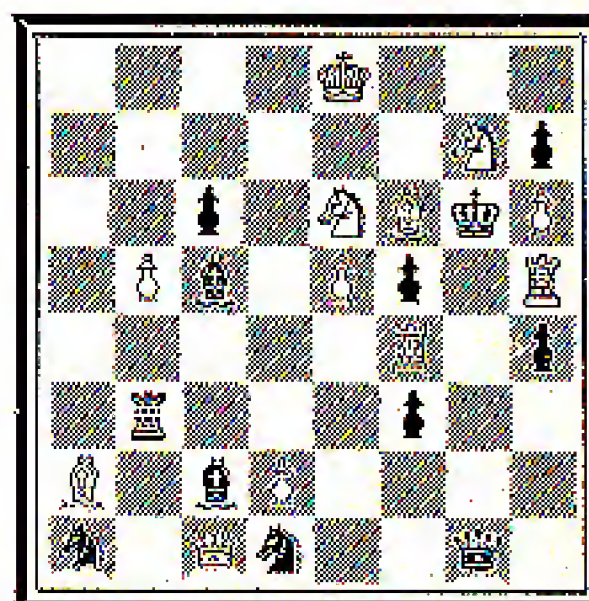
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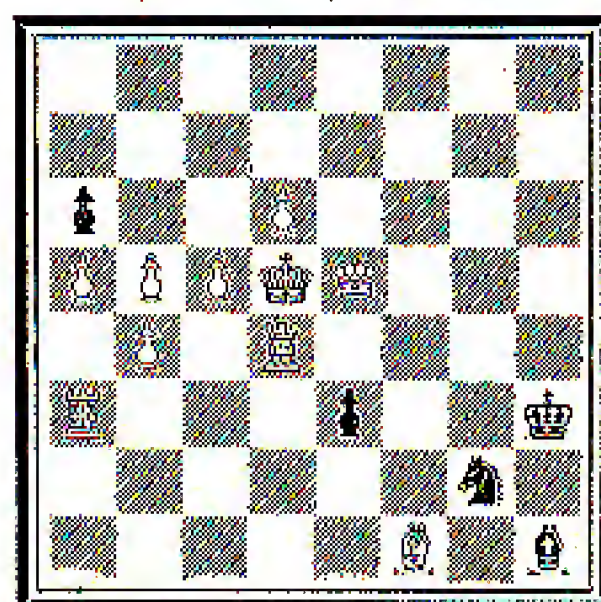
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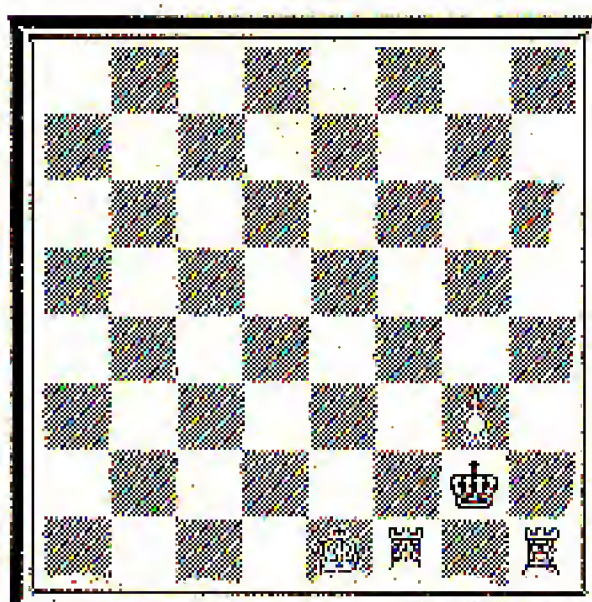
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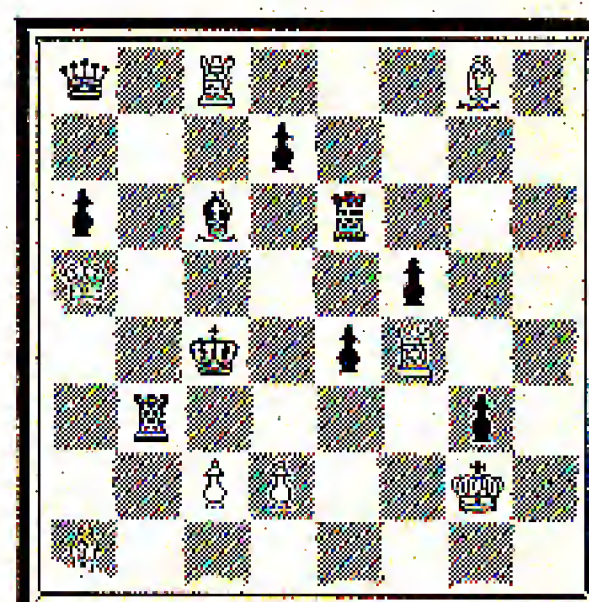
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